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Manpower Problems and Policies

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor*

CONTENTS

Special Articles

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Departments

March 1955 . Vol. 78 . No. 3

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The Labor Month in Review

THE PROSPECTIVE MERGER of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations continued to dominate the labor scene through most of March. There were numerous events symptomatic of an era of good feeling in the American labor movement.

George Meany, president of the AFL and generally conceded to become first president of the combined organization, spoke before the executive board of the CIO Steel Workers (which agreed to sign the AFL–CIO no-raiding agreement). He pointed out that few unionists today could recall the reasons for the 1935 division in the labor movement, but that the resultant competition had helped revitalize the AFL. Of late, however, the competition had been "destructive." Though the need for labor unity could be thus rationalized, he felt that its achievement would nonetheless be difficult. He warned against those unions which measure strength in terms of financial resources and prey on weaker unions. He pledged that the new organization would be a power "only for good."

Further developing his philosophy of organized labor's purpose, he told a national trade union conference of the Jewish Labor Committee that racial discrimination could be no part of the merged organization. In the March issue of Fortune, Mr. Meany wrote: "Our goals as trade unionists are modest, for we do not seek to recast American society in any particular doctrinaire or ideological image. . . . On its philosophical side, collective bargaining is a means of assuring . . . fair treatment. In the economic realm it is a means of prodding management to increase efficiency and output, and of placing upon trade unions great responsibilities to limit demands to practical realities. . . . Those matters that do not touch a worker directly, a union cannot and will not challenge. . . . Only when industry has failed to accept social responsibility has labor, along with the people as a whole, turned to the Government for help."

There was quick development of an easy tolerance to the imminence of labor unity after the merger agreement in early February. The publications of the two organizations began to feature each other's news. In Buffalo, the top officers of the local CIO council were guest speakers at the officer installation ceremonies of Local 27 of the AFL Printing Pressmen. In Salem, Oreg., State legislative representatives of the two groups share the same offices. In Sheboygan, Wis., the president of Lodge 251 of the AFL Machinists heads a joint AFL–CIO committee raising funds in support of the UAW–CIO Kohler strike, now in its 11th month. The Machinists also participated in the fourth annual skilled trades conference of the UAW. The independent Trainmen and the Firemen indicated interest in joining the merged organization. In yet another demonstration of united action, the CIO Clothing and Textile unions and the AFL Hatters and Garment unions jointly sponsored a program for increasing the Federal minimum wage from 75 cents to $1.25.

Within the CIO, the Oil Workers and the Chemical Workers merged early in March to form the Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers International Union. O. A. Knight, who headed the Oil union, is president of the new organization. Another intrafederation merger attempt involves absorption by the AFL Teamsters of the International Longshoremen's Association, expelled from the AFL 18 months ago for corrupt practices.

ONE INSTANCE of trade union unity failed to win the approbation of the labor movement. The Fur and Leather Workers Union merged with the AFL Meat Cutters. The Fur union had been unaffiliated since its expulsion from the CIO in 1950 on charges of Communist domination. The AFL executive council had warned the Butchers that it would risk an expulsion vote itself if it accepted the Furriers. The AFL convention, which would act on any such resolution, meets next September. By joining the AFL union, the Furriers come under the terms of the AFL–CIO no-raid agreement. The CIO has been active in wooing its leather locals. The Furriers also gain protective coloration against the penalties of the Communist Control Act.

The Marine Cooks and Stewards, also expelled from the CIO for Communist-line policies, was denied the services of the National Labor Relations Board for failing to demonstrate that it distributed financial reports to its members. The Taft-Hartley Act requires such action and provides the penalty the Board imposed.

PREPARATORY to the Fourth World Congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Vienna, May 20, the international affairs committees of the AFL and CIO met jointly to prepare a common policy for the meeting. The group announced opposition to any reduction in the armed forces of the United States and called for economic aid to Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The ICFTU this year takes its congress to the home grounds of its rival, the Communist World Federation of Trade Unions.

The Industrial Workers of the World, an organization which flourished in the first quarter of this century as an indigenous form of American syndicalism, celebrated its 50th anniversary late in February. Now reduced to a relatively few nostalgic members and little more than a footnote in labor history, the "wobblies" were once influential among miners and migrant agricultural workers in the Mountain and West Coast States.

THE American Management Association presented a full hour of the collective bargaining session between the AFL Paper Makers and the Rogers Corp. over a closed television circuit for the benefit of 2,000 of its members attending a midwinter personnel meeting. The Association could not have picked a more auspicious subject for viewing. Many important negotiations are about to get under way in preparation for contract expirations or reopening options in April, May, and June.

The Northern Textile Manufacturers gave the required 60-day notice to the CIO Textile Workers of intention to terminate present contracts on April 15. The major steel contracts can be reopened for wage negotiations in May and the CIO Steel Workers' wage policy committee meets in April. The Communications Workers of America (CIO) began the long series of negotiations with the several Bell companies for an 8-point program, including a 7-hour work day, shortened wage progression schedules, increased pensions, company-paid hospital and health insurance, and higher starting rates. The CWA and Southern Bell faced a strike situation in mid-March over 1954 negotiations. Involved are 50,000 employees in 9 Southeastern States. Among the railroad unions, negotiations are at various stages for a variety of demands.

ON March 14 employees of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and two of its subsidiaries struck over contract terms. The issue was fringe benefits recommended by a Presidential board and agreed to by most roads last August. The benefits included improved vacation periods, paid holidays, jointly financed hospital and medical insurance. Nine unions represented the 25,000 workers who participated: the Boilermakers, Machinists, Carmen, Electricians, Sheet Metal Workers, Oilers, Maintenance of Way Employees, Telegraphers, and Clerks.

YET THE MAJOR INTEREST is still focused on spring and summer bargaining of the Auto union with the major auto companies over a guaranteed wage plan. The Cleveland convention of the UAW served as a kind of final warmup of the union for the actual negotiations, but all during the month leading up to the convention, both management and labor had issued statements bearing on the forthcoming issue. Early in February, the union challenged the objectivity of an opinion survey it claimed was being taken to obtain the views of General Motors workers on the union's demands. The union also reiterated that any new escalator clause must reflect the "proper relationship between index points and wage rates." General Motors said that the 5-year contract with the union had "fulfilled the promise held for it." The union had said that the new contract would be for 1 year only if it did not contain both escalator and improvement factor clauses, but in no case for more than 2 years. The company also pointed out that talk of guaranteed wages tended to obscure much that the industry had done to stabilize employment.

Uses of Unemployment Statistics in Economic Policy

CHARLES D. STEWART*

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*During the past several months there has been a quickening of public interest in the use of labor force statistics and the concepts which underlie them. This article and the five which follow touch on some of the conceptual problems and uses.*

THE CONTROVERSY over the nature and validity of unemployment statistics, which recurs whenever economic activity slackens, is indicative of the role these data are believed to play in the formulation of public policy. Perhaps the most pervasive influence of these statistics upon policy results from the impact of public response to the published statistical data on policymakers; there is no doubt that policy formation is influenced by public opinion on the state of the economy. In the following discussion, therefore, an effort is made to distinguish between the public response effect and the analytical use of statistics by technicians and policymaking officials.

Some critics of the official statistics overlook the fact that the choice among alternative concepts of unemployment—for there is obviously no unique definition—depends upon (1) the concept's relevance for policy purposes and (2) the feasibility of measurement. Therefore, it is useful to examine the rationale of the concept of unemployment used in the current measurement of the labor force by the United States Bureau of the Census, and its relevance for major purposes of economic policy. Consideration should also be given to the question whether the Census survey succeeds in its purpose of enumerating all persons actually in the labor market with jobs or seeking work. A more fundamental question is whether it is an adequate measure of the number of persons "able, willing, and seeking to work" described by the Congress as within the scope of national economic policy. An analysis of these points leads to the conclusion that the additional labor force data needed depends upon the nature of economic policy.

The MRLF Concept of Unemployment

What unemployment is—what it is that is to be measured—needs necessarily to be considered in terms of the economic policy uses of the statistics.

Little explicit instruction is to be found in the language of the 1946 Employment Act. There we find a policy declaration that specifies Federal responsibility for creating and maintaining "conditions under which there will be afforded useful employment opportunities, including self-employment for those able, willing, and seeking to work." Unemployment is not specifically mentioned. The phrase "able, willing, and seeking to work" is to be read as part of a statement of the economic policy objectives, not as a definition or a practical guide to enumerators.

Economic policy has many aspects but it is primarily concerned with problems of economic stability and growth. In terms of the employment aspects of economic policy, two major interests may be distinguished: reduction of unemployment attributable to lack of demand by stabilizing or enhancing demand, and reduction of frictional unemployment (i. e., unemployment arising out of labor immobility or other structural rigidities rather than lack of demand) by better organization of the labor market. It is against these policy objectives, as well as better utilization of the employed work force, that the appropriateness of alternative concepts for measuring unemployment needs to be examined.

The official Census measurement of unemployment, in its Monthly Report on the Labor Force, is one of many possible approaches to measuring persons "able, willing, and seeking to work." The essential criterion of the present definition of unemployment is joblessness. Persons with a proximate relationship to the labor market are classified in terms of their competition for available jobs. In this scheme the employed are defined as those

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with a job, whether working in the enumeration period or not (provided they were not seeking another job); and the unemployed are those who are seeking work.

Obviously such a single figure on total unemployment cannot serve all purposes. To some extent the shortcomings of the conception, or the need for other data, are met by component detail obtained and published as part of the same survey process, or other data. But these data may not be examined by persons who draw inferences from what is published as total unemployment. This is the reason why technicians and interested groups in business and labor are preoccupied with the general definition used for the global figure.

Among the shortcomings of the measure is the exclusion of certain groups, including part of what ordinarily is regarded as frictional unemployment, from the unemployed total. Thus, it does not provide a measure of the failure of the economy to utilize all the man-hours of labor available in the labor market or potentially available, nor is it the most sensitive index of changes in the demand for labor. What it does depict is changes in the number of persons without jobs because of fluctuations in demand or changes in the number of persons seeking work. It aims to measure the number of persons who have no claim upon a job, over and above the number of persons who have a claim to a job to which they (and employers, too) attach some reality.

Assuming that the major aims of employment policy are economic stabilization and growth, the conception of joblessness underlying the present measurement does not appear inappropriate for a two-way differentiation of the labor force. While this concept focuses attention on complete loss of job attachment, it does not necessarily imply that economic policy is concerned only with remedying joblessness. Nor does the concept stand in the way of efforts to achieve more adequate measurement of the persons "able, willing, and seeking to work" referred to by legislative policy.

Adequacy of the MRLF Measure

Definition or concept is important primarily because of the desirability of a measurement as suitable as possible for policy purposes and for an informed public opinion on current economic developments. Otherwise whether certain groups are classified one way or another is not too important; the component details are published separately and are available (if not to the newspaper reader, at least to the analyst). The general effect of different ground rules would be to raise or lower the total unemployment figure, by placing persons in one category rather than the other (employed or unemployed), and to make the unemployment figure more or less volatile. It is, of course, impossible to appraise the effect of differences in level or sensitivity of the data on public opinion or policy. If changes were made so that, for example, more if not all of those regarded as frictionally unemployed were included in the unemployment total, the estimate of frictional unemployment consistent with full employment would also be raised (there is already a common tendency to identify it with average unemployment during prosperity). Possibly what is called a "tolerable level" would also be raised.

Important as such considerations are for public opinion or economic policy, a more fundamental question is whether all persons who are competing for jobs in the labor market are actually measured (leaving aside technical questions of validity with reference to sample design or estimating procedure). The presupposition is that such persons are within the category of the "able, willing, and seeking to work" who are described by the Employment Act as the objects of legislative policy.

The official statement by the Bureau of the Census describing the Monthly Report on the Labor Force traces the inception of the current measurement approach to the desire to identify unemployed individuals in objective terms. "The criterion 'willing and able to work,' when applied to specific situations," the statement declares, "appeared too intangible and too dependent upon the interpretation and the attitude of the person being interviewed." It continues: "The classification of an individual (under the new approach) was to be dependent principally upon his actual activity; i. e., whether working or looking for work, or doing something else, within a designated time period."

For persons who do any work at all in the enumeration period, the problem of measurement is not too serious. For those on temporary layoff, the procedures provide meticulous instructions for determining whether the person is seeking work—hence to be classified as unemployed rather than

employed. Not too much is known on how well the instructions are followed.

The serious problems center around the enumeration of the unemployed. Some overt behavior indicative of looking for work is the general requirement, with certain exceptions. The person reporting indefinite layoff or layoff of more than 30 days, from a job to which he expects to return, is probably automatically classified in most instances as unemployed without probing to discover whether or not he is looking for work. Second, persons who report that no work is available in their line of work in their community, particularly in cases of shutdowns in one-industry towns, are likely to be counted as unemployed. The exceptions may, but are not likely to, cover also workers affected by seasonal layoffs, who are dropped out of the labor force if not seeking work in the enumeration period. What is not known is whether enumerators tend to assume that seasonal workers withdraw from the labor market, without probing to discover whether they are seeking another job.

These cases bring to the fore differences in definition of unemployment status between Census surveys for statistical purposes and unemployment insurance program operations. In the latter unemployment status is defined by statute and differs somewhat among States. Persons on temporary layoff are ordinarily entitled to benefits, and benefits are also provided for partial unemployment. However, the legal requirement of availability for work comes close to the Census survey requirement of looking for work, and this common link affords the possibility of closer identity between Census unemployment and insured unemployment.

Several analysts have suggested the possibility of using the fact of benefit eligibility as evidence of looking for work in Census surveys. This would not be a complete solution to the apparent problem of under-reporting in situations of the kind indicated, because all workers are not covered by unemployment insurance, benefit rights are exhausted after a time, etc. Some respondents might become apprehensive of a connection between the Census survey and the policing of the insurance system, and the possibility of actually probing for the true attitude of persons with respect to immediate desire for employment might be lost. However, if it were possible to publish component detail on insurance status of the unemployed, together with various other personal and economic characteristics, there would be an important policy use in showing what part of the unemployed are outside the scope of insurance protection for lack of coverage, exhaustion of benefit rights, or other reasons.

Adequacy of the Concept for Policy

Whether the Census measurement provides data on the total number of persons "able, willing, and seeking to work" whom the Congress intended to bring within the scope of national economic policy is an even more difficult question than whether Census enumeration measures the total of persons actually in the labor market. The two problems merge closely together. For what makes enumeration difficult, as in the case of the inactive job seekers referred to, is the lack of job opportunity. The merit of the Census approach is that it seeks to identify the individual's labor force status by his activity and attitudes related to having a job or seeking work in a specific period of time under existing labor market conditions. Test surveys have shown that persons at the borderline of the labor force, excluded by present procedures, have only tenuous and tentative attitudes toward seeking work. However, the real question is whether some substantial portion of these persons would be active job seekers under conditions of higher effective demand. Such persons are difficult to identify, so measurement may not be easy or possible.

Interpreting congressional intent on this problem is perhaps impossible, but the question is fundamental to our basic question of what kind of unemployment statistics are appropriate for national economic policy purposes. But it seems to be a fair inference that there is continually occasion for inquiring whether human resources are as fully utilized as the people who make up the human resources would like to be. This is not advocacy of inflationary overemployment. What may be inflationary in the short run may be quite different if the structure of production is adapted to a higher level of demand and work force. There is no special virtue to a particular demand situation to which labor supply is more or less perfectly adapted, in which there is only frictional unemployment and no inflationary pressures, except

that it represents a balanced situation to which structural factors are adjusted. If in fact it is legislative policy to attempt to achieve "maximum production, employment, and purchasing power" (in the language of the Employment Act), a statistical measure of unemployment bottomed on current demand may do that policy a grave disservice.

Needs for Additional Data

More detailed data on unemployment are sought, primarily for use by analysts, for better insight into the nature of current economic developments and for consideration of remedial action. There are important gaps in the statistics, but more data are in fact available than is sometimes realized, although some of the small components of the national survey data suffer from a high degree of sampling variability which limits their use. Both the gaps and the weaknesses of the detailed statistics could possibly be overcome by systematic exploitation of available data and occasional inquiries directed to specific problems.

What kinds of additional data are necessary for policy purposes depend, in part, upon what kinds of policy actions are deemed appropriate or feasible. If, for example, national economic policy is largely in the field of fiscal and monetary measures directed toward stabilizing or expanding aggregate demand, the need for additional data may be limited to information that facilitates interpretation of the current economic situation, the timing of policy actions. On the other hand, if governmental intervention is of a kind that deals directly with economic distress affecting particular groups, industries, or geographic areas, data needs are multiplied.

Statistics on employment, hours, earnings, and turnover based on establishment reports, together with State and local data on insured unemployment, provide much of the data necessary for analysis of developments on an industrial and geographic area basis. Expansion, improvement, and more intensive exploitation of these data would meet many needs complementary to those served by data on individuals from household surveys, especially in relation to unemployment problems with an industry or area orientation. Beyond this, it would seem desirable to have additional data, from a combination of sources, relevant to the qualitative performance of the economy. Not the least is the need for data bearing on the gap between actual utilization and the capacities and desires of individuals, a policy problem suggested by the President in his message to the Congress on the Reorganization of the Council of Economic Advisers in 1953.

The Concept and Measurement of Underemployment

FERNANDO SIERRA BERDECIA AND
A. J. JAFFE*

FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS the United States and other highly developed countries have been conducting labor force surveys or other investigations concerned with measuring employment and unemployment. Much of their interest centers on the use of such data in connection with the problems attendant upon cyclical variation. International bodies also have stressed and recommended various ways of measuring employment and unemployment, as for example, the United Nations' recommendations for the population censuses taken around 1950. Comparatively little interest has been shown in measuring underemployment, however, although the United States has measured part-time work on various occasions.

In the underdeveloped parts of the world, underemployment is often a larger problem than is unemployment. In many of these areas people manage to work some of the time, i. e., they manage to find something to do which provides them with some minimum livelihood. Very few, if any, of the workers are wholly unemployed for any great length of time; they may work seasonally, or they may work a part-week throughout the year. There are continuously more workers or potential workers than the underdeveloped economy is capable of employing; as a result, there is, in effect, a perpetual "spread the work" program. What employment opportunities there are tend to be divided among all the claimants so that no one is completely left out. Hence, it is often as important, if not more so, to measure the extent to which the employed population is being fully utilized as it is to measure the volume of unemployment at any given moment of time.[1]

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is an underdeveloped area now undergoing economic growth. The working force and employment problems here are similar in many respects to those found in other areas now expanding economically; unemployment is an important problem, and so also is underemployment. The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Commonwealth Department of Labor has been conducting labor force surveys continually since 1946; these surveys are modeled after those of the United States Bureau of the Census, and provide estimates of the volume of employment and unemployment. In 1952, it was decided to introduce a measure of underemployment within the survey: to maintain on a comparable basis the statistics on the numbers employed and unemployed, but to subdivide the employed category into two classifications—the "fully" and the "partially" employed workers. This article describes the results of the considerable testing that was done and presents some of the statistics on "fully" and "partially" employed now being collected regularly. As a preliminary, it is pertinent to note certain factors involved in the definitions of "partially" employed, or underemployed.

The Concept of Underemployment

One factor is the use of—or lack of use of—modern technology.[2] Presumably, the technical knowledge possessed by the developed nations is available to the underdeveloped nations, and they can adopt it if they so desire (admitting, of course, that there are frictions in such adoption). To the extent that a nation is not attempting to utilize such modern techniques to the full, the workers of that country may be producing far less than they otherwise would. As a result, they are receiving less income and could be classified as underemployed. In short, one element in underemployment is the disparity between the actual productivity of the individual worker and that permitted by modern science and technology. Unused labor,

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[1] Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Report IV, prepared for the Eighth International Conference of Labor Statisticians, International Labor Office, Geneva, 1954 (pp. 27, 32, and 61).

[2] See also Underemployment in Asia, I.—Nature and Extent, by Chiang Hsieh. (In International Labor Review, June 1952, pp. 703-725.)

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or inefficiently used labor, can be considered as one aspect of underemployment.

Another factor involves the desires of the people and their attitudes toward work. Hence, one of the crucial elements in the concept of underemployment centers around whether the worker does or does not desire to perform more work and receive more income. The question might be posed, "Everything considered, how much extra work is the individual willing to do for how much extra pay?" Obviously, it is very difficult to answer such a question in specific arithmetical terms. We can only try to ascertain whether, in general, the person feels that he is doing about as well as he can hope to do or, conversely, really desires more work, or more productive work, which would give him a higher level of living, and tries to take some steps, however limited, toward obtaining such additional employment.

If the economy fails to provide opportunity for such additional or more productive work as the individual may desire, it can then be said that he is underemployed. This, in turn, implies that underemployment is involuntary, for if he wanted more work or more productive work and could get such work on his own initiative, then he cannot be considered as underemployed if he does not have such work.

Measuring Underemployment in Puerto Rico [3]

The procedures used by the Commonwealth's Bureau of Labor Statistics in its regular labor force survey are similar to those used by the United States Bureau of the Census in its Current Population Survey. These procedures can be briefly summarized as follows:

The population covered is that of civilians who are not living in institutions, and are 14 years of age and over.

This population is subdivided into three groups: (1) Persons who were employed during the specific period covered by the survey; (2) persons seeking employment, the unemployed, during this same period; and (3) persons neither employed nor unemployed.

The *labor force* consists of the total number of persons in the first two groups, namely, the employed plus the unemployed.

The remaining persons are those *not in the labor force.*

These statistics were collected monthly from March 1946 through July 1952 and quarterly thereafter. In 1952, as already mentioned, a more detailed measure was introduced for the employed group.

Questions Asked. Three questions were designed to provide a *relative* measure of the extent to which persons who were employed at the time of the survey may, nevertheless, have desired and also have been available for more work or more productive jobs. These questions were asked of all persons who reported working during the survey period. The questions were:

1. "In addition to working, did you also look for work?" [4]

2. "Why didn't you work more hours last week?"

3. "Did you want to work more hours last week?"

Question 1 yields a direct measure of desiring and seeking whatever unfilled jobs the economy may have. Questions 2 and 3 give indirect measures of such seeking. These two questions were couched in terms of wanting *more hours of work* rather than of wanting more money, since obviously, inquiring about the desirability of more money will elicit a unanimous "yes" from everyone. The intent of question 2 is to differentiate between those people for whom the economy was unable to provide more work but who were desirous of having more work, and those people who, whether more work had been available or not, did not choose to work more. The purpose of question 3 is to serve as a check on the answers previously given. If a person is to be considered as underemployed, it is not enough for him to reply that he had not worked more hours because more work was not available; he must also say that he had *wanted* to work more hours. If the person does not desire more work, then he is fully employed.

In addition, self-employed or unpaid family workers in agriculture were asked about the farms which they operated—the number of cuerdas [5]

[3] See also Results of Tests on Measuring Under-Employment in Puerto Rico, June and July 1952, Technical Report on the Labor Force, No. 2, San Juan, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 1953.

[4] This question is also asked in the Canadian labor force survey; Canada, however, does not seem to use it in connection with the measurement of underemployment.

[5] A cuerda is about an acre.

operated, the principal crop raised, and whether most of the crop was consumed on the farm or sold or traded.

Methods of Analysis. For all persons except self-employed agricultural workers, the answers to each of the three main questions were dichotomized, as follows:

Question 1: Yes; and No.

Question 2: Answers indicating that they had desired but could not obtain more hours of work; and all other answers.

Question 3: Yes; and No.

The answer to each question was then cross-classified by the answer to the other two. From these tabulations patterns of responses were developed on the basis of the answers to all three questions.

Thus, a person was classified as underemployed only on the basis of his answers to all three questions; the answer to any single question was not necessarily considered as sufficient indication of desire for additional employment to warrant classifying the person as underemployed (except as noted below). All persons who worked during the survey period but did not answer the questions so as to indicate underemployment were considered as fully employed, irrespective of the number of hours worked per week.

For the self-employed (including unpaid family workers) in agriculture, the analysis centered about the size of their holdings and whether they tended to raise commercial crops or crops largely for their own consumption.

Test Results

1. Of the employed men who had worked less than 35 hours during the survey week and who replied that they had looked for work (in addition to working), over 90 percent also answered that they had been unable to obtain more work *and* had desired such additional work. Among women, a little over half so replied. Of all employees who had worked less than 35 hours and also reported having looked for work, about 85 percent were men. Because of the great preponderance of men among all employees who had looked for work, over 8 in 10 of all employees replied that they had been unable to obtain more work *and* had desired more. It was then decided to classify as underemployed (subject to the limitation described in paragraph 3, below) all employees who had worked less than 35 hours and who had also looked for work. No effort was made to further refine the data for the small proportion who, although they claimed to have looked for work, did not also say that they had desired more work. No large error was introduced by including them as underemployed.

2. Under conditions of job scarcity, it can be expected that many persons would not actively seek work because they believe that jobs are unobtainable. Accordingly, employed persons who worked less than 35 hours (see paragraph 3), who did *not seek* work but reported that they could not obtain more work, *and* who had desired more work also could be classified as underemployed. Among these men, about 9 in 10 who said that they could not obtain more work, also said that they had wanted more work. Among women, about 5 in 10 so replied.

3. Considering the state of the Puerto Rican economy, it was felt that employees who worked 35 hours or more per week must be considered as fully employed without reference to their answers. It could be argued that this upper limit should be reduced to 30 hours. Unfortunately, there is no definitive answer to this question. The available data indicate that persons who work 30 to 34 hours feel themselves as much in need of additional work as those who work but 1 to 29 hours, but that those who work 35 hours or more generally report little desire for more work.

The proportion of employed persons who were underemployed (using the procedures described in paragraphs 1 and 2 above) in June and July 1952 is shown below for various classifications.

Men—Hours worked	*Percent underemployed*
Agriculture:	
1 to 29 hours	74
30 to 34 hours	71
35 hours and over	32
Nonagriculture:	
1 to 29 hours	77
30 to 34 hours	58
35 hours and over	13
Women—Hours worked	
Nonagriculture:	
1 to 29 hours	24
30 to 34 hours	32
35 hours and over	7

or inefficiently used labor, can be considered as one aspect of underemployment.

Another factor involves the desires of the people and their attitudes toward work. Hence, one of the crucial elements in the concept of underemployment centers around whether the worker does or does not desire to perform more work and receive more income. The question might be posed, "Everything considered, how much extra work is the individual willing to do for how much extra pay?" Obviously, it is very difficult to answer such a question in specific arithmetical terms. We can only try to ascertain whether, in general, the person feels that he is doing about as well as he can hope to do or, conversely, really desires more work, or more productive work, which would give him a higher level of living, and tries to take some steps, however limited, toward obtaining such additional employment.

If the economy fails to provide opportunity for such additional or more productive work as the individual may desire, it can then be said that he is underemployed. This, in turn, implies that underemployment is involuntary, for if he wanted more work or more productive work and could get such work on his own initiative, then he cannot be considered as underemployed if he does not have such work.

Measuring Underemployment in Puerto Rico [3]

The procedures used by the Commonwealth's Bureau of Labor Statistics in its regular labor force survey are similar to those used by the United States Bureau of the Census in its Current Population Survey. These procedures can be briefly summarized as follows:

The population covered is that of civilians who are not living in institutions, and are 14 years of age and over.

This population is subdivided into three groups: (1) Persons who were employed during the specific period covered by the survey; (2) persons seeking employment, the unemployed, during this same period; and (3) persons neither employed nor unemployed.

The *labor force* consists of the total number of persons in the first two groups, namely, the employed plus the unemployed.

The remaining persons are those *not in the labor force*.

These statistics were collected monthly from March 1946 through July 1952 and quarterly thereafter. In 1952, as already mentioned, a more detailed measure was introduced for the employed group.

Questions Asked. Three questions were designed to provide a *relative* measure of the extent to which persons who were employed at the time of the survey may, nevertheless, have desired and also have been available for more work or more productive jobs. These questions were asked of all persons who reported working during the survey period. The questions were:

1. "In addition to working, did you also look for work?" [4]

2. "Why didn't you work more hours last week?"

3. "Did you want to work more hours last week?"

Question 1 yields a direct measure of desiring and seeking whatever unfilled jobs the economy may have. Questions 2 and 3 give indirect measures of such seeking. These two questions were couched in terms of wanting *more hours of work* rather than of wanting more money, since obviously, inquiring about the desirability of more money will elicit a unanimous "yes" from everyone. The intent of question 2 is to differentiate between those people for whom the economy was unable to provide more work but who were desirous of having more work, and those people who, whether more work had been available or not, did not choose to work more. The purpose of question 3 is to serve as a check on the answers previously given. If a person is to be considered as underemployed, it is not enough for him to reply that he had not worked more hours because more work was not available; he must also say that he had *wanted* to work more hours. If the person does not desire more work, then he is fully employed.

In addition, self-employed or unpaid family workers in agriculture were asked about the farms which they operated—the number of cuerdas [5]

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[3] See also Results of Tests on Measuring Under-Employment in Puerto Rico, June and July 1952, Technical Report on the Labor Force, No. 2, San Juan, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 1953.

[4] This question is also asked in the Canadian labor force survey; Canada, however, does not seem to use it in connection with the measurement of underemployment.

[5] A cuerda is about an acre.

operated, the principal crop raised, and whether most of the crop was consumed on the farm or sold or traded.

Methods of Analysis. For all persons except self-employed agricultural workers, the answers to each of the three main questions were dichotomized, as follows:

Question 1: Yes; and No.

Question 2: Answers indicating that they had desired but could not obtain more hours of work; and all other answers.

Question 3: Yes; and No.

The answer to each question was then cross-classified by the answer to the other two. From these tabulations patterns of responses were developed on the basis of the answers to all three questions.

Thus, a person was classified as underemployed only on the basis of his answers to all three questions; the answer to any single question was not necessarily considered as sufficient indication of desire for additional employment to warrant classifying the person as underemployed (except as noted below). All persons who worked during the survey period but did not answer the questions so as to indicate underemployment were considered as fully employed, irrespective of the number of hours worked per week.

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The current data on underemployment for Puerto Rico show the number of persons in both hours-groups: 1 to 29, and 30 to 34.

4. For self-employed persons in nonagriculture and in commercial agriculture, hours worked per week are believed to have little relevance. Indeed, in many cases a very long workweek simply indicates low productivity (as when a peddler spends most of his time just waiting for customers). Accordingly, these people were considered fully employed or underemployed in accordance with their answers (see paragraphs 1 and 2, preceding), and without reference to hours worked per week.

5. Self-employed farmers, including unpaid family workers, who operate small farms and produce minor crops, i. e., vegetables and starch crops, generally consume rather than sell most of their produce. About 75 percent of the self-employed who had less than 10 cuerdas of such minor crops reported that they consumed rather than sold their produce. (Between 8 and 9 in 10 of all farmers who said they consumed their produce, reported having less than 10 cuerdas of minor crops.) Hence, the simple reply that the person consumes rather than sells most of his produce is used to classify him as a subsistence (or semisubsistence) farmer.

These subsistence farmers, it is believed, not only have low productivity, but also, are neither employed nor unemployed in the same sense as persons who work within a money economy and participate in a labor market. If the subsistence farmer seeks a job within the market sector, he can be considered as unemployed. Further, if he does not seek such work, his farm labors do not contribute to the growth of the economy, and he could be considered as outside the labor market, i. e., outside the labor force. In Puerto Rico, only a small proportion of all persons engaged in agriculture are subsistence farmers—about 22,000 or 13 percent of all agricultural workers in 1953. Therefore, for the purposes of this analysis, these individuals were allocated to the underemployed category without reference to their answers to the questions on wanting more work, or on hours worked per week. Whether such an allocation would be equally valid in other countries could be determined only after investigation.

6. All persons who had worked 1 or more hours during the survey week and did not answer any of the questions in such a way that they would have been classified as underemployed in accordance with steps 1 to 5 preceding, were considered to be fully employed and were so classified.

Employment Status in 1953

There are about as many partially employed (i. e., underemployed) persons as there are unemployed in Puerto Rico. The seasonal variation is quite large, however (see table). In January, agricultural activity is almost at its lowest level. By April, the sugarcane harvest is at about its peak level and unemployment falls, while the volumes of full and of partial employment increase; many unemployed have found full- or part-time jobs. By July, the sugarcane harvest is almost over, and both unemployment and partial employment rise, while the number of workers fully employed decreases. Between July and October, unemployment continues to rise, as agricultural activity is further curtailed, and underemployment decreases, as many of those with part-time work become totally unemployed.

Apparently, the relationship between unemployment and under- and full-employment is quite complex—at least that relationship which involves seasonal movements. So far, data are available only for 2 complete years and there are not

Employment status of the population of Puerto Rico, by quarters, January–October 1953

Employment status	January	April	July	October
	In thousands			
Total population [1]	1,275	1,275	1,252	1,243
In labor force	643	637	624	630
Employed	520	573	547	531
At work	498	555	520	511
Fully employed [2]	403	450	391	395
Underemployed, total	95	105	129	116
Employees, total	56	71	86	70
Worked 1 to 29 hours per week	43	51	61	53
Worked 30 to 34 hours per week	13	20	25	17
Self-employed, total	39	34	43	46
Subsistence farmers	23	18	23	26
Others	16	16	20	20
With a job, but not at work	22	18	27	20
Unemployed	123	64	77	100
Not in labor force	632	638	628	613

[1] Civilian noninstitutional population aged 14 and over.
[2] Includes employees who worked 35 hours or more per week.

Source: Department of Labor, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

enough observations to make it possible to evaluate fully this intricate relationship. The data shown here for 1953 are quite similar to those for 1954 and the seasonal movements noted in 1953 were also noted in 1954. Furthermore, because of the limited time period for which we have data, no trends can be detected; the volume of partial employment over the last couple of years has shown seasonal but not secular shifts. Further study, particularly of individual workers' experiences, over a couple of years if possible, is needed to learn more about the relationship of full employment to underemployment and to unemployment.

The study also revealed that many more women than men preferred part-time work. Most men who worked less than 35 hours per week indicated that they had wanted more work but could not get it. Among women, however, fewer than a third of those who worked less than 35 hours seemed to have wanted more work; the most common reason given for not having worked more hours was the "call of domestic duties." [6]

Moreover, partial employment was a much more serious problem in agriculture than in nonagriculture. Of the men working on farms, perhaps 40 percent on the average (depending on the season, there may be more or less) either desired more work or were subsistence farmers. Among men engaged in nonagricultural work, however, only about 15 percent on the average seemed to desire more work. This difference results from the fact that many more of the men employed in nonagricultural than in agricultural work 35 hours or more per week.

Conclusion

In our opinion, there is no uniquely correct measurement for underemployment or partial employment. Rather, there is a continuum ranging from none or little employment to the fullest employment conceivable; this continuum can be cut at any point desired to divide the "employed" between the "fully" and the "under" employed. In this analysis, we used a relative measure of the desires of the people of Puerto Rico for "more work," together with productivity considerations (with respect to the subsistence farmers and the other self-employed), all within the existing social, economic, and political structure of the Island.

The concept of underemployment sketched in this article is believed to be a useful one and applicable in many parts of the world in addition to Puerto Rico. Because economic and social conditions differ in various countries, however, the specific technical details cited may or may not apply in exactly the same manner as in Puerto Rico, depending upon unique national circumstances. By adapting or adding to the procedures outlined, measures of underemployment based on this general framework can, it is believed, be evolved for other areas.

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[6] In this respect, Puerto Rican women seem to have a similar attitude toward employment to that of women in continental United States. In August 1954, of all women employed in continental United States, about 19 percent usually worked part time because they "did not prefer or could not accept full-time work," or usually worked full time but worked part time (during the survey week) "for other than economic reasons." Among men, only 7 percent so replied. See U. S. Bureau of the Census, Part-Time Workers: August 1954, Current Population Reports. Labor Force, Series P-50, No. 56, November 19, 1954 (p. 5).

Business Cycles and the Labor Market

GEOFFREY H. MOORE*

BUSINESS CYCLE STUDIES are yielding some new insights about how the labor market works, and these in turn are helping to reveal the intricate pattern of the cyclical process. Studies at the National Bureau of Economic Research suggest some needs for additional work, both statistical and analytical.

The Post-World War II Years

In recent years, there have been two substantial contractions in manufacturing employment: the first began in January 1948 and ended in October 1949; the second began in June 1953 and showed some signs of having come to an end in August 1954. Both are clearly evident in chart 1, which presents seasonally adjusted data by months for several labor market series relating to manufacturing.[1] (The lesser decline in 1951–52 is not discussed here because of the special circumstances connected with it.)

The number of manufacturing industry groups with rising employment declined sharply early in each contraction, and the number with declining employment rose sharply. Seasonally adjusted data for the 11 durable goods groups (e. g., primary metals, transportation equipment, and electrical machinery) and the 10 nondurable goods groups (e. g., food, paper, and chemicals) show that, in the spring of 1953, expansion was quite general. In March of that year, no less than 17 of the 21 showed an increase over February, 2 were unchanged, 2 declined. The proportion rising was very high (86 percent[2]); the rarity of such a figure is indicated by the fact that in the 310 months from 1919 through 1952, omitting the war period 1939–46, this proportion has been equaled or exceeded only 22 times, and each of these was in a period identified as a business expansion. The March 1953 figure has not been approached since. The number of industries with rising employment dropped to 15 in April, was 15 in May, 11 in June, 6 in July, 3 in August. The August figure (only 17 percent expanding) indicated an extraordinarily widespread contraction in manufacturing employment: in only 43 months since 1919 was the proportion so low, and with only two exceptions these were all in periods of general business contraction.

This extraordinary shift had little effect on total manufacturing employment. The seasonally adjusted figure was 14,023,000 in March 1953; it rose to 14,102,000 in June, the peak month, and then declined to 13,946,000 in August. The decline of 77,000 between March and August was hardly enough to excite anybody, and it had no visible effect on the total volume of unemployment, which kept on declining (seasonally adjusted) until August. Yet within those 5 months the great majority of manufacturing industries had completely reversed their behavior. The general expansion in manufacturing had become a general contraction.

The number of industry groups with rising employment reached a low of 2 in January 1954. Since then there has been an erratic, though nonetheless real, improvement. In May and June about half the groups were expanding. In July and August the percentage expanding dropped, but not to as low a level as in the spring. In September the figure rose to 57 percent, and in October it again increased to 60 percent.[3] These figures are not high enough to warrant great optimism, although in previous periods of contraction a figure of 50 percent has seldom been reached until the contraction was at an end or nearly so. More important is the fact that the improvement

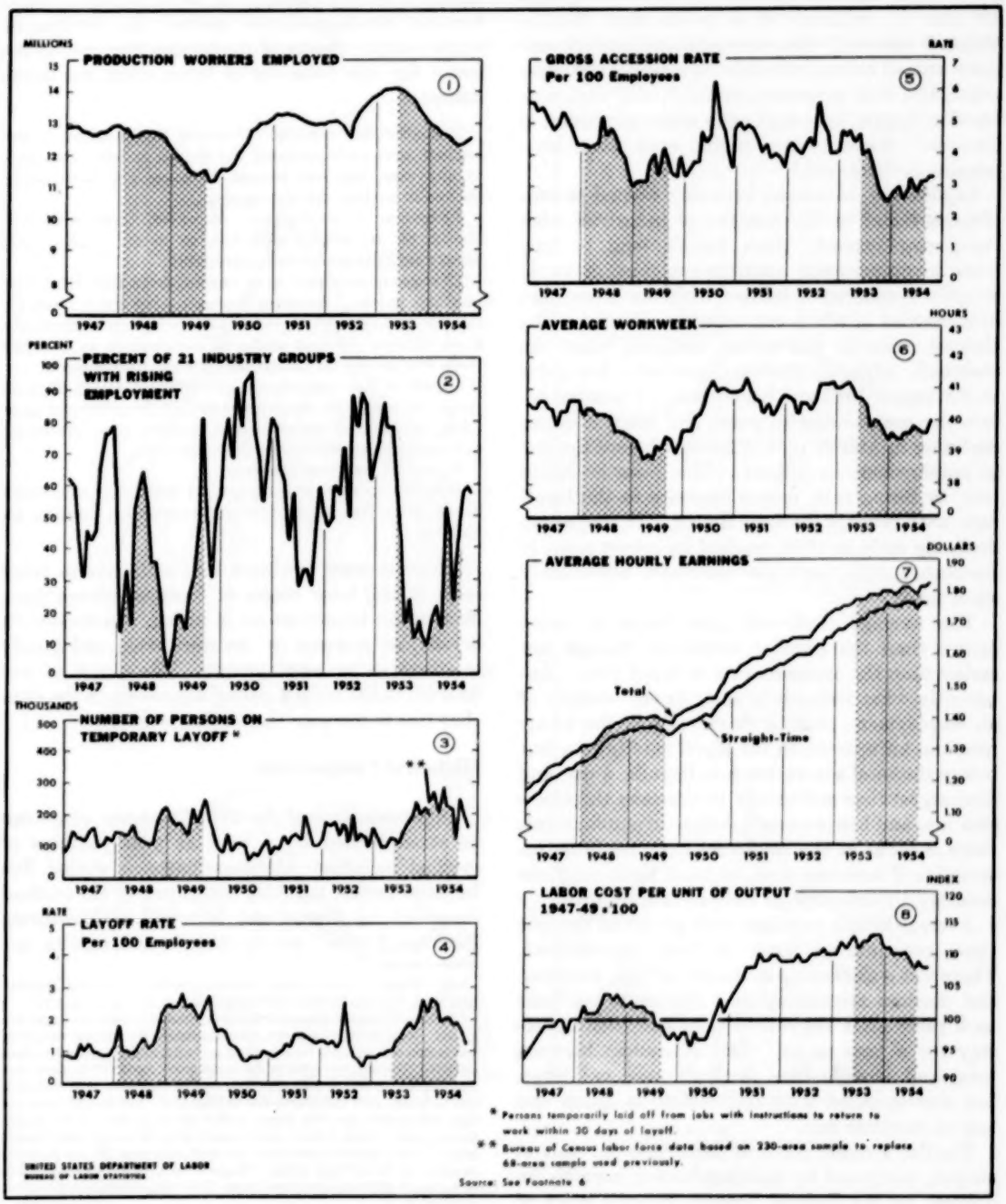
*Of the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. This article is based on Mr. Moore's address before the Manpower and Employment Statistics Training Conference of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, held in New York City, November 4, 1954.

[1] For sources of data, see footnote 6.

[2] In computing the percentage expanding, industries that show no change between one month and the next are split 50-50 between the rising and declining groups.

[3] Revised figures. The comparable figure for November is 57 percent.

Chart 1. Monthly Labor Market Series, Manufacturing, 1947–54



* Persons temporarily laid off from jobs with instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff.

** Bureau of Census labor force data based on 230-area sample to replace 68-area sample used previously.

Source: See Footnote 6

has been shared by both durable and nondurable goods industries and by other economic activities. All this is evidence of a point that Wesley Mitchell stressed, that contractions (and expansions) spread among industries in a cyclical process, sometimes with surprising rapidity, and that contraction begins to spread even when expansion is dominant, while revival begins even when contraction is dominant.[4]

Layoffs are, of course, inversely related to employment and to the number of industries with rising employment. Also, layoffs tend to lead total manufacturing employment, but move in roughly synchronous fashion with the proportion of industries in which employment is rising. The clearest cases in this period occurred when the seasonally adjusted layoff rate reached a low point in November 1952 and began rising, 7 months before the peak in employment; and when it began declining in March 1954, 5 months before the low in employment in August. The gross accession rate, or hiring rate, moves opposite to the layoff rate, with roughly the same timing. It, too, began declining early in 1953, reached its lowest point in December 1953, and has recovered appreciably since then.

The average workweek also tends to move earlier than the number employed, though not earlier than the accession rate or layoff rate. Apparently what happens is that, in the vicinity of an employment peak, a downtrend in the hiring rate and an uptrend in the layoff rate begins, but before the total separation rate (layoffs, quits, and discharges) rises sufficiently to overtake the accession rate and hence cause a decline in employment, there is a cut in the workweek. It would be instructive if someone were to trace these relations industry by industry, or indeed, firm by firm.

Average hourly earnings, both gross and straight time, rose during most of both contractions. There was a slackening in the rate of rise, however, and declines amounting to a few cents per hour took place after the contractions had been underway for a year or so. The differences between total and straight-time earnings were not large, but corresponded with the decline in hours and loss of overtime pay.

Finally, a crude index of labor cost per unit of output, computed by dividing factory payrolls (in dollars) by the Federal Reserve Board's index of manufacturing output, declined substantially more than did hourly earnings in both periods of contraction but lagged well behind the declines in employment. Some of the factors that might account for this behavior of labor costs are listed below:

Reduction in overtime. However, the decrease in the average workweek preceded the decline in labor cost and, in any case, was not enough to cause any appreciable decline in average hourly earnings.

Reduction in wage rates. However, there were evidently no reductions sufficient to cause straight-time hourly earnings to decline appreciably.

Changes in composition of output, from high labor cost products to low. However, separate labor cost indexes for durable and nondurable manufactures behave in much the same fashion, so that shifts in composition as between these two groups do not account for the phenomenon.

Layoff of less experienced and reduced hiring of inexperienced may raise the average skill of the employed labor force, reduction in turnover may improve plant efficiency, and wasteful practices may be eliminated.

Failure of marginal concerns.

Installation of better equipment and plant, on which construction had begun during the preceding business expansion.

There is some evidence that a decline in labor costs in the later stages of business contractions leads to an improvement in hiring, a reduction in layoffs, an increase in the workweek, and finally an increase in employment. The point is not proved, but there is a strong suggestion in the data that this is the way the market works.

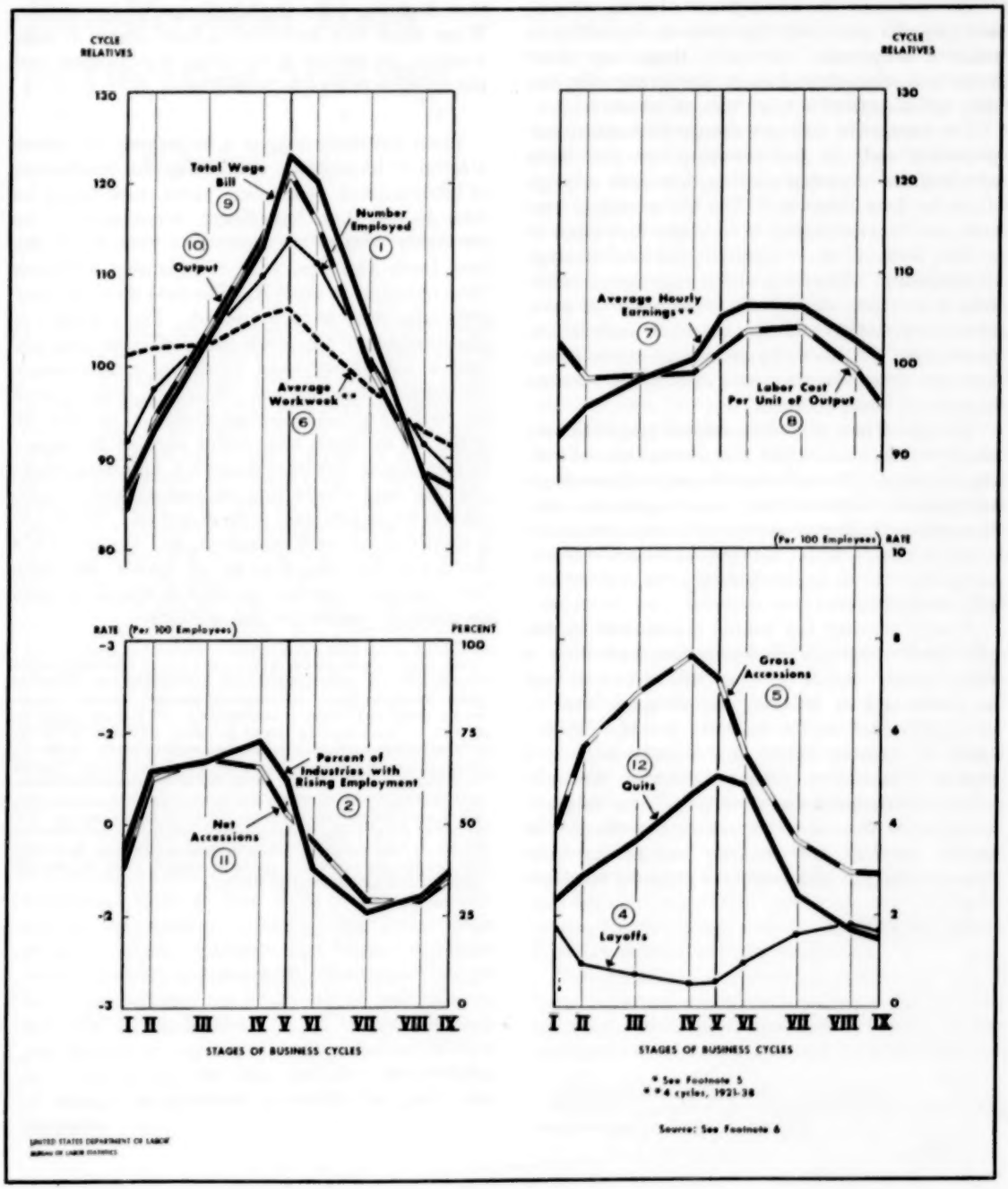
Historical Comparisons

Interpretations of the data for recent years can be strengthened by a look at past patterns of cyclical behavior. Average patterns during five business cycles, 1919–38, computed by the method described by Burns and Mitchell in Measuring Business Cycles [5] are so smooth and regular one

[4] See "What Happens During Business Cycles: A Progress Report," New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1951 (chs. 5 and 10).

[5] National Bureau of Economic Research, Studies in Business Cycles No. 2, 1946. Each of the time series, after adjustment for seasonal variations, was broken into segments corresponding to the five cycles in general business activity. The terminal dates of the cycles were: April 1919 to September 1921; September 1921 to July 1924; July 1924 to December 1927; December 1927 to March 1933; and March 1933 to May 1938. Within each cycle, the data were broken into nine stages, marked off on the basis of the cyclical turning dates. Stage I covers the 3 months centered on the initial trough; stage V, the 3 months centered on the peak; and stage IX, the 3 months centered on the terminal trough. Stages II to IV cover successive thirds of the length of the expansion and stages VI to VIII, successive thirds of the contraction.

Chart 2. Average Levels of Labor Market Series, Manufacturing, at 9 Stages of 5 Business Cycles, 1919–38*



* See Footnote 5
** 4 cycles, 1923-38

Source: See Footnote 6

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might take them for hypothetical figures (chart 2). But they are based squarely on data of the same sort as those already presented.[8]

The patterns for employment, hours, output, and payrolls are fairly synchronous, but differ in relative amplitude. Actually there are short leads in workweek and short lags in payrolls, but they are smoothed out in these patterns.

The percent of industry groups with rising employment and the net accession rate are fairly synchronous with one another, but lead employment by long intervals. The net accession rate does not become negative until the first stage of cyclical contraction, or positive until the first stage of expansion. Similarly, the percentage of industries with rising employment falls below 50 early in the contraction and rises above 50 early in the expansion. In this way a connection can be traced between these variables and cyclical movements in aggregate employment.

The layoff rate and the accession rate both lead employment, but the quit rate is synchronous with employment. When the layoff, quit, and discharge rates are combined to form a total separation rate, it moves up in most business cycle expansions and down in contractions; the cyclical behavior of the separation rate is dominated by quits, not by layoffs or discharges.

Hourly earnings lag behind movements in employment, especially at downturns, and show a rising trend. Labor cost per unit of output lags at peaks and at troughs, and shows a level or declining trend in the interwar period. Apparently changes in output per man-hour have a greater influence on labor costs during the early stages of expansion and during the later stages of contraction than at other times, but changes in hourly earnings are certainly one of the chief factors affecting labor costs, to judge by the similarity in the patterns. When labor cost increases in later stages of business expansion and early stages of contraction, the hiring rate retards and then declines, while the layoff rate begins to rise. When labor cost decreases in later stages of contraction, the decline in the hiring rate slackens and the layoff rate begins to decline.

* * * * *

These materials suggest a hypothesis, or rather a series of hypotheses, concerning the interaction of labor-market processes. More work needs be done to test these hypotheses, which seem to be peculiarly subject to verification because of the long leads and lags, with considerable variation from one cycle to another. The data for individual industries need to be examined. For example, is the behavior of the crude index of labor cost per unit of output borne out by similar computations for individual industries? Similarly, there is need for analysis of the individual cycles. The 1933–37 cycle, for instance, was unique because of the activities of the National Recovery Administration; did this have effects that contrasted with experience in other periods of cyclical revival? There are a multitude of such questions, and the materials developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics have provided economists with a wealth of data in which to search for the answers.

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[8] The sources of data used in charts 1 and 2 are: (1) Production worker employment in manufacturing, BLS, with seasonal adjustment by Federal Reserve Board (FRB); (2) month-to-month changes in BLS data on production worker employment in manufacturing, with seasonal adjustment by FRB—11 industry groups, 1919–22; 21, 1923–28; 22, 1929–38; 21, 1947–54; (3) Bureau of the Census, with seasonal adjustment by NBER; (4) and (5), BLS, with seasonal adjustment by NBER; (6) and (7), National Industrial Conference Board, 1921–33; BLS, 1933–38 and 1947–54, with seasonal adjustment by NBER except no seasonal adjustment required for total earnings, 1951–54, and for straight-time earnings, 1947–54; (8) factory payrolls, BLS, divided by manufacturing production, FRB, with seasonal adjustment by NBER; (9) factory payrolls, BLS, with seasonal adjustment by NBER; (10) manufacturing production, seasonally adjusted, FRB; (11) and (12) BLS, with seasonal adjustment by NBER.

The Role of Employment Data in Decision-Making

HARRY B. COOPER*

EMPLOYMENT, unemployment, and other labor statistics are widely used both in private business and by government at national and local levels. These statistics have, however, long ago outgrown their original, principal uses in connection with collective bargaining. Also there is a notable difference between the usual uses of employment data by private interests and the most important use by government—that is, government's responsibility for keeping under control the conditions as reflected by employment statistics. Under the Employment Act of 1946 and emerging economic policy, the responsibility for maintaining full employment is clear. Employment data therefore enable government agencies and officials to see how successful they are in carrying out this responsibility.

This article discusses the many applications of employment statistics that agencies of a municipal government can make in general planning and in making legislative and administrative decisions as well as in the detailed operations of the many diverse enterprises and functions of a municipal corporation such as New York City. Generally, current employment statistics are better than other economic statistics for these purposes. New York City experience also illustrates the need for improvements or additions to statistics in the field of employment, e. g., better coverage, particularly of the unemployed, provision of data for areas within the city, and the development of special employment statistics for particular purposes.

Policymaking

Analysis of employment data has become one of the key tools in the formulation of basic policy for the New York City government. The Mayor's Midyear Report[1] to the city's more than 8 million citizens expressed concern about the decline in employment in the city during 1954. This employment decline has had an effect on the city's operating costs, particularly in the increase in public assistance requirements. Perhaps even more important is the effect on the city's capacity to raise revenues. It is currently operating on an annual expense budget of over $1.5 billion. Thirty years ago, 85 percent of the city's revenue structure was based on the relatively stable yield of the real estate tax. But today, property taxes yield only 42 percent of the city's revenue; 36 percent comes from taxes on sales, gross business receipts, fees, licenses, and the like and the remainder is largely Federal and State grants and allocations. As a result, the city's present tax structure is increasingly sensitive to basic economic fluctuations in employment and income. Employment declines in New York City may produce increases in costs and reductions in revenue. The hazards of inflation have proved critical to the city's financial structure—deflation does not offer much hope either.

Current employment and unemployment series are at present the most important economic indicators being watched in the newly established Division of Administration by the Economic Adviser to the City Administrator. Professional economic counsel is being sought and is being shaped into legislative and administrative policy in a manner very similar to the operations of the national Council of Economic Advisers. Along with certain other basic series, employment data are being charted and analyzed, and a regular economic reporting system to the city's top administrative officials is being instituted.

Two departments—labor and commerce—which have important economic functions in the city government are being rejuvenated. The City Department of Labor supplements the mediation and

*Of the New York City Department of City Planning.

[1] The Mayor's Midyear Report—Highlights of the City's Activities Since January 1, 1954, New York, N. Y., July 1954.

conciliation services of both the Federal and State agencies. While its program under the new director has not been firmly established, it is interesting to note that one of the functions under study is a "local bureau of labor statistics." A research advisory committee under the chairmanship of Isador Lubin, former United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics, has been established to look into the department's research, statistics, and information programs.

The New York City Department of Commerce is also on the verge of expanding its activities. Its functions in the past have been principally in the reception, convention, and promotion business. A new Bureau of Economic Development has already been established. In our discussions with the new Director of Commerce, the Planning Department's studies on employment trends and shifts in industrial composition and location were explored for guidance in developing the new program of the Commerce Department.

Welfare and Education

The City Welfare Department also makes continuing use of employment statistics. Despite the cushion of unemployment insurance, the impact of unemployment on public assistance caseloads is so immediate that this department must be keenly concerned with information on unemployment. It has been estimated that a 1- to 15-percent decline in gross national product can lead to an increase of 250 to 350 percent in public welfare costs.[3] During 1954, the public assistance budget increased for 11 consecutive months. We still depend on the number of unemployment insurance benefit claimants as a guide to unemployment. There are no other reliable current unemployment statistics for New York City. The improvement of concept and collection in unemployment statistics and the provision of such data for local city areas is of prime importance to planning public assistance operations.

The Board of Estimate recently passed a substantial increase in the budget for day care centers. The problem of deciding where such centers should be located and of developing building priorities is an interesting illustration of the need for a special kind of employment information not currently available. Two of the chief elements in the demand for day care centers are (1) the number of working mothers in a given locality, and (2) the number of mothers who would work if such facilities were available in the community. Day care centers can serve to expand the labor force as well as serve it. These data, to be useful in planning building locations, must of course be available for a small geographic area. In the absence of such data, the problem is presently being resolved on the basis of available data which we hope approach the true demand data.

Employment data are also applicable when considering the needs in the broad field of education. The educational system operated by the city includes almost 800 school buildings and offers education from kindergarten to the undergraduate and graduate curriculums in four municipal colleges. The Boards of Education and Higher Education have attempted to develop curriculum and building programs which will be realistic and practical in the training of the more than 1 million charges under their wings. Knowledge of employment and occupational trends are of special concern in the formulation of programs. Inclusion of money for a new building to house the Fashion Institute of Technology was justified mainly by the fact that almost a third of the manufacturing workers in New York City are employed in the garment trades.

Transportation and City Planning

In the planning and operation of rapid transit and highway, bridge, tunnel, and other transportation facilities, one of the most important data requirements are origin-destination studies, particularly for the journey to work. Data on place of employment on a small area basis, including 210 areas in the City of New York, were developed for the first time by the New York State Labor Department's Division of Employment for covered employment. These data have proved to be extremely valuable in various ways. Unfortunately, they were collected only once; such data would be extremely useful if they could be obtained at least once a year. A more fundamental difficulty for transportation planning is that there is no separate enumeration for indi-

[3] Melvin White and Anne White, Impact of Economic Fluctuations on Municipal Finance, (*In* National Tax Journal, March 1954, pp. 17-39.)

vidual employees in the place of employment and place of residence data we get from the New York State Department of Labor and in the labor force residence data obtained from the Census; therefore these data are unsatisfactory substitutes for an origin and destination study. We still do not know where the labor force residing in Bay Ridge, Jamaica, or Harlem actually works.

The need for basic data in transportation planning is so important that recently Austin Tobin, executive director of the Port of New York Authority, in a statement at the 25th anniversary of the Regional Plan Association, offered on the part of the Port Authority to help finance the establishment of "a bank for regional statistics"—a bank in which basic data for this metropolitan area would be collected. The two major gaps in regional information for which this new agency is expected to develop statistics are in the areas of employment and new construction. The fact that substantial moneys are now being offered for the collection of such data is easily understood when the scope of transportation requirements is examined. In addition to the $875 million of arterial highways under construction in this area, Mr. Tobin estimated that a minimum of $2 billion of additional highway construction was needed to accommodate the expected 1980 population. Many of us believe that even this figure is far too low to cover transportation requirements. Currently contemplated subway improvement programs, in New York City alone, are estimated to cost at least $1.5 billion.

In the field of city planning, employment data get intensive use. The major objective of the planning program is the master plan, that is, the physical expression of the future city—the allocation of the city's land and space to residence, industry and commerce, circulation, public facilities, other institutional uses, and open spaces, including parks. If this guide to physical development is to be practicable, the allocations must be based on extensive social and economic research. In planning, there is no avoiding the problem of estimating the future—the future population, the future labor force and employment, and the future relationships to land space and floor space. Such forecasts have been made in connection with preparation of master plans in many cities, including Cincinnati, Detroit, and Denver. The projection of employment and labor force for 10, 20, or 30 years into the future is a dangerous venture at best. However, zoning, capital budgeting, and other plan-effectuating decisions must be made on the basis of the most reasonable assumptions in regard to expected developments. A labor force projection made 2 years ago by the Planning Department indicated that, despite an expected increase of almost 400,000 persons between 1950 and 1960, practically no change is anticipated in the size of the city's labor force. Recent estimates indicated that New York City's labor force had declined by 50,000 from 1950 to 1954.[3] As a result of trends in age composition and in labor force participation, we do not expect to get any appreciable upturn in labor force before the middle of the 1960 decade, despite continuing population growth. This has all kinds of implications for the city, whose population will be faced with a real productivity challenge to sustain levels of living.

The Problem of Population Changes

My final illustration of the role of employment statistics relates to a substantive problem for which there is a critical need for study and action: New York City is undergoing another revolution in population. These population changes consist in part of the out-migration of thousands of middle-income families and the in-migration of thousands of predominantly low-income Puerto Rican and nonwhite families. So far as we can determine, Negro migration from the South to New York City has declined to less than half the 1940–50 annual average. The present population of first and second generation Puerto Ricans in New York City is approximately half a million—5 times the Puerto Rican population in New York City at the end of World War II, less than 10 years ago.

This tremendous migration of Puerto Ricans to New York City presents many opportunities and, obviously, also a great many problems. These people face all kinds of difficulties in the new environment, including language, cultural, and housing problems. Whole families live in furnished rooms under conditions which Jacob Riis con-

[3] Estimates were made by the New York Regional Office, Federal Housing Administration.

demned 50 years ago. Yet this has not served to deter the movement. It has become apparent that the economic differential, or the gap between average wage rates for characteristic jobs Puerto Ricans secure in New York and those for jobs in Puerto Rico, is so wide that thousands of additional migrants can be expected. In addition, a substantial proportion of the Puerto Rican labor force on the Island remains unemployed, despite the success of Operation Bootstrap—the industrialization program. The increase in unemployment on the mainland and, in particular, in New York City during the last year has been reflected immediately in a reduction in migration. Less than half as many Puerto Ricans came to New York City in 1954 as in 1953. Furthermore, the most recent newcomers consist largely of wives, children, and relatives joining people who have come here previously (secondary migrants).

The future rate of this migration is of enormous consequence to the size and character of the fiscal, social, educational, and other programs of the city. The important questions are: Will this manpower loss ultimately affect the Puerto Rican industrialization efforts? Or is it necessary to have substantial out-migration to raise living levels on the Island? We in the New York City Government should like to know at what rate this in-migration will continue, and whether it has, or soon will, exceed our economic capacity to absorb these people, and therefore contribute to labor surpluses here.

Changes in Working Life of Men, 1900 to 2000

STUART GARFINKLE*

NO RECORD OF PROGRESS in the 20th century would be complete without reference to the dramatic increase in the average length of life, which, for men in the United States, rose from about 50 years in 1900 to about 65 years at mid-century. Equally important in terms of economic well-being, but perhaps not as well known, is the increase in the average length of *working* life for men, which rose from 32 to 42 years in the first half of the century. On the basis of recent trends, the average life expectancy may rise to 73 years in the year 2000 and working life may increase to 45 years.

These facts come from tables of working life for men which have been developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The first tables were prepared for 1940 and 1947 and presented in 1949.[1] This article presents the tables of working life for 1950.

These tables are very similar to standard life tables, which summarize the mortality experience of a population for some particular period of time. The life table starts with a hypothetical group of persons—usually 100,000—born alive and follows it through successive ages as it experiences the attrition caused by death, using the mortality experience for each age group as of the base period. A number of significant measures can be obtained from such a table, the most familiar of which is the "life expectancy"—the average number of years of life remaining after each specified age. Similarly, the tables of working life follow through successive ages the experience of an initial cohort of 100,000 at birth. But in addition to showing attrition caused by mortality, these tables show the number who may be expected to work or seek work over their life span, the rates at which persons enter and exit from the labor force, and "work-life expectancy"—the average years of labor force activity remaining after each specified age. For any group of workers whose ages are known—as, for example, the workers in an industry or an occupation—the tables provide a means for estimating prospective losses resulting from both death and retirement from the labor force.

Patterns of Working Life, 1900–1950

The tremendous strides made in the last half century in the control of contagious diseases and other afflictions that killed off many children—particularly in the first year of life—have profoundly affected the pattern of working life. In 1900, of 500,000 boy babies born alive, only about 386,000 young men would reach age 15–19.[2] (See chart.) By 1950, 475,000 would reach this age group, the proportion dying having decreased from about 25 percent to a remarkably low figure of 5 percent. The decline in the mortality rates in the middle and older age groups has been substantial but much slower than for younger groups. These changes in death rates from 1900 to 1950 brought about dramatic increases throughout the entire economically active age range (20–65) of from 25 to 55 percent in the numbers of men alive out of the initial 100,000. (See chart.) Since virtually all men from 20 to 65 normally work, the labor force potential increases almost as much as the population through reduced mortality.

The chart also points up two other major differences in the patterns of working life in 1900 and 1950. One is the much earlier age of labor force entry in 1900. Despite the much smaller popula-

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[1] The 1940 tables, by Seymour L. Wolfbein, were published in "The Length of Working Life" in Population Studies, December 1949 (printed in Great Britain). Both the 1940 and the 1947 tables and a detailed exposition of the substance and techniques of this work were presented in BLS Bull. 1001, Tables of Working Life, from which some of the descriptive materials here are taken. See also a series of five articles on the tables in the Monthly Labor Review: August 1950 (p. 193), September 1950 (p. 323), October 1950 (p. 438), and November 1950 (pp. 560 and 589).

[2] The population and labor force figures used in the chart are based upon data from the National Office of Vital Statistics of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and from the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce.

Stationary Population and Labor Force, Males, 1900* and 1950

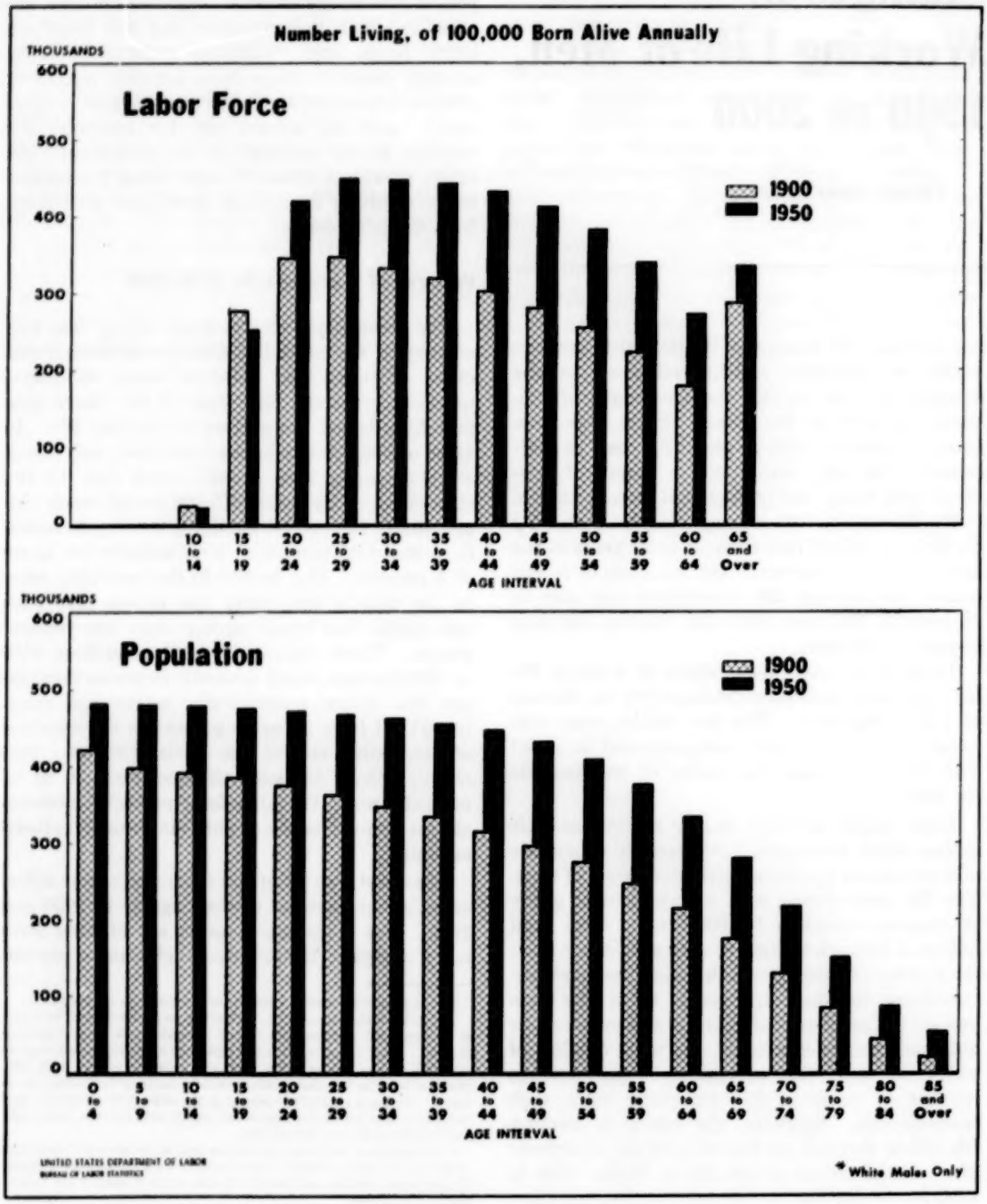

TABLE 1.—*Average life and work-life expectancy for men, 1900–2000*

Year	At birth			At age 20		
	Average number of years—			Average number of years—		
	Life expectancy	Work-life expectancy	Outside labor force	Life expectancy	Work-life expectancy	In retirement
1900 [1]	48.2	32.1	16.1	42.2	39.4	2.8
1940	61.2	38.3	22.9	46.8	41.3	5.5
1947	64.2	41.6	22.6	48.0	42.8	5.2
1950	65.5	41.9	23.6	48.9	43.2	5.7
2000 [2]	73.2	45.1	28.1	53.8	45.1	8.7

[1] For white males in 11 original death registration States.
[2] Estimated by assuming continuation of labor force participation rates by males as they prevailed in the spring of 1954 except for drop of 10 percentage points among men 65 and over; assumes continuation of mortality trends which have prevailed from 1920 to 1950 (cf. Social Security Administration Actuarial Study No. 33).

tion at the earlier period, the rate of labor force entry for young men was so much higher in 1900 that the labor force in age group 15–19 was actually larger than in 1950. Secondly, many older workers now withdraw from the labor force before they die. Fifty years ago death and disability accounted for practically all labor force separations.[3] Only a small proportion of the population survived to the age which is now considered conventional for retirement. Moreover, in an agrarian economy where self-employment predominated, those who reached an older age were often in a position to continue to do some work. Today, most important among the reasons for men 55 and over leaving the labor force are: age restrictions in hiring practices, compulsory retirement ages in private pension plans, widespread availability of social security for older persons, and inability to go on working (which tends to rise with age).

Length of Working Life

In 1900, a workman of 20 could expect to live another 42 years and to work about 39 years, leaving about 3 years which he would spend outside of the labor force, that is, neither working nor looking for a job. (See table 1.) By 1950, his life expectancy had increased by about 7 years, while his work-life expectancy had increased only 4 years, leaving an average of 6 years which he would spend in retirement. These figures are averages: they include the young man who dies while still a member of the labor force and thus spends zero years in retirement and the man who lives long enough to spend a long time in retirement.

Looking ahead 50 years gives an idea of the problems related to length of working life that may arise. If present mortality and worker participation trends continue to 2000, the retirement period will lengthen to about 9 years or 3 times what it was in 1900. (See table 1.) This plus the fact that the proportion of older persons in the population will probably continue to increase raises a serious problem in terms of the economy's ability to support this "nonproductive" population, e. g., costs of public and private pension plans, and costs of old-age assistance for older men who do not qualify for pensions.

During the first half of the twentieth century, the proportion of "productive" years to "nonproductive" years remained substantially unchanged. In 1900, the 32-year work-life expectancy of men at birth (table 1) was roughly two-thirds of the average total life expectancy of 48 years. In 1950, the average work-life expectancy, which had increased to 42 years, was still about two-thirds of the total 65-year life expectancy, in spite of a younger retirement age and later entry into a work career. In the younger and older age ranges there was no change in working years and the entire increase of 10 years resulted from the greater number of men, out of the initial 100,000 born alive each year, who lived through the productive ages.

Although men spent the same proportion of their lives out of the labor force in 1950 as in 1900, there is one significant difference. Of the 16 years that men could expect to spend out of the labor force under 1900 conditions (table 1), about 80 percent would be spent before they reached 20 and only 10 percent after age 65. In contrast, of the 24 years that men in 1950 would spend out of the labor force, about 70 percent would be spent before reaching age 20 and almost 20 percent would occur after age 65.

This shifting age composition of the "nonproductive" population away from youngsters to older persons tends to create a social problem. Children are ordinarily supported by their parents, but aged persons are frequently dependent upon

[3] Separations due to "retirement" as shown in the tables include all exits from the labor force for reasons other than death, e. g., because of old age, disability, eligibility for pension, or long-duration unemployment.

social security, private pensions, or public assistance. Therefore, as an increasing proportion of the years spent outside the labor force are accounted for by older men, maintaining the income of these older persons becomes increasingly important.

Effect of Changes in Economic Activity

In addition to the fundamental long-term changes in working life which occur slowly over time, the length and pattern of working life are also affected by short-run economic factors. The experience of the 1940's shows that the ebb and flow of working life in the shorter run corresponds closely with fluctuations in economic activity, especially changing employment opportunities. (See table 2.)

After a decade of severe dislocation of economic activity and reduced employment opportunity, 1940 labor force participation rates at both ends of the age scale were low in comparison with the corresponding rates in the more prosperous year of 1950, which followed a decade of high employment levels. The rate for the age group 15–19 years was about 45 percent in 1940, and over 8 percentage points higher in 1950. In 1940, inexperienced young men were at a disadvantage in job competition, and very few (about 6 percent) who went to school had part-time employment. In contrast, many young people held full-time jobs in 1950, and almost one-third of the students had jobs.

Sharp changes also took place in the separation patterns between 1940 and 1950. Declining death rates during the decade reduced the number of men who would have left the labor force because of death. A shift in the retirement pattern apparently was brought about by the generally higher level of job opportunities in the postwar period. Many older men who would have left the labor force in the depressed 1930's continued to work both during the war period and the prosperous postwar years and thereby actually reversed the long-term trend toward an earlier age of retirement.

Even under sharply improved economic conditions in 1950, however, the long-term trend toward an increasing number of expected years outside the labor force continued, although at a sharply reduced rate (table 1). Total life expectancy rose 4.3 years, while work-life expectancy rose only 3.6 years, thus increasing the period outside the labor force by more than a half year during the decade.

TABLE 2.—*Abridged table of working life, males, 1940 [1] and 1950*

Age interval	Number living of 100,000 born alive—			Accessions to the labor force (per 1,000 in population)	Separations from the labor force (per 1,000 in labor force)—			Average number of remaining years of—	
	In population	In labor force			Due to all causes	Due to death	Due to retirement	Life	Labor force participation
		Number	Percent of population						
	(Within age interval)			(Between successive age intervals)				(At beginning of age interval)	
	1940								
10–14	461,865	6,196	(2)	431.0	8.2	8.2	.....	.....	.....
15–19	458,100	205,229	44.8	441.6	12.0	12.0	.....	51.3	45.8
20–24	452,589	405,067	89.5	68.0	14.9	14.9	.....	46.8	41.3
25–29	445,845	429,795	96.4	7.9	17.6	17.6	.....	42.4	36.8
30–34	439,014	425,750	97.2	.....	28.0	21.9	6.1	38.0	32.3
35–39	428,373	413,808	96.6	.....	37.8	29.7	8.1	33.7	28.0
40–44	415,611	398,155	95.8	.....	53.3	42.1	11.2	29.6	23.8
45–49	398,028	376,933	94.7	.....	80.2	60.8	19.4	25.5	19.8
50–54	373,582	346,684	92.8	.....	117.8	85.9	31.9	21.8	16.0
55–59	340,970	305,850	89.7	.....	211.6	115.7	95.9	18.3	12.4
60–64	299,545	241,134	80.5	.....	376.7	148.9	227.8	15.1	9.2
65–69	248,456	150,316	60.5	.....	495.5	191.8	303.7	12.2	6.8
70–74	189,583	75,833	40.0	.....	576.4	262.4	314.0	9.6	5.6
75 and over	232,278	44,830	19.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1950								
10–14	477,806	21,000	(2)	483.5	5.3	5.3	.....	.....	.....
15–19	475,282	251,899	53.0	354.0	8.5	8.5	.....	53.6	47.9
20–24	471,255	418,003	88.7	73.3	9.8	9.8	.....	48.9	43.2
25–29	466,552	448,453	96.1	6.0	10.7	10.7	.....	44.4	38.6
30–34	461,671	446,436	96.7	.....	15.1	14.1	1.0	39.8	34.0
35–39	455,169	439,693	96.6	.....	23.3	21.3	2.0	35.2	29.3
40–44	445,488	429,450	96.4	.....	42.6	33.4	9.2	30.8	24.9
45–49	430,539	411,165	95.5	.....	70.9	51.5	19.4	26.6	20.6
50–54	408,140	382,019	93.6	.....	116.3	77.4	38.9	22.6	16.6
55–59	375,956	337,608	89.8	.....	195.5	109.7	85.8	19.0	13.0
60–64	332,958	271,612	81.6	.....	337.2	142.3	194.9	15.7	9.7
65–69	279,537	180,022	64.4	.....	485.9	180.1	305.8	12.7	7.2
70–74	417,261	92,553	42.6	.....	558.6	247.5	311.1	10.1	5.9
75 and over	287,742	61,289	21.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Labor force data for 1940 have been adjusted to allow for a revision in Census Bureau enumeration procedures introduced in July 1945.

[2] In accordance with current Census definitions, only persons 14 years of age or over are enumerated in the labor force. No meaningful percentage of the population in the labor force could therefore be computed for the age interval 10–14 years.

Major Studies of Workers' Reasons for Job Choice

ABRAHAM BLUESTONE*

ONE QUESTION which has occupied the attention of students of labor markets in recent years has concerned the criteria workers use in evaluating alternative jobs and the significance of these criteria for theories of wage determination and the allocation of labor resources. Conventional economic theory, for example, visualizes a competitive labor market in which workers choose among alternative employments according to differences in their comparative net advantage. On the other hand, many labor market students feel that differences in net advantage—especially as measured by wage differentials—have little to do with wage determination and labor allocation.

This article undertakes to present and analyze the findings of 8 major studies [1] with respect to 3 specific questions which bear on this issue:

1. Why do workers quit jobs?
2. Why do they take new jobs?
3. As opposed to these forces, what factors tend to keep workers from changing jobs?

The analysis is subject to one serious limitation because the primary data collection technique—that of worker interview—does not probe deeply enough into real underlying motivation. It also suffers from the lack of uniformity among the various studies with regard to method of interview, occupational and industrial characteristics of the sample, prevailing economic conditions, and extent of work history covered.

The data suggest that wages, physical conditions of employment, and long-range possibilities for increased earnings are major determinants in workers' decisions to leave current jobs or to take new jobs. However, it also appears that considerations outside the scope of neoclassical theory, such as personal on-the-job relationships and family problems, play an important role. Moreover, labor market practices and conditions often act as barriers and discouragements to frequent and easy movement of workers in response to differences in conditions of employment. Chief among these are seniority provisions and the dangers of unemployment or of getting a poorer job which are inherent in job-changing.

The Data and Their Limitations

Most of the data are subject to significant limitations because they are based on interviews. When workers are questioned on their reasons for changing jobs they may not divulge their real underlying motives. Instead, they may be rationalizing in terms of socially acceptable criteria. One may also object that a single factor, which is all that most of the studies elicited by way of explanation, is not sufficient to explain the entire psychological complexity governing human behavior. This problem is considered by Parnes,[2] who believes that this does not pose an insurmountable difficulty as far as investigations of labor market behavior are concerned. He points out that neoclassical theory assumes only a kind of observable behavior on the part of workers, without being concerned with underlying motivation. That is, if it can be demonstrated that worker movement is in the direction of higher paying jobs, and if workers themselves explain their movement in this way, it is immaterial for the purpose at hand whether the real motive for such behavior is desire for security, prestige, or a higher standard of living.

A second major limitation is peculiar to this analysis. It arises from the fact that studies in this area have, for the most part, lacked uniformity and have shown little regard for previous or parallel work. For example, the economic con-

*Of the Bureau's Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics. This article summarizes the author's thesis for an M. A. degree at The George Washington University, June 1954.

[1] The studies are identified fully in footnotes 1, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, and 12, table 1, and footnote 4, table 2. For ease of reading, the text subsequently refers to the studies either by the name of the author or sponsor or by the locality covered, without further formal identification.

[2] Herbert S. Parnes, Research on Labor Mobility, An Appraisal of Research Findings in the United States, New York, Social Science Research Council, 1954 (pp. 147–150).

ditions prevailing during the periods over which work histories were collected vary from deep depression to wartime booms. Some of the work histories cover 1 year—some 12 years. Data collection methods have ranged from "depth" interviews to company exit interviews. By far the most serious problem, however, is the almost complete lack of uniformity in the classification of worker responses and in the content of the various categories used. This article attempts to establish uniform classifications of the reasons given by workers for changing jobs.

Leaving Jobs

For purposes of this analysis, the workers' explanations for quitting jobs are classified into five categories: wages, better job, nature of the job, personal relations, and other. These classifications differ somewhat from the classifications used in the original studies, as indicated below.

The category "wages" includes those responses indicating that pay was the main factor responsible for the decision to change jobs. Actually, this category covers a variety of responses. It includes, for example, responses classified by Reynolds and by Myers and Shultz under "fair wages," in which workers included (1) the cost of maintaining an adequate standard of living, (2) rates of pay on similar work in other plants, (3) nature of the work, and (4) rates for other jobs in the same plant. The first two responses were by far the more important. Responses classified by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in its study of molders and coremakers as "better wages" included those indicating that workers regarded wages on currently held jobs as generally adequate but had located better paying jobs or that they left their old jobs because a short workweek had reduced their take-home pay.

The second category, "better job," covers a somewhat less plainly defined group of responses. A large proportion of the responses were such vague statements as "more attractive opportunities elsewhere," "improvement," "better future," "advancement," and "to better myself." In the Bureau of Labor Statistics study of molders and coremakers, further interrogation of workers who gave advancement, promotion, or better job as reasons for job changes indicated that they almost always meant they expected higher immediate earnings or earning potential. For the purposes of this analysis it is assumed that these replies generally represent quits made for higher earnings in the long run, if not in the immediate future.

"Nature of the job" includes quits because of the physical characteristics of the job—dirty, dangerous, or involving hard physical exertion. Also included are quits because of plant conditions, type of equipment, shift assignment, or job interest.

"Personal relations" includes quits because of difficulties with supervisors or fellow workers. It includes what Reynolds and also Myers and Shultz called "degree of independence and control," as well as what other studies designated as "management" or "fairness of treatment."

The "other" category includes such responses as "ill health in family," "to move out of town," "to go to school," "to go into defense work," and "general dissatisfaction." It also includes, for each study, a fairly large category of "miscellaneous" reasons for which no further breakdown was possible. On the whole, it seems reasonable to assert that these were reasons not related to the job.

The considerable variation among the studies in the relative ranking of the reasons for quitting can be explained to some extent. First, the two categories "wages" and "better job," as has been explained above, are closely related. In 5 of the studies, these 2 factors combined accounted for between 40 and 55 percent of all voluntary job changes. (See table 1.) However, the much smaller importance of "wages" alone in the Fitchburg study than in the other four ought to be noted. This difference can be partially attributed to the fact that the Fitchburg study covered the depression years 1937–39, whereas the other 4 reported worker experience during the period from 1940 to the early 1950's, when employment was at high levels. This suggests that when wage levels are rising and employment opportunities are plentiful, workers are more responsive to wage differentials; when the labor market is depressed, workers probably tend to be more interested in job security than in better wages.

Moreover, the fact that the data of the Fitchburg study are drawn from company exit interviews may have had some effect on the reported importance of wages. Thus, of the 140 job exits made because of "more attractive opportunities

elsewhere," 57 were explained simply as "to take another job." [3] These responses do not reveal the specific reasons for which job changes were being made, probably because workers are reluctant to talk freely during exit interviews. Thus, the importance of "wages" and "better job" should probably be adjusted upward, with a consequent contraction in the "better job" category. (Parnes did not venture to make such adjustments, although he discussed the matter.)

The relatively high proportion of job changing attributed to the combined categories "wages" and "better job" by five studies contrasts with the results of the Reynolds' and Minneapolis studies. In neither of the latter does desire for a "better job"—in the sense of long-term monetary gain—appear as a factor. Reasons for this great inconsistency can only be surmised. The Minneapolis study is based on 98 workers, and, to quote the authors, "may not be strictly representative; results presented in this analysis are regarded as distinctly suggestive rather than definitive." [4] Perhaps the explanation in the case of the Reynolds' study lies largely with the author's interpretation of his raw data, obtained from free-response interviews.[5]

The importance of "nature of the job" as a reason for leaving jobs seems to be related to the occupational composition of the sample interviewed. This factor ranks low in the MIT study of Myers and Schultz; Parnes attributes its lack of importance to the relatively uniform working conditions and job requirements of skilled work. His analysis is borne out by the more detailed findings of the BLS studies of workers in two skilled occupations. The importance of this factor is, however, also low in the Fitchburg study—which was not confined to skilled workers. Again it may be pointed out that the data were obtained from exit interview records and that some upward revision of "nature of the job," and downward revision of "better job" is in order.

The extremely high proportion of quits attributed to "nature of the job"—working conditions—in the Minneapolis study is somewhat puzzling,

[3] Myers and Maclaurin (p. 90).
[4] Heneman, Fox, and Yoder (p. 5).
[5] See Parnes, op. cit. (pp. 155–156).

TABLE 1.—*Reasons given by workers for quitting jobs, selected studies*

Author	Locality	Coverage		Percent distribution of quits, by major reason for quitting					
		Period	Number and characteristics of workers	Total	Wages	Better job	Nature of job	Personal relations	Other
Reynolds [1]	New Haven, Conn.	1947–48	450 manual workers selected from city directory (Sample I).	100	24	.....	31	[2] 30	[2] 15
			350 male manufacturing workers who changed job status between 1946 and 1947 (Sample II).	100	27	.....	31	[2] 23	[2] 19
Myers and Maclaurin [4]	Fitchburg, Mass.	1937–39	345 workers who had shifted among manufacturing and utility firms.	[3] 100	6	49	11	2	32
Heneman, Fox, and Yoder [6]	Minneapolis, Minn.	1943–48	98 workers who changed jobs five or more times during 1943–48.	100	15	.....	45	9	31
University of Minnesota Industrial Relations Center. [7]	St. Paul, Minn.	1940–50	Approximately 4,500 men, 25 years of age or older, who worked 1 or more months in 1950.	[8] 100	20	24	29	3	24
Massachusetts Institute of Technology Industrial Relations Center. [9]	6 major cities	1940–50	Approximately 2,700 skilled workers who worked 1 or more months in 1950.	100	[10] 22	18	8	8	44
Bureau of Labor Statistics [11]	8 major cities	1940–51	1,712 tool and die makers working in the occupation in 1951.	100	[10] 28	[2] 25	12	3	32
Bureau of Labor Statistics [12]	8 major cities	1940–52	1,800 hand molders and coremakers working in the occupation in 1952.	100	[10] 37	7	11	8	37

[1] Lloyd G. Reynolds, The Structure of Labor Markets, New York, Harper and Brothers, 1951.
[2] Includes "independence and control," "fairness of treatment," and "relations with fellow workers."
[3] Includes "job interest."
[4] Charles A. Myers and W. Rupert Maclaurin, The Movement of Factory Workers, New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1943.
[5] Excludes 55 cases in which reason for leaving was not known and 65 cases in which "health" was given. These were assumed to be involuntary in nature.
[6] Herbert G. Heneman, Jr., Harland Fox, and Dale Yoder, Minnesota Manpower Mobilities, Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Industrial Relations Center, 1950.
[7] Voluntary Shifts of St. Paul Workers, 1940–44 and 1945–50, Minneapolis, University of Minnesota, Industrial Relations Center, February 1, 1952 (mimeographed).
[8] Excludes all cases where "unemployment" or "health" were given.
[9] Charles A. Myers and George P. Shultz, Patterns of Mobility of Skilled Workers and Factors Affecting Their Occupational Choice, Six Cities, 1940–51, Cambridge, Industrial Relations Section, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, February 1, 1952 (mimeographed).
[10] Includes "to go into business."
[11] The Mobility of Tool and Die Makers, 1940–51, BLS Bull. 1120.
[12] The Mobility of Molders and Coremakers, 1940–52, BLS Bull. 1162.

especially since this report includes professional and white-collar workers. Once again, the small sample size may be responsible.

Some conclusions on workers' reasons for leaving jobs may be drawn from the findings of these seven studies. First, immediate wage improvement is not the only or the single most important reason for job quits. However, the importance of "wages" and "better job" combined suggests that workers do, to a considerable extent, base their decisions to quit jobs on the anticipation of present or future income gains. Second, when wages are not the motive, the physical characteristics of the job play a major role. Third, although the majority of quits are made for rational (in the neoclassical sense) reasons, a significant proportion of voluntary job terminations are made for reasons which are outside the assumptions of traditional wage theory.

Taking Jobs

Another way to ascertain how workers assess jobs is to examine their reasons for taking new jobs. The reasons given in four studies, again classified somewhat differently than in the original studies, are presented in table 2. The categories "wages" and "nature of job" correspond to the same classifications used in table 1. The category "better job" includes those cases where the workers reported changing jobs for promotion and advancement; [6] it also includes a number of replies—in the BLS study of molders and coremakers—indicating that the job changes were made to return either to molding work or to former employers. The category "general improvement" is a catchall which was used in the St. Paul and Minneapolis studies to include combinations of wages, working conditions, and better future.

TABLE 2.—*Reasons given by workers for taking jobs, selected studies*

Author	Percent distribution of jobs, by reason for taking					
	Total	Wages	Better job	Nature of job	General improvement [1]	Other
Heneman, Fox, and Yoder [2]	100	30	15	45	10	.....
University of Minnesota Industrial Relations Center [3]	100	22	22	2	53	.....
Myers and Shultz: [4]						
First job	100	23	23	38	.....	16
Job at mill	100	28	26	33	.....	14
Bureau of Labor Statistics [5]	100	40	31	17	.....	13

[1] This category consists of combinations of the first three categories.
[2] See table 1, footnote 6.
[3] See table 1, footnote 7.
[4] Charles A. Myers and George P. Shultz, The Dynamics of a Labor Market, New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1951. Interviews with 144 workers laid off when textile mill in Nashua, N. H., closed down in 1948. Workers were asked why they took their first full-time jobs and why they had taken their jobs in the mill.
[5] See table 1, footnote 12.

The data shown exclude a large number of cases which appeared in the original presentations. They include only those cases in which it appeared that workers actually were in a position to evaluate alternative jobs and to make a choice. When a worker takes a job after a period of unemployment following a layoff, discharge, or quit, although he is, strictly speaking, free to choose among jobs as they become available, the need for work may override any desire for improvement and literally compel him to take the first available job. Therefore, table 2 excludes all responses indicating economic compulsion, such as "job scarcity," "unemployment," and "first job available." Similarly, although the reasons given by the Nashua workers for taking other jobs are included, their reasons for taking jobs following the shutdown of the mill where they worked have been excluded because this group of workers were then subject to pressure and not in a position to make a free choice. In addition, table 2 excludes the responses of a number of workers in the Nashua study and in the BLS study of molders and coremakers who said that they took jobs because of friends who worked in the plants or who told them of the jobs.[7] These replies actually tell nothing about the reason for job choice, but indicate, rather, the method of learning of the job.

Many of the differences in the importance of the various factors shown in table 2 are attributable to the data collection methods. For the St. Paul study, the data are based, not on workers' answers to specific questions as to why they took jobs, but rather on an analysis of their explanations for quitting jobs. This study found that "many of the reasons for leaving a job were rather obviously reasons for taking in the sense that the reason implied that the other job was already

[6] This may or may not include higher pay. See Reynolds (pp. 141-142).
[7] This represented 16 percent of the reasons given for taking the first job and 8 percent of the reasons given for taking the mill job (Myers and Schultz, p. 104). It represented 364 out of 2,128 reasons given by molders and coremakers (BLS, Mobility of Molders and Coremakers, p. 55).

known, comparison had been made, and the new job was 'better' in some respects."[8] Thus, the results represent the minimum number of cases in which workers were actually comparing jobs but certainly not all. For example, the BLS study of molders and coremakers showed that about half of all quits involved moving directly from one job to another.[9] In contrast, the St. Paul study shows that only a fourth of the quits were made to move directly to another job.[10]

Another factor also contributes to the variation: the data presented from 2 of the studies included only workers who had quit their previous jobs, while the data from the other 2 included workers who might have been laid off or discharged. The St. Paul study and the BLS report on molders and coremakers are in the former category and the Minneapolis and the Nashua studies are in the latter. The inability to eliminate all respondents for whom unemployment and job scarcity were also important influences contributing to variation in the importance of various responses, because some unemployed workers may not have ascribed their taking jobs to the press of circumstances. Thus, in the Nashua study, many of the workers, when asked why they took the jobs they found after the mill shutdown—responses excluded from table 2, as already indicated—gave answers which would have been classified as "nature of the job," "job interest," and "steadiness of employment." Such answers give the impression that the individuals were shopping around and comparing jobs, yet the very large majority of these workers took the first job they found.[11] To the extent that the Minneapolis and Nashua studies include such cases, they are not comparable with the St. Paul and BLS reports.

Although the reasons for taking jobs were not adequately investigated in these studies, some conclusions may reasonably be drawn from these data. The most striking point is the importance of economic factors for the workers who are in a position to evaluate and choose among prospective jobs. "Wages" and "better job" combined account for between 42 and 54 percent of all job entries in 3 of the studies and for about 70 percent of all job entries made by molders and coremakers. In addition, over half of the replies in the St. Paul study appear in the "general improvement" category which consists of combinations of "better wages," "better job," and "better future." However, these findings do not consider the question of how often workers are in such a position, and there is evidence that they very often are not.

[8] Voluntary Shifts of St. Paul Workers (p. 3).
[9] Mobility of Molders and Coremakers (pp. 54–56).
[10] Op. cit., Tables VS–2a and VS–2b (pp. A3–4).
[11] Myers and Shultz (pp. 62–63).

Resistance to Changing Jobs

The forces making for change, discussed above, are no more important than those tending toward stability. For example, of all the workers included in the 6-city study of mobility, only three-fifths had changed jobs over a 10-year period.[12] Of 1,712 tool and die makers studied by the BLS, 57 percent had made no job changes in 11 years, while an additional 15 percent made only 1 job change. These facts show clearly how strong is the attachment of American workers to their employers.

Essential to a better understanding of workers' behavior, therefore, is some insight into these restraining forces. Unfortunately, their effects in reducing workers' mobility are difficult to demonstrate quantitatively. Nevertheless, the forces may be identified under two main headings: (1) benefits accruing to long-service employees; (2) the risks inherent in changing jobs.

One appealing aspect of long-service employment is that most persons prefer established routines in their daily lives. Another is that workers prefer employment that permits them to be close to their friends and families; they are reluctant to take jobs that mean leaving the neighborhood. There are other intangibles which tend to immobilize workers. As Parnes says:

> The prestige associated with being an "old-timer" is one of these. The long-service employee is likely to know the job better and be more familiar with company policies and traditions than his junior colleague, and thus can serve in the ego-satisfying role of teacher and counselor to the latter. Such opportunities for self-expression are generally hard to come by in a new job, and it would be strange if they did not create a rather strong bond between a long-service worker and his job.[13]

[12] Labor Mobility in Six Cities. Report on the Survey of Patterns and Factors in Labor Mobility, 1940–50, New York, Social Science Research Council, 1954 (p. 35).
[13] Parnes, op. cit. (p. 108).

Shister [14] points out that, where trade unions are present, a worker's reluctance to leave the plant may be accentuated by his hope and expectations of holding office in the union, while Parnes suggests that merely being a member of a union creates a sense of "belonging" which is yet another psychological tie.

Other values of long service are more concrete. Seniority provisions affect many conditions of employment—automatic wage increases, chances at job vacancies, promotion preference, and in some cases, bonus rights. In view of the widespread policy of promoting from within,[15] workers may feel that accumulating service offers as much opportunity for advancement as looking for another job. Moreover, pension and retirement benefits depend upon length of service.

Perhaps the most significant inducement for accumulating years of service, however, is the desire for security. To quote Reynolds:

> The value which most workers attach to security of employment can scarcely be overemphasized . . . Protection against unemployment, therefore, is a major element in workers' calculations about jobs. . . .
>
> This desire for protection against loss of income appeared at numerous points in the present study. It appeared in the general eagerness to pile up as many years of seniority as possible on the same job; in the eagerness of returning veterans and laid-off workers to go back to a job on which they have accumulated seniority rather than start over again on a new job; and in the reluctance of many workers to accept promotions even within the same enterprise if the change would mean loss of seniority on their old job.[16]

Reynolds also reported that almost half of a group of workers, when asked whether they would take wage increases of specified amounts or guarantees of steady work, said they would take the steady work under any circumstances, while another quarter were willing to forego guarantees of steady work only for wage increases ranging from 25 to 100 percent—hardly of the magnitude likely to occur. Myers and Maclaurin also noted the effect of long service on mobility, commenting that the young short-service workers who moved voluntarily had less to lose than did workers with longer service. They also cited the comments of plant executives which explained this fact in terms of the perquisites of "old-timers" and in terms of workers' desires for future security.[17]

Aside from the positive benefits which accrue as a result of "staying put," there are risks inherent in job-changing. One is the necessity for exchanging a known and familiar situation for one which is at best uncertain. The worker may be giving up his established position within his present work-group to join the fringes of another sociological entity.

Even when the worker is willing to ignore the sociological loss in order to take another job which is better in some material sense, such as wages or working conditions, he faces an element of uncertainty. It is usually difficult for a worker to determine accurately what the conditions of employment on a new job may be. The best he is usually able to do is to get a "feel" for the job and then decide—almost guess—if his standards are likely to be met.

Apart from these considerations, the case of the worker who wants to improve himself but has no specific alternative job must be considered. Such a worker must take time off from work to go job-hunting, thus losing wages or leave. Moreover, even when the worker knows of a job for which he may apply, he runs the risk of finding, after considerable expenditure of time and effort, that the job has been filled, that he does not meet specifications, or that the job does not meet his standards.[18]

Probably the single most important deterrent to quitting a job before securing another is the risk of being unemployed for a considerable length of time. Another consideration is the knowledge that a work history of frequent job-changing soon makes him a poor risk, as far as employment managers are concerned, even though the individual has logical reasons for his job-to-job movement. For many groups of workers the hazards of quitting jobs are much greater than for the average worker. These include the older worker, the worker belonging to racial, religious, or nationality minority groups, and the physically handicapped.

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[14] Joseph Shister, Labor Mobility: Some Institutional Aspects (in Industrial Relations Research Association Proceedings, 1950, p. 46).

[15] On the prevalence of promoting from within, see Shister, op. cit. (p. 52).

[16] Reynolds (pp. 86–87).

[17] Myers and Maclaurin (pp. 50–51).

[18] For a discussion of these points see Ewan Clague, Walter J. Couper, and E. Wight Bakke, After the Shutdown, New Haven, Institute of Human Relations, Yale University, 1934.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Economic Effects of the Minimum Wage

AFTER the minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act was changed from 40 cents to 75 cents in January 1950, the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the U. S. Labor Department made a study of the effects of this change on wage structure and other economic characteristics of selected low-wage industries and establishments. This article summarizes the results of this study.[1]

Background

The economic effects of minimum-wage legislation is a subject that has been discussed at great length over the past few decades. It has not been possible to conclude the comprehensive, objective studies useful in answering a number of questions involved in policymaking in this field. The 75th Congress engaged in extended hearings and deliberation on proposals for a Federal wage and hour law, with little in the way of relevant experience to guide it.

The law enacted (Fair Labor Standards Act) went into effect October 24, 1938. The need for data on its economic effects was recognized, and some studies [2] were made in the Department of Labor, but the administration of the law was scarcely underway when war broke out in Europe. Mobilization of this country for defense followed, and then entry into the war. Mass unemployment was replaced by labor shortages. Wages and prices rose rapidly. The inflation of the postwar years continued to reduce the standard of living the minimum wage would buy. Strong pressures were built up to restore the lost buying power, and add to it if possible.

The 79th, 80th, and 81st Congresses held long hearings and took voluminous testimony of interested parties. But the forecasts of the good or bad effects of minimum wages that were made before the original enactment of the Fair Labor Standards Act had never really been proved or disproved. The same series of historical events that led the Congress to raise the minimum had long before wiped out the traces of the economic effects of the minimum wage.

After the enactment of the 75-cent minimum, effective January 25, 1950, plans were developed for the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, jointly with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, to study the economic effects of the new rate. A substantial appropriation was made available for this work. The program of study developed consisted of the following parts:

1. Wage surveys in six industries in which it was expected that the new rate would have substantial effects, covering a payroll week before the change in the minimum and one shortly after the effective date, and resurveys approximately a year later.

2. Intensive surveys in six communities, including establishments whose employees were covered and establishments outside the scope of the minimum-wage provision, in an effort to appraise the short-run and the longer-run effects on the community wage structure of the introduction in a community of the new and higher minimum-wage standard. This represented an effort to discover what outward effects if any followed the change in the standard required by law for covered employment.

3. An intensive study of 100 establishments in which substantial adjustments were called for by

[1] U. S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions. Results of the Minimum-Wage Increase of 1950: Economic Effects in Selected Low-Wage Industries and Establishments. Available from Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. (Price, 60 cents.)

[2] U. S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division: Minimum Wages in the Seamless Hosiery Industry. (An article by H. M. Douty based on this study appeared in the Southern Economic Journal, October 1941, pp. 176–190.) U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: Two Years of the Fair Labor Standards Act, in Monthly Labor Review, September 1940 (pp. 551–563). A. F. Hinrichs (then Chief Economist, Bureau of Labor Statistics): Effects of the 25-Cent Minimum Wage on Employment in the Seamless Hosiery Industry, in Journal of the American Statistical Association, March 1940 (pp. 13–23).

the new minimum rate. It was expected that this would provide an opportunity to study closely what changes in managerial methods, plant layout, tools and equipment, productivity, and employment and personnel policies were associated with the short-run and longer-run operation of the new rate. Information obtained in the course of this analysis was expected to be supplemented by relevant information developed under the first and second parts of the program, referred to above, and analyzed with respect to establishments of various sizes and types.

4. Follow-up studies of 600 employees laid off in plants substantially affected by the new rate, the purpose being to examine the characteristics of these workers in relation to job requirements, and to see what they did after the layoff.

5. Visits to a number of establishments reported to have had serious difficulty meeting requirements of the new rate, to study the relation of the minimum rate to operating problems.

6. Economic analysis of data available in published series on employment, wages, capital investment, productivity, and prices in industries substantially affected by the new minimum wage, for comparison with other groups of industries within the scope of the Fair Labor Standards Act but not affected by the new rate and with industries outside the law's scope.

The survey work on parts 1, 2, and 3 of the program was to be done by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Two of the six industry surveys planned under part 1 were completed by the time hostilities broke out in Korea. Two others had been scheduled as part of the Bureau's regular work. A fifth industry survey was fitted into the Bureau's program.

Field checkups on complaints of hardship were completed by the Wage Hour-Public Contracts Divisions, and the rest of the program was abandoned. The unexpended funds were impounded. The study had been planned and undertaken in anticipation of reasonably stable economic conditions over the next few years. It would have been pointless to continue it after the major economic disturbance accompanying hostilities in Korea had taken place, as the sharp inflation that accompanied these hostilities and the rapid mobilization of this country completely overshadowed effects traceable to the new minimum wage.

Effects of 1950 Increase in Five Industries

The five industry surveys and the information secured in spot checks of complaints of hardship, together with a general analysis of trends in wage rates based on published data for three groups of selected industries classified according to impact of the minimum-wage rate on earnings, provided information on the short-run effects of the new minimum wage. These data also yielded some information on the relative position of low-wage industries within the scope of the minimum-wage provision.

The survey program covered southern sawmilling and the fertilizer, men's dress shirts and nightwear, men's seamless hosiery, and wood furniture (except upholstered) industries.[3] With the exception of the fertilizer study, which was made in April–May, the surveys were made in March 1950. In each case, data were obtained for payroll periods before and after the new minimum wage went into effect on January 25, 1950. In southern sawmilling, the survey covered about one-tenth of the plants and nearly one-fourth of the employees, and in the fertilizer and men's dress shirts and nightwear industries, about half the plants and two-thirds of the employees. The studies for men's seamless hosiery and wood furniture were for specified areas in the industry, three areas in each case, where a substantial effect was anticipated.

In each of the five industries, substantial proportions of the employees were receiving less than 75 cents an hour in 1949. These proportions were 69 percent for southern sawmilling; 24 percent for the fertilizer industry; 37 percent for men's dress shirts and nightwear; 40, 31, and 13 percent for the three men's seamless hosiery areas; and 13, 7, and 6 percent for the wood furniture areas. The payroll records examined shortly after the new rate went into effect showed a high degree of adjustment to it. The proportion of employees shown at less than 75 cents an hour in the 1950 surveys was 8 percent for southern sawmilling, 5 percent for the

[3] Results of these surveys already have been separately issued by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, as follows: Lumber in the South, 1949 and 1950 (Wage Structure Series 2, No. 76—summarized in Monthly Labor Review, September 1950, pp. 313-317); Fertilizer, 1949 and 1950 (Wage Structure, Series 2, No. 77—summarized in Monthly Labor Review, January 1951, pp. 33-37); Men's Dress Shirts and Nightwear (Wage Structure, Series 2, No. 80—summarized in Monthly Labor Review, August 1951, pp. 166-170); Men's Seamless Hosiery Industry, in Monthly Labor Review, June 1951 (pp. 674-676); Wood Furniture Industry, in Monthly Labor Review, June 1951 (pp. 672-674).

fertilizer industry, 4 percent for men's dress shirts, 2 percent for each of the three areas in seamless hosiery, and none for wood furniture.

Increases in average hourly earnings shown on the payrolls tended to be larger than were required by the minimum wage. For example, in southern sawmilling it was estimated that a 14 percent increase in the total wage bill was required to bring all employees paid less than 75 cents up to that figure; the payroll records showed a rise in average hourly earnings from 69 cents to 80 cents, or 16 percent. Similarly, in men's dress shirts the estimated direct effect on average hourly earnings was an increase of 5 cents, but the observed increase was 7 cents.

This immediate adjustment to the new rate had the effect not only of raising average earnings in the industries surveyed but of narrowing pay differentials between the low-wage portions of the several industries and those that had previously paid above the minimum. A significant and perhaps less obvious effect was the marked narrowing of occupational differentials, which took place even in the piece-rate industries, seamless hosiery and men's dress shirts.

Another noteworthy observation based on the 1950 survey was the apparent effect on some employees to whom the minimum wage did not apply. A small proportion of the logging workers were employed by sawmills which did not have more than 12 employees engaged in logging. These employees were exempted from the minimum wage by the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1949, which raised the rate to 75 cents. It was found to be common for the small sawmills whose logging employees were exempt to make wage adjustments nevertheless, tending to maintain the relationship between sawmill and logging workers. About 12 percent of the exempt logging workers were found to be getting less than 75 cents in March 1950, compared with 9 percent of the nonexempt loggers. This suggests that when there is a close tie between the wages of two groups working for the same employer, the application of a minimum-wage law to one of the groups affects the wages of the others.

The sawmilling survey included loggers only if they were employed by sawmills. No information was provided on exempt loggers working for employers who did not have to comply with the new rate. However, the fertilizer industry data do include information on "intrastate" producers, who were excluded from the minimum wage by the 1949 amendments. About one-sixth of the fertilizer workers were employed in such plants. Of the "interstate" or covered employees, 19 percent were getting less than 75 cents in 1949, and none in 1950. In the "intrastate" plants, the proportion receiving below 75 cents dropped from 49 percent in 1949 to 29 percent in 1950. This suggests a significant indirect effect of the minimum wage on employees in plants where the minimum did not apply, in an industry predominantly subject to the law.

No significant nonwage changes were discernible in any of the five industries surveyed in 1950. Employment was stable. There was no evidence, so soon after the introduction of the new minimum, of significant changes in capital expenditures for mechanization or plant improvement, and the trend toward mechanization in the sawmilling and fertilizer industries continued. Hours of work showed virtually no change, except that in southern sawmilling a tendency to cut overtime work was reported by a number of sawmills. In this industry, about 8 percent of the plants surveyed reported a reduction of scheduled hours of work from a workweek longer than 40 hours to one of 40 hours. Some sawmills indicated a reduction in hours of work for the lower paid workers, and the continuance of overtime work for skilled workers, which had the effect of maintaining take-home pay differentials for the skilled workers whose hourly wage rates had generally stayed unchanged.

In summary, the short-run findings of these surveys showed a very high degree of adjustment to the increased minimum wage. It should be noted here that general economic conditions showed some improvement just before the date of the 1950 survey, following an upturn in building construction and in the automobile industry, and a drop of about 12 percent in unemployment from the February peak to March. Prices of southern lumber had meanwhile become much firmer, rising about 10 percent from June 1949 to March 1950. Unquestionably this sustained price rise provided the basis on which wage adjustments could be made. Nonetheless, the southern sawmilling industry continues to be one of the industries which the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions' investigators still find on actual

plant inspection to be markedly above the national average in the proportion of employees getting less than the minimum wage, although there has been improvement in this respect recently.

Spot Checks of Reported Difficulties

The field spot checks were made in 41 plants, with an aggregate of 3,000 employees, in which difficulty of adjustment to the new minimum had been reported. Visits also were made to some oyster-canning plants on the Gulf Coast, plants in Florida and Pennsylvania producing hand-made cigars, and plants making raw sugar in Louisiana.

The visits to the 41 plants revealed that they were in general marginal plants in their respective industries. Typically they were inadequately financed and had been experiencing difficulty prior to the change in the minimum rate. Eleven of these plants reported reductions in employment, but reasons other than minimum wage were present in all the cases of shutdown or curtailment. Of the 41 plants, 6 reported some changes in production methods, 5 in hiring policies, and 4 in hours of work. In almost all cases, satisfactory adjustments appeared to have been made following the economic upturn after the beginning of the year.

The Gulf Coast oyster-canning industry showed a reduction in employment. This industry had experienced a pronounced boom immediately following World War II. With the re-entry of other supply sources into the market, severe price competition began to take its toll of the weaker firms in 1948 and 1949.

The hand-made cigar industry has been declining for some years. The product does not compete successfully on a price basis with machine-made cigars and does not have a sufficient hold on a quality market to maintain itself. Reduction in employment was reported, and the minimum wage probably had some effect in speeding up the trend toward mechanization of the industry that has been taking place over a period of years.

The Louisiana raw-sugar industry is a seasonal operation usually active from October through December. By the time the season opened, following the introduction of the 75-cent minimum-wage rate, the industry was in a position to benefit from the very sharp rise in sugar prices that accompanied the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. It is difficult to say what might have taken place without this development, but the general condition of the industry was found to be favorable in the winter season of 1950.

Wage Trends in Selected Groups of Industries

A compilation of wage trends was made for three groups of industries: a high-wage group presumably unaffected by the minimum wage, a low-wage group to which it applied, and a low-wage group outside its scope.[4] Wage trends in these industries were examined to see what relationships there were in the changes which took place in the 1-year period 1949–50 and in the periods 1949 through 1951 and 1938 through 1951. Data were not compiled on employment in these industries for concurrent comparison.

The wage data provide a rough guide as to relative movements of employees' earnings in the three groups of industries. In the 1-year interval 1949–50, average hourly earnings for the high-wage group increased 3 percent; for the low-wage industries covered by FLSA, 5 percent; and for the low-wage industries excluded from the law, 2 percent. The greatly enlarged demand for war materials in the second half of 1950 and in 1951 was accompanied by sharp increases in wages in high-wage industries which were relatively greater than those in the low-wage covered group in the same period. For the period 1949–51, average hourly earnings increased 13 percent for the high-wage group, 13 percent for the low-wage covered group, and only 8 percent for the low-wage industries excluded from the minimum wage. Despite the sharp gain of the low-wage covered group in 1949–50, they were only holding even after a year of inflation. The low-wage noncovered industries fell behind. A similar development took place in the period 1938 to 1941.

[4] This analysis was based on average hourly earnings figures published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, excluding those for industries for which significant changes in definition were made during the period studied. However the southern sawmilling industry was included, with adjustments for changes in definition. An industry was classified as high-wage if its average hourly earnings in 1938 were 20 percent or more above the manufacturing average and as low-wage if 20 percent or more below. The high-wage industries, all subject to the minimum-wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, were anthracite mining, automobiles, bituminous-coal mining, locomotives, petroleum refining, rubber tires and innertubes, and shipbuilding. The low-wage subject industries were canning and preserving, confectionery, fertilizer, knit underwear, leather footwear, southern sawmills, and planing mills. The low-wage nonsubject industries were cleaning and dyeing, general merchandise stores, year-round hotels, and power laundries.

For the entire period 1938 to 1951, average hourly earnings in the high-wage group increased 121 percent; in the low-wage covered group, 171 percent; and in the low-wage noncovered group, 125 percent. In terms of real wages over the entire period, average earnings in the high-wage industries gained 20 percent, in the low-wage covered industries, 49 percent, and in the low-wage noncovered industries, 23 percent. The low-wage noncovered group included retail or service industries, while the low-wage covered group included manufacturing industries. There may be some significant differences between wage trends in these two groups. The data suggest, however, that the effect of the minimum wage in its early years and after the increase to 75 cents was to improve the position of the employees involved by increasing earnings in the affected industries, and that the relative improvement was substantially maintained.

—HARRY S. KANTOR
Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions

The West German Wage Movement in 1954

TWO-THIRDS of all the West German workers—and up to four-fifths of those engaged in manufacturing, mining, and construction—won wage increases during 1954 as a result of a wage campaign conducted by most affiliates of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB).[1] The separate settlements were generally achieved without strikes. They were in line with the rate of economic growth in 1954 and did not affect the price level. An important aspect of the wage campaign was the effect that it had on union programs and industrial relations in the Federal Republic.

Phases of the Wage Campaign

Developments in the West German economy during 1954 were important factors in the wage campaign. Early in the year, doubts were expressed[2] as to whether the economic expansion would, after the slowdown in 1953, regain its former momentum. The indexes of average money earnings, hourly and weekly, in May 1953 were twice as high as before World War II, while real weekly earnings were 19 percent higher than in 1938. After May 1953, however, earnings rose only slightly, and union members began to press for action in the wage field.

During the first phase of the wage campaign (April to July 1954), there appeared to be a compromise between such pressures and the recognition that economic trends might not be favorable for attaining wage increases. Therefore, the unions chose certain sectors of the economy in which to start the movement for wage advances and to test the ground for an aggressive wage policy. Even under these circumstances, they exercised moderation in their demands and caution in their tactical moves. Work stoppages were sometimes threatened, but they were not carried out.

A number of agreements were revised during the spring months of 1954. These provided wage increases of 2 to 3 percent for 1 million construction workers, more than 500,000 farm workers, and over 100,000 workers in the paper and printing industries.

However, the "test case" during this phase of the wage movement was provided by the labor conflict in the metal-fabricating industry in North Württemberg-Baden. Technologically, this industry is one of the most advanced among German manufacturing industries and is very successful in foreign markets. Over half of its 250,000 workers were organized in the Metal Union (the most powerful DGB affiliate, with over 1.5 million members in 1953, strong financial reserves, and a more aggressive leadership than other units in the West German labor movement). In April 1954, the Metal Union gave notice that its agreement with the industry association would be terminated, effective June 30, and asked for an 8-percent increase in basic wages. The industry refused, for 2 months, to enter into negotiations.

Mediation attempts followed, but no agreement could be reached, although the union had lowered its demands and management had made a series of counteroffers. A strike vote taken at the end of June revealed that 75 percent of the union's

[1] Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund; see Monthly Labor Review, March 1950 (p. 279), for description of the organization.

[2] See, for example, Tagesnachrichten, January 15, 1954, for doubts expressed by the Advisory Council of the Economics Ministry.

members favored a work stoppage. However, a few days before the date set for the work stoppage, both parties accepted State government intercession and agreed on a compromise proposal made by the second mediation board. The new contract provided for basic wage increases of 5 percent for timeworkers and 4 percent for pieceworkers. This was considered a union victory, in view of the employers' protracted resistance to a wage increase, the union members' loyalty throughout the conflict, and the support given the demand for higher wages by the two mediation boards, the State government, and important sections of the public.

The outcome of this test case, coupled with the new aspect of the economic scene, led to another phase of the wage movement. It became more and more evident that 1954 would be a year of economic progress for most of Western Europe, and that West Germany would be in the vanguard with its high level of foreign and domestic demand. Gross national product was 8 percent greater during the first half of 1954 than during the same period in 1953; in this expansion, manufacturing led with a gain of about 10 percent. Moreover, employment reached an alltime high (16.5 million) in June 1954, and unemployment dropped to a record low (934,000) in July.

With the extension of the drive for higher wages to large numbers of employees and to other sectors of the economy, the wage campaign increased in intensity. Important DGB affiliates, which earlier had terminated all or most of their wage agreements, began to press their demands. In some instances, these were directed not only toward wage increases but also toward such issues as differentials between skilled and unskilled workers, equal pay for women, better pay for apprentices and trainees, and occasionally a formal tie between wage levels and productivity.

The impact of the Württemberg-Baden settlement became particularly evident in the metal industry in other areas. In North-Rhine-Westphalia (which includes the Ruhr), a negotiated settlement gave to over 900,000 workers even higher increases than those in Württemberg-Baden. Similar pay increases were also obtained for 150,000 metalworkers in other regions.

Two strikes occurred, however, which resulted in hostile public reaction to the wage campaign. In the Bavarian metal industry, employing approximately 250,000 workers, protracted negotiations and heated charges and countercharges ended in a strike, the largest in postwar Germany. This strike lasted 3 weeks and was accompanied by numerous acts of violence; and, according to reliable reports, it was unpopular with the public as well as with many workers. Worker participation did not exceed 50 percent, and the union suffered growing defections. As in Württemberg-Baden, the conflict ended through State government intervention. Under the terms of the settlement, wages were increased by 4.3 percent, substantially less than demanded. Furthermore, wage differentials were revised to the disadvantage of semiskilled and unskilled workers, a change hard for the union to take because of the large number of such workers in the Bavarian industry.

The strike of public workers in Hamburg—the largest city of West Germany and one of its Federal States—was also ended through government intervention. The final settlement gave the union somewhat less than it had originally demanded but more than it had accepted in an earlier mediation attempt. The union had no membership defections and could claim a clear-cut victory. However, the 6-day interruption of public services generated a high degree of public bitterness directed chiefly against the union.

By the end of August 1954, more than a fourth (4.3 million) of all West German workers had received pay raises, and negotiations were under way for almost the same number. Negotiations concluded during the following 2 months gave 5-percent pay raises to 260,000 Ruhr coal miners and increases of 3 to 5 percent to 750,000 State and local government employees. During the last quarter of 1954, wage agreements giving similar increases were concluded in the chemicals, textile, clothing, and shoe industries. No major work stoppages occurred after the Bavarian strike was settled. The Federal Government had refused to discuss wage demands by Federal workers during the middle of the budget year, but, in December, Federal employees received a wage increase retroactive to October 1, 1954.

Union Arguments and Motivations

At the start of the wage campaign, the unions frequently contended that wage increases were needed to overcome economic stagnation. But

when the economy started to expand without such "stimulation," the unions changed the basis for their arguments to the growth of the national product. Labor did not receive an adequate share of this product and even less of the rise in productivity, they claimed, and management received too high a share in the form of profits. These claims were supported by a study of the Federal Statistical Office,[3] in which it was estimated that from 1949 to 1953 total income of wage earners and salaried workers had grown relatively more than gross national income. However, employment had risen about 15 percent during the same period, with the result that the rate of growth in per capita income of wage earners and salaried workers was substantially lower than that of their total income.

Studies of various research institutions [4] estimated that the share of the national product going to entrepreneurs and self-employed had declined from 1952 to 1953. However, in reports published in the summer of 1954,[5] it was reasoned that the very high investment rate in 1954 indicated a rise in business earnings from 1953. Further evidence of growing profits was obtained by the unions from the annual reports of numerous industrial corporations which revealed distribution of higher dividends.

Productivity statistics in West Germany have not yet been fully developed. However, an overall index, published monthly by the Federal Statistical Office, shows that output per man in industry had increased by 8.1 percent from May 1953 to May 1954, while hourly earnings had risen by only 1.1 percent. The unions found justification, in the studies previously mentioned, for using this gap as a basis for their demands; in addition, the studies indicated that it was desirable to balance productivity increases by moderate wage advances in the industries where such gaps developed.

As these and other economic issues were discussed in labor-management negotiations, additional motives for the wage drive became evident. Actual wages in a number of enterprises were higher than the negotiated wage rates, and growing numbers of employers had introduced fringe benefits without consulting the unions. These developments, the unions believed, weakened the workers' interest in their union organizations. Through the wage drive, the unions hoped to bring negotiated wage rates closer to actual wages and to incorporate the voluntary fringe benefits into the collective agreements.

Very important also was a widespread desire within the DGB for an "activation" of the labor movement. According to an editorial in a DGB monthly periodical,[6] there was need to overcome a dangerous state of stagnation (*Windstille*) within the DGB, created mainly by DGB's failure in 1951-52 to attain full labor participation in business decisions (co-determination)[7] and management's gain in power after the 1953 elections. Active unionists in DGB believed that the basic program, adopted at the founding congress in 1949, for economic planning, socialization of key industries, and comprehensive co-determination could not be realized in the near future. To satisfy the DGB membership, immediate and realistic actions, including development of an aggressive, but well-prepared and well-coordinated wage policy, were required.

The union leaders' call for a militant "action program," particularly in wage matters, was sometimes accompanied by implied or expressed criticisms of the DGB leadership. For example, collective bargaining and decisions on work stoppages, under the DGB constitution, are the domain of the affiliated unions; but complaints were made that DGB, during the wage campaign, had neglected its proper functions of supporting and coordinating the wage policies of member unions. These and other complaints were injected into the DGB convention in October 1954, and the convention adopted an "action program" which called for continuation of an aggressive wage policy and included specific directives for carrying out the program.[8]

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[3] Wirtschaft und Statistik, Bulletin of the Federal Statistical Office, July 1954 (p. 319 ff.).

[4] Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, Vierteljahrshafte zur Wirtschaftsforschung, 1954, I (p. 19) and II (p. 127).

[5] Joint report of six leading economic research institutions, see Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, Wochenbericht, July 9, 1954 (p. 112); and statement of West German Central Bank, see Bank der Länder, in Die Quelle, monthly bulletin for DGB officials, July 1954 (p. 291).

[6] Die Quelle, May 1954 (p. 193).

[7] For discussion of co-determination in West Germany, see Monthly Labor Review, December 1951 (p. 649) and April 1953 (p. 393).

[8] For summary of the convention proceedings, see Monthly Labor Review, January 1955 (p. 87).

Management Attitudes

Employers' reactions to the union demands were generally hostile but varied according to regional conditions and temper. On the whole, the employers' stand was somewhat mitigated by the prospects of a new economic boom.

Management spokesmen contended that labor's economic reasoning could not be applied to a particular industry because profits in the industry were not as high as alleged by the union and the productivity level had not reached that indicated by the overall index. Export industries warned that wage increases would impair their competitive situation in foreign markets, in answer to which the unions referred to frequent foreign complaints about the low wages in those industries.

The regional employers' associations were vigorously supported in combating labor's economic arguments by the Employers' Confederation, which directed its fire against the call for an "action program." The confederation claimed that references to foreign complaints of German "wage dumping" could only be detrimental to German labor, and that mass strikes were outmoded and clumsy weapons in economic disputes. The confederation contended, too, that the wage campaign was motivated primarily by the alleged continuous decline in union membership and the drive for power of certain militant leaders. At the same time, it rejected extreme demands from employers, such as the request for an antistrike law. The confederation also expressed willingness to cooperate with the DGB leadership in an attempt to establish common principles for future wage policy.

Results of the Campaign and Outlook

No statistical data are yet available to show the effect of the 1954 wage drive upon workers' earnings. The Federal Economics Ministry, in its August report, stated that the average raises were only slightly above 5 percent and, percentagewise, did not exceed the average increase in productivity.[9] Production, export, investment, and employment maintained their record levels to the end of the year.

The more significant aspects of the wage campaign may be summarized as follows:

For the first time in the history of DGB, a major action was initiated and conducted by the affiliated unions, not by the national executives. This may indicate a significant shift of leadership in the organization and a lesser degree of centralization.

The aim of the drive was not to obtain basic social changes, as in DGB's earlier fight for "co-determination," but rather to seek limited but immediate economic advantages for the workers.

In industrial relations, discord became apparent between national and regional leaders on both sides. Although top representatives of both the DGB and the Employers' Confederation tried to solve wage issues in the spirit of "social partnership," little of this spirit was evident at the regional level. Issues in the regions were settled by hard bargaining and, in some cases, by work stoppages.

Unions as well as management continue to oppose compulsory arbitration and government intervention in wage conflicts, although experience in the wage campaign revealed that voluntary arbitration in West Germany is not sufficiently developed and that State government intervention, at least in some instances, was indispensable.

There are two political aspects of this wage campaign which seem to deserve special attention. First, the wage drive was equally supported by the Socialist as well as the Christian unionists and thus helped to remove the frictions that had arisen between these groups as a result of political elections. Second, the Communist attempts to exploit the wage conflicts failed.[10] The DGB maintained its solid front against local Communist organizations, as well as against the Communist-controlled East German trade union confederation (FDGB) and the Socialist Unity Party (SED).

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Division of Foreign Labor Conditions

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[9] Die Quelle, October 1954 (p. 457).

[10] For a detailed account of Communist activities, see Der Arbeitgeber, September 5, 1954 (p. 666).

Wage Escalation—Recent Developments

THE RAPID SPREAD of cost-of-living escalator clauses in labor-management agreements that began with the Korean emergency had come virtually to a halt by the summer of 1952, and in 1953 and 1954 the importance of such clauses declined. At its peak, coverage of workers under collectively bargained escalator arrangements reached approximately 3.5 million and at least an additional 300,000 unorganized workers (many of them office and other workers in establishments whose plant workers were covered by collectively bargained escalator arrangements).[1] By January 1955, the number of workers covered by escalation had declined to about 1.7 million organized and about 250,000 unorganized employees.

As suggested in an earlier article,[2] specific references to cost-of-living changes in wage adjustments are inevitable in periods of rapid price movement. A cost-of-living escalator clause is a particular way of gearing wage adjustments to changes in the level of retail prices. It is distinguished by the automaticity of its operation, and, in most of the recent experience in this country, by provision for frequent (usually quarterly) wage adjustments dependent upon comparatively small changes in the BLS Consumer Price Index.

The growth of wage escalation in collective agreements after June 1950 was primarily a response to actual and anticipated price inflation arising out of the Korean emergency. A substantial number of provisions were patterned after the unique 5-year General Motors–United Auto Workers (CIO) agreement, entered into prior to Korea, whereby escalation was coupled with "annual improvement factor" wage increases. However, more than half of the workers covered by contracts providing for escalation in the summer of 1952 were not entitled to periodic "improvement factor" increases; most of these contracts were of shorter duration than the GM–UAW agreement.

Shift from Escalation

At least three factors account for the trend away from escalator clause coverage that occurred during 1953 and 1954.

1. Historically, the unions have been reluctant to tie wages automatically to a price index. The simple stabilization of real wages has never been a union objective. The GM-UAW formula, with its provision for an annual improvement factor and cost-of-living escalation, represented an effort to arrive at an acceptable device for an annual increase in real wages for the duration of a contract that was longer than the usual 1-year agreement. However, this device was comparatively new when the Korean emergency began, and its applicability to the great variety of situations found in American industry was not clear. In fact, in view of the relative inexperience of both unions and employers with escalator arrangements, the adoption of such clauses, either with or without improvement factors, had been strikingly rapid.

2. Wage stabilization policy during the Korean emergency sanctioned escalator clauses that met specified standards; in addition, the Wage Stabilization Board decided (August 23, 1951) that in the absence of escalator clauses, wages could, nevertheless, be adjusted every 6 months in accordance with changes in the CPI from January 15, 1951.[3] Unions and employers were thus given a choice as to how living cost changes could be reflected in wages: through escalation or negotiation at comparatively short intervals. Negotiated cost-of-living increases were not subject to automatic downward adjustment should the price index decline.

3. Probably the decisive factor in reducing interest in escalation was the behavior of consumer prices. Between January 1950 and December 1951, the CPI increased from 100.6 to 113.1 (1947–49=100), or by 12.4 percent. Subsequently, the index fluctuated within comparatively minor limits, with no pronounced movement in either direction. In December 1954, the index was only 1.1 percent above the level of 3 years earlier. For 3 years, in other words, the country has experienced relative stability in the

[1] The workers covered by escalator provisions were found principally on the railroads and in the automotive, aluminum, textile, aircraft, flat glass, agricultural implement, chemical, and motor-freight industries. Scattered contracts embodying the principle of automatic wage adjustments to reflect changes in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index were negotiated in a variety of other industries.

[2] See The Growth, Status, and Implications of Wage Escalation, Monthly Labor Review, February 1953 (p. 126).

[3] U. S. Wage Stabilization Board, Wage Stabilization Program, 1950–1953, Vol. 1, (p. 114).

general level of retail prices. The decline in coverage of workers by escalator clauses did not actually begin until it became clear that the end of economic controls in early 1953 would not be followed by a rapid rise in prices.

For the time being, the level of retail prices has ceased to be a significant factor in money wage determination. Particularly from the union side, the business recession beginning in mid-1953 presented the possibility—not actually realized—of a substantial decline in the general level of consumer prices and hence of wages tied to automatic escalators.

When contracts with escalators have expired, therefore, the parties have tended to scrutinize such clauses. In some instances, as in contracts between the UAW and certain aircraft manufacturers—Glenn L. Martin, Fairchild Engine, and North American Aviation—and major trucking agreements with the Teamsters (AFL), escalator arrangements have been renewed.[4] But in a number of significant situations, affecting sizable groups of workers, escalation has been abandoned.

In terms of number of workers affected, the elimination of escalation for over a million railroad workers has been the most significant development. Late in 1953, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.) and the Nation's railroads agreed to drop escalation. By August 1954, all of the railroad operating brotherhoods had abandoned such contract provisions. Early in December 1954, when it became reasonably clear that the November CPI would result in a 1-cent-an-hour reduction for nonoperating railroad workers, agreement was reached between the carriers and the "non-op" unions to discontinue escalation immediately. In a statement to his membership, President George M. Harrison of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks (AFL) pointed out that the railroad unions had adopted escalation as a temporary arrangement in 1951, when it appeared that living costs would rise sharply and when such a clause seemed to represent a safeguard against a wartime wage freeze.[5]

Escalation was also discontinued in other contracts affecting about a half million employees. Among the other important situations in which escalation was abandoned in 1953 or 1954 were Sperry Gyroscope and the International Union of Electrical Workers (CIO); Douglas, Lockheed, and Consolidated Vultee Aircraft and the Machinists (AFL); United Aircraft and both the Machinists and the Auto Workers (CIO); Caterpillar Tractor and the Machinists and the Auto Workers; Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Libbey-Owens-Ford and the Glass Workers (CIO); American Airlines and privately owned bus lines in New York City and the Transport Workers (CIO); and various contracts in woolen textiles and textile dyeing and finishing held by the Textile Workers (CIO).

Incorporation of Allowances into Base Rates

In the railroad and other agreements in which escalation was abandoned, all of the accumulated cost-of-living allowances were incorporated into base wage rates. In the case of the railroad workers, these allowances amounted to 13 cents an hour.[6] Moreover, most of the contracts negotiated or amended during 1953 and 1954 that retained escalation also provided that part or all of the current allowance be added to base rates. Thus, these contracts protected workers against the possibility of substantial automatic declines in wage rates, even though they left some "float" over and above base rates, which would fluctuate with future changes in the CPI.

Frequently, the incorporation of previous allowances into base pay coincided with amendment of escalator clauses to take account of the 1953 revision of the CPI.[7] The most notable revision of an escalator clause involved the UAW (CIO) and General Motors. In the spring of 1953, a new formula for escalation was adopted and 19 cents of the existing 24-cent cost-of-living allowance was added to base rates.[8] Similar changes were generally agreed to later in the rest of the auto and auto parts industries.

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[4] There have even been a few cases in which such arrangements were adopted for the first time. A notable example was the agreement signed in late 1954 between the Independent Chicago Truck Drivers Union and local cartage firms employing about 10,000 drivers and helpers.

[5] See The Railway Clerk, December 15, 1954 (p. 5).

[6] The accumulated allowances were the same for all railroad workers regardless of craft even though their escalators were discontinued at different dates. There was no change in the railroad workers' allowance from October 1953 to December 1954, since the quarterly price indexes to which railroad rates were tied were literally identical during this period though there were minor fluctuations in intervening months.

[7] For a comparison of the old and revised CPI series, see Monthly Labor Review, February 1953 (p. 162).

[8] For a description of these and other revisions in the GM–UAW contract provisions, see Monthly Labor Review, August 1953 (p. 845).

TABLE 1.—*Total increases in hourly pay accruing to automobile and nonoperating railroad workers [1] under escalation since March 1, 1951* [2]

Month	1951		1952		1953		1954	
	Automobile workers	Nonoperating railroad workers	Automobile workers	Nonoperating railroad workers	Automobile workers	Nonoperating railroad workers	Automobile workers	Nonoperating railroad workers
January	.....	.....	$0.10	$0.11	$0.14	$0.13	$0.15	$0.13
February	.....	.....	.10	.11	.14	.13	.15	.13
March	$0.05	.....	.13	.11	.14	.13	.14	.13
April	.05	$0.06	.13	.10	.13	.10	.14	.13
May	.05	.06	.13	.10	.13	.10	.14	.13
June	.08	.06	.12	.10	.13	.10	.13	.13
July	.08	.07	.12	.12	.13	.10	.13	.13
August	.08	.07	.12	.12	.13	.10	.13	.13
September	.09	.07	.15	.12	.14	.10	.14	.13
October	.09	.07	.15	.14	.14	.13	.14	.13
November	.09	.07	.15	.14	.14	.13	.14	.13
December	.10	.07	.14	.14	.15	.13	.13	.13

[1] The increases for nonoperating railroad workers also applied to operating railroad workers until the dates (December 1953 to August 1954) when contracts covering the latter discontinued escalation.

[2] This summary takes no account of other changes in pay rates that went into effect during this period (for example, the increase resulting from an arbitration award for the railroad brotherhoods in March 1953 and the annual improvement factor increases for the auto workers) or of cost-of-living allowances that accrued earlier for the auto workers.

The situations in which escalation was continued and the entire cost-of-living allowance added to base rates were frequently those in which escalation had been adopted relatively recently and in which the accumulated allowance amounted to only a few cents. In one instance (Botany Mills, Inc.) the size of the cost-of-living allowance was reduced by 2 cents an hour because it was larger than the amount in effect in other parts of the woolen and worsted textile industry.

Since most of the escalator clauses revised in 1953 or 1954 left part of previous cost-of-living allowances subject to escalation, subsequent fluctuations in the CPI resulted in some declines in these allowances during 1954 for most of the workers covered.

Auto and Railroad Wage Escalation

The course of the cost-of-living allowances accruing under the escalators for automobile and railroad workers from March 1951, when the railroad workers adopted such provisions, until the end of 1954, when the last of the railroad unions discontinued escalation, is presented in table 1. It shows the effect of using different months as reference points for cost-of-living allowances that change with relatively small changes in the CPI. At the end of the period of almost 4 years, the net increase under the escalator clauses for the auto workers and for nonoperating railroad workers was the same—13 cents an hour—but in all but 7 of the intervening months the increase differed for the 2 groups.[9] From October 1953 to December 1954, there was no change in the railroad workers' allowance, since the price indexes specified for determining the quarterly adjustments were all the same, but the auto workers' allowance varied by as much as 2 cents an hour.

Current Status of Escalation

At the beginning of 1955, an estimated 1.7 million workers remained under contracts providing for wage escalation.[10] The salaries of an additional 250,000 unorganized workers were also adjusted automatically with changes in prices. Most of the workers covered by escalation at the beginning of 1955 were in the auto and auto parts, farm equipment, aircraft, textile, aluminum, trucking, and bus transportation industries. With the termination of escalation on the railroads and in most Machinists' contracts in aircraft manufacturing, a high proportion of the remaining escalator arrangements involved agreements with the Auto Workers or other CIO unions (table 2).

TABLE 2.—*Major situations with automatic quarterly cost-of-living escalator clauses, January 1, 1955* [1]

Company	Union
Escalator based on indexes for January, April, July, and October	
Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.	United Automobile Workers (UAW-CIO)
American Motors Corp., Hudson, Nash and Kelvinator Divisions	UAW-CIO
Arma Corp.	International Electrical Workers (IUE-CIO)
Automotive Tool and Die Manufacturers Association (Detroit)	UAW-CIO
Bell Aircraft Corp.	UAW-CIO
Bendix Aviation Corp.	UAW-CIO and International Association of Machinists (IAM-AFL)
Borg-Warner Corp.	UAW-CIO
Budd Co.	UAW-CIO
Chrysler Corp.	UAW-CIO
Chrysler Corp. (formerly Briggs Manufacturing Co.)	UAW-CIO
Continental Motors Corp.	UAW-CIO
Dana Corp.	UAW-CIO
Deere and Co.	UAW-CIO
Detroit Edison Co.	Utility Workers (UWA-CIO)
Doehler-Jarvis Corp., Doehler Die Casting and Jarvis Divisions	UAW-CIO

See footnotes at end of table.

[9] In 4 months the increase for railroad workers exceeded that for the auto workers by 1 cent and in 34 months that for the auto workers was larger than for the railroad employees by 1 to 4 cents an hour.

[10] Neither this estimate nor that for 1952 includes agreements which provide for bargaining over wages if there is a specified change in the CPI (for example, the Ladies' Garment Workers, AFL, agreements with several associations of dress manufacturers). The 1955 estimate takes account of changes in employment in situations remaining under escalation.

TABLE 2.—*Major situations with automatic quarterly cost-of-living escalator clauses, January 1, 1955* [1]—Continued

Company	Union
Escalator based on indexes for January, April, July and October—Continued	
Eaton Manufacturing Co	UAW-CIO
Electric Auto-Lite Co	UAW-CIO
Ex-Cell-O Corp	UAW-CIO
Ford Motor Co	UAW-CIO
General Motors Corp	UAW-CIO and IUE-CIO
Houdaille-Hershey Corp	UAW-CIO
International Harvester Co	UAW-CIO and United Electrical Workers (UE-I)
Kaiser Metal Products, Inc	UAW-CIO
Kaiser Motors Corp	UAW-CIO
Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Co	UAW-CIO
Mack Manufacturing Corp	UAW-CIO
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	UAW-CIO
McDonnell Aircraft Corp	IAM-AFL
Metropolitan Lithographers Association, Inc. (New York City)	Amalgamated Lithographers (ALA-CIO)
Motor Products Corp	UAW-CIO
Motor Wheel Corp	United Automobile Workers of America (UAW-AFL)
Murray Corp. of America	UAW-CIO
National Cash Register Co	National Cash Register Employees (Ind.)
Revere Copper and Brass, Inc	Mechanics Educational Society (MESA-CIO)
Rockwell Spring and Axle Co	UAW-CIO
Saco-Lowell Shops	Textile Workers (TWUA-CIO)
Studebaker-Packard Corp	UAW-CIO
Temco Aircraft Corp	UAW-CIO
Thompson Products, Inc., Tapco Division	Aircraft Workers Alliance (Ind.)
White Motor Co	UAW-CIO
L. A. Young Spring and Wire Corp	UAW-CIO
Escalator based on indexes for February, May, August, and November	
Botany Mills, Inc	TWUA-CIO
Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corp	UAW-CIO
Fall River-New Bedford Textile Manufacturers Negotiating Groups	TWUA-CIO
Forstmann Woolen Co	TWUA-CIO
Goodall-Sanford, Inc	United Textile Workers (UTWA-AFL)
Hughes Aircraft Co	Carpenters and Joiners (CIA-AFL) and IAM-AFL
Glenn L. Martin Co	UAW-CIO
Escalator based on indexes for March, June, September, and December	
Aluminum Co. of America	Aluminum Workers Union (AWU-AFL)
Clark Equipment Co	UAW-CIO
Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp. (Texas)	IAM-AFL
Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc., (Long Beach, Calif., and Okla.)	UAW-CIO
Dow Chemical Co	Mine Workers, District 50 (UMW-50-Ind.)
Greyhound Corp	Street Railway Employees (SERMCE-AFL)
Kellogg Co.—Battle Creek Plant	Grain Millers (AFGM-AFL)
Metropolitan Transit Authority (Boston)	SERMCE-AFL
Public Service Coordinated Transport (New Jersey)	SERMCE-AFL
Rohr Aircraft Corp [2]	IAM-AFL
Ryan Aeronautical Co	UAW-CIO
Tecumseh Products Co	United Products Workers (Ind.)

[1] This list is based on information reported in newspaper and other secondary sources used in compiling the Bureau's monthly report on Current Wage Developments and on the Bureau's file of labor-management agreements.

In addition, some workers, mainly in transportation, the building trades, and shoe manufacturing, were covered by contracts providing for automatic annual or semiannual wage adjustments according to the movement of the CPI.

[2] Escalator clause discontinued by agreement of January 17, 1955.

Many of these, including the contracts in the automobile industry, were long-term agreements due to expire during 1955, but some of the others had been renegotiated late in 1954. Some of these new agreements are scheduled to remain in effect for periods of 2 to 3 years and provide for deferred wage increases, but several contracts are scheduled to continue for only 1 year.

Impending Developments

The immediate future of wage escalation probably will be determined by an important series of negotiations in the spring and summer of 1955, principally in the automobile industry. The retail price situation at the beginning of 1955 parallels that in early 1950 when General Motors and the UAW (CIO) were negotiating their present contract. At that time, the CPI had been slowly declining since late 1948 and there were fairly widespread expectations that these parties would abandon the escalator clause adopted in May 1948. It was continued, however, even though the new contract was signed before the Korean emergency and indeed before the issuance of price indexes reflecting the slight rise in retail prices which occurred that spring.

In agreements concluded in the aircraft industry late in 1954, the Auto Workers, unlike the Machinists in most instances, continued escalator clauses. In stating its 1955 bargaining demands for the auto industry, the union indicated its intention of seeking continuance of escalation, stating that it would accept 2-year contracts only if they included escalator and annual improvement factor provisions and that contracts without these provisions would be signed for a 1-year term only. The union proposals relating to escalation include a new adjustment formula and the transfer to base rates of the full amount of cost-of-living "float" in existence at the expiration date of the current contracts. The proposals also asked for future limits to the amount of downward escalation.[11]

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[11] See The United Automobile Worker, December 1954 (p. 2).

Union Wage Scales in the Building Trades, 1954

HOURLY SCALES rose an average of 10 cents, or 3.7 percent, between July 1, 1953, and July 1, 1954, for union building-trades workers in cities with populations of 100,000 or more, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics forty-eighth annual survey of union scales in the building trades.[1] Pay scales for most of the 33 surveyed trades showed average advances of 8 to 12 cents an hour over the year.

Approximately 82 percent of the unionized construction-trades workers included in the study received upward adjustments in their pay scales. The advances typically ranged between 5 and 15 cents an hour. For 11 percent of the tradesmen, however, the increase in union rates amounted to 20 cents or more an hour. As a result, hourly wage scales averaged $2.80 for all building-trades workers studied, $2.99 for journeymen, and $2.05 for helpers and laborers on July 1, 1954.[2] For a majority of the journeymen, rates were between $2.70 and $3.20 an hour and, for a similar proportion of the helpers and laborers, between $1.80 and $2.30.

Straight-time weekly work schedules averaged 39.4 hours for all building-trades workers studied. The most common schedule, five 8-hour days, was applicable to 88 percent of the workers.

Trend of Union Wage Scales, 1907–54

Except for two periods, in 1922 and again in 1932–33, the Bureau's index of union wage rates for all building trades combined has advanced steadily each year over the 48-year interval since 1907. This increase has been at an annual rate of 4.4 percent.

The rate of increase, however, has varied markedly during the 48 years. Moderate increases prior to World War I were followed by sharp gains during and immediately after the war; by 1921, the level of rates was more than double the 1907 level. After a slight setback in 1922, rates again advanced steadily until 1931, when the level was 36 percent higher than in 1921. A relatively sharp decline in 1932 and a further slight decrease the next year were not offset until 1938; by 1941, the level of union scales was less than 10 percent above 1931. The World War II period (1941–46) witnessed a relatively moderate increase in the index of building-trades rates (about 23 percent). Successive increases in the 1946–54 period resulted in a rise of about 70 percent. The 3.7-percent rise in union scales for the year ending July 1, 1954, was the smallest annual increase recorded in the postwar period. (See table 1.)

Of the 24 journeymen trades and the 9 helper and laborer classifications currently included in the index, data since 1907 are available for 12 journeymen trades and 3 laborer classifications. In general, these data indicate that the long-term trend of narrowing wage differentials between skilled and semiskilled or unskilled groups of workers, characteristic of the American industry as a whole, also prevailed in the construction industry. Thus, the annual rate of increase in union scales was 4.3 percent for journeymen as against 5.0 percent for helpers and laborers over the 48-year period 1907–54.

Scale Increases, 1953–54

During the year ending July 1, 1954, average union scales for journeymen advanced 10 cents an hour—the same amount as for all workers studied—while those of helpers and laborers rose

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[1] Union scales are defined as the minimum wage scales or maximum schedules of hours agreed upon through collective bargaining between trade unions and employers. Rates in excess of the negotiated minimum, which may be paid for special qualifications or other reasons, are not included.

The information presented in this report was based on union scales in effect on July 1, 1954, and covered approximately 690,000 journeymen and 170,000 helpers and laborers in 52 cities with populations of 100,000 or more. Data were obtained primarily from local union officials by mail questionnaire; in some instances, Bureau representatives visited local union officials to obtain the desired information.

Mimeographed listings of union scales are available for any of the 52 cities included in the survey. A forthcoming bulletin will contain more detailed information on the industry.

The current survey was designed to reflect union wage scales in the building construction industry in all cities of 100,000 or more population. All cities with a half million or more population were included, as were most cities in the population group of 250,000 to 500,000. The cities in the 100,000 to 250,000 group selected for study were distributed throughout the United States. The data for some of the cities included in the study were weighted in order to compensate for the other cities which were not surveyed. In order to provide appropriate representation in the combination of the data, each geographic region and population group was considered separately when city weights were assigned.

[2] Average hourly scales, designed to show current levels, are based on all scales reported in effect on July 1, 1954. Individual scales are weighted by number of union members receiving each rate. These averages are not designed for precise year-to-year comparisons because of fluctuations in membership and in the job classifications studied. Average cents-per-hour and percent changes from July 1, 1953, to July 1, 1954, are based on comparable quotations for the various occupational classifications in both periods weighted by the membership reported for the current survey. The index series, designed for trend purposes, is similarly constructed.

9 cents. This compared with an increase of 13 cents an hour for both groups in the preceding 12-month period.

Among the building trades studied, the largest average increase (16 cents) was reported for steam and sprinkler fitters and plumbers. Asbestos workers' scales advanced 14 cents an hour, on the average, and those of boilermakers and sheet-metal workers, 13 cents. Pay scales advanced 8 to 12 cents an hour, on the average, for most other trades except stonemasons (7 cents) and composition roofers' helpers and plasterers (6 cents). Tile layers' helpers, with an average rise of 12 cents, gained most among the helper and laborer classifications.

The increases ranged from 1.8 to 5.5 percent. They averaged 3.6 percent for journeymen and 4.3 percent for helpers and laborers. Plasterers and stonemasons—two of the highest paid crafts—were the only trades for which advances were less than 2.5 percent. Plumbers, steam and sprinkler fitters, plumbers' laborers, and tile layers' helpers had average gains in excess of 5 percent.

Hourly scales of 81 percent of the unionized journeymen and 88 percent of the helpers and laborers rose during the year July 1, 1953, through July 1, 1954. Generally, the rise amounted to between 5 and 15 cents an hour; increases within this range applied to 58 percent of the workers whose hourly scales rose during the year. Among the journeymen affected by scale advances, 31 percent received from 5 to 10 cents an hour; 36 percent, from 10 to 15 cents; and 16 percent, from 15 to 20 cents. Of the helpers and laborers whose scales were adjusted upward, 38 percent gained from 5 to 10 cents and 44 percent, from 10 to 15 cents. These adjustments represented increases of less than 3 percent for 16 percent of the journeymen affected, from 3 to 4 percent for 34 percent, from 4 to 5 percent for 15 percent, and from 5 to 10 percent for 29 percent. Among the helpers and laborers receiving raises, 55 percent recorded gains of 5 to 10 percent and 24 percent, from 4 to 5 percent.

TABLE 1.—*Indexes of union scales of hourly wages and weekly hours in the building trades, selected years, 1907–54*

[Average 1947–49=100]

Date	Minimum hourly wage rates			Maximum weekly hours		
	All trades	Journeymen	Helpers and laborers	All trades	Journeymen	Helpers and laborers
1907: May 15	18.2	19.0	14.5	124.1	122.6	129.6
1913: May 15	22.5	23.5	16.9	118.0	116.8	121.5
1916: May 15	23.9	25.1	17.8	117.6	115.9	120.4
1918: May 15	28.2	29.3	22.7	116.1	115.0	119.5
1919: May 15	32.3	33.4	26.2	115.5	114.6	118.4
1920: May 15	43.6	44.7	38.1	115.0	114.1	117.6
1921: May 15	44.4	45.6	38.4	114.9	114.0	117.6
1922: May 15	41.7	42.9	35.0	114.9	114.1	117.3
1926: May 15	55.0	56.6	45.2	114.8	114.0	117.0
1931: May 15	60.6	62.4	49.4	108.4	107.4	111.1
1932: May 15	51.8	53.4	42.2	105.4	105.5	108.6
1933: May 15	50.3	51.9	40.3	106.1	105.1	108.1
1938: June 1	61.8	63.4	52.8	100.1	99.1	102.9
1939: June 1	62.3	63.8	53.2	99.9	99.0	102.7
1940: June 1	63.3	64.7	54.3	99.8	99.0	102.1
1941: June 1	65.6	67.0	56.9	100.2	99.5	102.4
1942: July 1	69.7	70.8	62.5	101.0	100.8	101.5
1943: July 1	70.2	71.2	63.3	100.9	101.0	100.8
1944: July 1	70.8	71.7	64.0	101.1	101.2	100.8
1945: July 1	72.2	73.0	67.0	101.1	101.2	100.8
1946: July 1	80.5	80.9	77.9	100.1	100.1	100.1
1947: July 1	92.1	92.3	91.1	100.0	99.9	100.1
1948: July 1	101.8	101.7	102.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
1949: July 1	106.1	106.0	106.4	100.1	100.1	100.0
1950: July 1	110.7	110.5	112.2	100.2	100.2	100.0
1951: July 1	117.8	117.4	119.9	100.1	100.1	99.9
1952: July 1	125.1	124.6	127.7	100.1	100.1	100.1
1953: July 1	131.6	130.7	136.5	100.1	100.1	100.1
1954: July 1	136.4	135.4	142.4	100.1	100.1	100.1

Hourly Wage Scales

Among the journeymen trades, rates ranged from $1.65 an hour for glaziers in Charlotte, N. C., to $4 for spray painters in Louisville, Ky. Agreements providing rates of $2.70 to $3.30 an hour were applicable to 2 of every 3 journeymen. Hourly scales of less than $2.70 prevailed for 1 of every 6, and of $3.30 or more, for a similar proportion. Negotiated scales of at least $3.50 an hour were reported for some workers in 17 of the 24 trades, while rates of $2.30 or less were applicable to small proportions of workers (typically, fewer than 5 percent) in 15 trades.

Fifteen of the journeymen trades had average hourly rates of $3 or more per hour. Bricklayers, with an average hourly scale of $3.39, were highest on the wage ladder, followed by plasterers with $3.27, and stonemasons with $3.25. The lowest average ($2.67) was recorded for glaziers. Paperhangers, composition roofers, and painters were the only other crafts to average less than $2.80 an hour.

Helpers and laborers, as a group, averaged $2.05 an hour. Although their rates varied from 90 cents to $3.19 an hour, three-fifths were covered by contracts stipulating hourly scales of $1.80 to $2.40. Scales averaged highest for terrazzo workers' helpers ($2.39) and lowest for composition roofers' helpers ($1.89). Building laborers—the largest group—averaged $1.96 an hour.

City and Regional Variations

Upward rate adjustments during the year affected some construction workers in each of the 52 cities surveyed. In half the cities, the average hourly increase varied from 8 to 13 cents for journeymen and from 7 to 12 cents for helpers and laborers.

The essentially local nature of the construction industry is reflected in the relatively wide range in the negotiated scales for individual crafts as well as in variations in the level of rates among cities and regions. Among the cities covered in the survey, rates varied widely for the individual crafts. For example, wage scales of plasterers on July 1, 1954, ranged from $2.25 an hour in Charlotte to $3.75 in Newark, N. J.

Within individual cities, union scales for the 24 journeymen trades also showed considerable variation. The range of rates for journeymen in six typical cities is indicated in the following tabulation.

City	Scale range	Difference in—	
		Cents per hour	Percent
Atlanta	$1.75–$3.10	135	77
Boston	2.50– 3.15	65	26
Chicago	2.85– 3.57½	72½	25
Dallas	2.15– 3.50	135	63
New York	2.89– 3.80	91	31
San Francisco–Oakland	2.55– 3.54	99	39

The difference between the lowest and highest scales was less for the nine helper and laborer classifications than for journeymen in each of the above cities except New York and San Francisco–Oakland. In these cities, the difference amounted to $1 and $1.07, respectively; in the other 4 cities, it ranged from 25 cents in Boston to 74 cents in Atlanta.

City and regional averages presented in this report are designed to show current levels of rates; they do not measure differences in union scales of the various crafts among areas. Scales for individual crafts do, of course, differ from city to city, as already indicated. The city and regional averages, however, are influenced not only by differences in rates among cities and regions but also by differences in the proportion of organized workers in the various crafts. Thus, a particular craft or classification may not be organized in some areas or may be organized less intensively in some areas than in others; and, also, certain types of work are found in some areas but not in others or are found to a greater extent in some areas than in others. These differences are reflected in the weighting of individual rates by the number of workers employed. Thus, even if all individual craft rates in two areas are identical, the average of all crafts combined for the respective areas may differ.

Among the 52 cities studied, hourly scales averaged highest in Newark and lowest in Charlotte, both for the journeymen trades and for helpers and laborers. The respective averages in these cities were $3.47 and $2.39 for journeymen and $2.69 and $1.10 for helpers and laborers. In 14 of the cities, averages of $3 or more an hour prevailed for all journeymen trades combined. In 39 of the cities, the levels for journeymen were at least $2.75; in 22 of the cities, the levels were concentrated between $2.80 and $3. Levels of $1.70 or more prevailed for helpers and laborers in 39 of the cities, with scales from $2 to $2.25 predominating.

When the cities were grouped by population size, average hourly scales for building-trades workers varied by size of city. On July 1, 1954, the average for journeymen for the group of cities with 100,000 to 250,000 population was 40 cents lower than in the largest size group (1,000,000 population and over), as shown below. For helpers and laborers, the difference was 46 cents. There was some overlapping of average scales for both classifications of workers among cities in different size groups. Among journeymen, for example, the average for Peoria, Ill. (100,000 to 250,000) was higher than the average for all but 3 of the cities in the next larger size group.

Cities with population of—	Journeymen	Helpers and laborers
1,000,000 and over	$3.17	$2.30
500,000 to 1,000,000	2.98	2.09
250,000 to 500,000	2.91	1.97
100,000 to 250,000	2.77	1.84

On a regional basis, average union hourly scales for building-trades workers in cities of 100,000 or more population ranged from $2.30 in the Southeast to $3.05 in the Middle Atlantic. The Great Lakes was the only other region in which the level exceeded the national average of $2.80. (See table 2.)

Rates for journeymen averaged highest ($3.27) in the Middle Atlantic and lowest ($2.64) in the Southeast. Averages of $3 or more an hour for

individual journeymen trades were typical in the Middle Atlantic, but only 2 trades—stonemasons and bricklayers—had such levels in the Southeast. Roofers and glaziers in the latter region and composition roofers in the Southwest were the only trades to average below $2.25 an hour.

TABLE 2.—*Average union scales in the building trades, by region,*[1] *July 1, 1954*

Region	All trades	Journeymen	Helpers and laborers
United States	$2.80	$2.99	$2.05
New England	2.60	2.82	1.99
Middle Atlantic	3.05	3.27	2.28
Border States	2.63	2.90	1.72
Southeast	2.30	2.64	1.37
Great Lakes	2.92	3.05	2.26
Middle West	2.78	2.93	2.10
Southwest	2.50	2.75	1.47
Mountain	2.54	2.76	1.97
Pacific	2.75	2.87	2.18

[1] The regions referred to in this study include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

For helpers and laborers, the highest and lowest levels ($2.28 and $1.37) were in the Middle Atlantic and Southeast, respectively. Average hourly rates of $2 or more were reported for all 9 helpers and laborers classifications in the Pacific and Great Lakes, and for all except composition roofers' helpers in the Middle Atlantic and Middle West.

Standard Workweek

Very few construction-trades workers were affected by negotiated changes in the basic workweek between July 1, 1953, and July 1, 1954. Such changes as occurred had no effect on the average workweek, which remained at 39.4 hours for all building-trades workers, 39.3 for journeymen, and 39.5 for helpers and laborers.

A standard workweek of 40 hours prevailed for nearly 87 percent of the journeymen and 91 percent of the helpers and laborers. Labor-management contracts stipulating a 35-hour workweek were in effect for about 1 of every 8 journeymen and 1 of every 12 helpers and laborers. Such shorter work schedules were more common for bricklayers, lathers, painters, and bricklayers' tenders than for other crafts. A negotiated 30-hour workweek was reported for about 18 percent of the plasterers and 10 percent of the plasterers' laborers.

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Union Contract Provisions for Paid Leave on Death in Family

PAYING WORKERS for time lost or for time granted for personal or other reasons not immediately connected with the job has become a common policy over the past two decades. This is reflected in the current prevalence of such practices as paid vacations and paid sick leave or sickness and accident insurance benefits. Recognition of other needs for time off without loss of wages has been gaining increased attention in collective bargaining. One example, discussed in this article, is the provision for paid leave on the occurrence of death in the worker's family by approximately 1 out of 8 contracts recently studied by the Bureau.

Bargaining on paid absences due to death in the family generally entails consideration of how much time should be allowed and definition of the family unit. The underlying intent of most provisions of this type is to compensate employees for the scheduled working time necessarily lost rather than to establish a standard leave period. Thus, the majority of agreement provisions specified a maximum of allowable paid leave, usually 3 days, but not a minimum. A number of provisions, including some with a fixed period of allowable leave, also specified that leave was to be taken over a consecutive period of time or stipulated when leave was to begin or end. Some agreements provided that paid leave would be granted only if employees actually attended the funeral; a few required submission of proof.

Length of Leave

Of 1,737 agreements analyzed, 218 provided for payment of wages lost due to death in the worker's family.[1] The agreements with such provisions applied to 12 percent of the 6.4 million workers covered by the survey. (See table 1.)

Provisions for leave on the occasion of death in the family were generally most prevalent in industries such as chemicals, communications, and utilities in which relatively high proportions of the workers covered by agreements are paid salaries. In the case of salaried workers, payment for time lost means that no deduction is made; where hourly paid workers are concerned, clock hours usually must be adjusted to take account of excused and paid leave.

The allowances under leave provisions were basically of 2 types: (1) A fixed period of time, such as 2 or 3 days; or (2) a maximum period, allowing for variations in the length of leave depending upon individual circumstances or, in a few cases, upon supplementary agreement pro-

[1] The agreements in the study, current as of January 1, 1953, or later, were selected from the BLS file of union contracts on the basis of industry, union, and geographic representation. Agreements for the airline and railroad industries are not collected by the Bureau and, therefore, are not included in the study.

TABLE 1.—*Prevalence of provisions for paid leave and amount of time allowed under collective bargaining agreements on account of death in worker's family, by industry group, 1953* [1]

Industry group	Number studied		Number with provision		Percent with provision		Number of days allowed							
							Two		Three		Up to three		Other [2]	
	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)
All industries	1,737	6,366.7	218	759.3	12.6	11.9	14	36.5	41	114.5	105	292.4	58	315.7
MANUFACTURING	1,267	4,304.3	132	341.7	10.4	8.0	11	33.0	29	42.1	80	227.0	12	39.6
Food and kindred products	129	309.2	6	9.6	5.0	3.1			1	1.2	5	8.4		
Tobacco manufactures	14	32.7												
Textile-mill products	113	182.0	1	1.1	.9	.6					1	1.1		
Apparel and other finished textile products	54	364.4												
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	26	21.6	2	.5	7.7	2.4					2	.5		
Furniture and fixtures	32	55.1	2	.8	6.3	1.5			2	.8				
Paper and allied products	50	95.9	10	14.1	20.0	14.7			4	5.9	6	8.2		
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	46	46.6	1	.7	2.2	1.5							1	.7
Chemicals and allied products	70	97.8	36	59.7	51.4	61.0			8	8.2	26	48.8	2	2.7
Products of petroleum and coal	24	67.2	18	57.1	75.0	85.0			2	2.5	11	32.9	5	21.7
Rubber products	20	131.7	1	1.4	5.0	1.1							1	1.4
Leather and leather products	30	53.0												
Stone, clay, and glass products	50	102.9	13	31.0	26.0	30.1	8	13.9	3	5.2	2	11.9		
Primary metal industries	99	596.9	9	20.6	9.1	3.5			4	6.6	4	13.4	1	.6
Fabricated metal products	96	178.9	2	1.6	2.1	.9			1	1.1	1	.5		
Machinery (except electrical)	164	341.6	4	4.6	2.4	1.3			1	.3	3	4.3		
Electrical machinery	78	375.6	15	74.4	19.2	19.8	2	8.1	1	.9	12	65.4		
Transportation equipment	114	1,162.0	6	44.6	5.3	3.8	1	11.0	1	6.8	2	14.2	2	12.6
Instruments and related products	24	44.0	4	16.2	16.7	36.8					4	16.2		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	43	45.0	2	3.8	4.7	8.5			1	2.6	1	1.2		
NONMANUFACTURING	470	2,062.4	86	417.5	18.3	20.2	3	3.5	12	72.4	25	65.4	46	276.2
Mining, crude-petroleum and natural gas production	33	514.2	1	2.6	3.0	.5					1	2.6		
Transportation [3]	85	218.3	5	5.0	5.9	2.3	1	.6	1	.3	1	1.1	2	3.0
Communications	63	504.8	39	332.4	61.9	65.8			2	48.8	7	32.8	30	250.7
Utilities: gas and electric	60	154.9	30	54.4	50.0	35.1	2	2.9	6	7.3	13	27.4	9	16.9
Wholesale trade	22	23.0	4	2.2	18.2	9.6					2	1.1	2	1.1
Retail trade	63	134.2	3	16.0	4.8	12.9			3	16.0				
Hotels and restaurants	25	105.9												
Services	61	122.1	2	.5	3.3	.4					1	.4	1	.1
Construction	53	273.0												
Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	5	22.0	2	4.4	40.0	20.0							2	4.4

[1] Twenty-five agreements had more than one arrangement for paid leave when family members died, and 14 also provided for other than family members. In the group of 25, usually a more liberal provision was specified for one family group ordinarily designated as "immediate" as against others sometimes identified as "other relations," "more distant relatives," "other members of the family not specifically mentioned," etc. For each of these 25 agreements the more liberal provision applicable on death in family is shown in this table.

[2] Six agreements specified 1 day's leave, 7 specified a maximum of 4 days, and 3 a maximum of 5 days' leave. Amount of allowable leave in 29 agreements was at the company's discretion. The remaining 13 agreements had miscellaneous provisions, including a few which merely stated paid leave for death in family would be allowed, without any reference to the number of days nor the circumstances which would determine the amount of leave.

[3] Excludes railroad and airline industries.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily add to total.

visions. The majority of the agreements with leave provisions were of the latter type, with an "up to 3 days" limit prevailing (table 1). However, only a few of the 105 agreements which specified a maximum of 3 days' paid leave indicated the circumstances which would determine the actual amount of leave allowed. Among such factors were the employee's relationship to the deceased, the travel time required, and the time when an employee received notification of death, as in the following examples:

Burial benefits: In the event of the death of a member in the immediate family of any employee covered by this agreement, he shall be allowed a leave of absence for the death or funeral.

(a) For the purpose of this clause, immediate family shall be construed to mean brother, sister, father, mother, wife, or child; burial out-of-town shall mean beyond a 50-mile radius of the City of Louisville courthouse.

(b) Benefits paid shall be at straight-time pay and shall cover scheduled workdays, pay for which he would have received if on the payroll and working during that pay period.

	In town (day)	*Out-of-town (day)*
Brother or sister	1	2
Father or mother	1	2
Wife or child	2	3

The company agrees that, in the event of a death in an employee's immediate family, he shall be paid for any regularly scheduled workdays of 8 hours lost, not to exceed 3 days following notice of death through the day of the funeral.

One group of 29 agreements did not specify the maximum number of days that could be granted but stipulated that the amount of paid leave would be at the company's discretion. A number of these agreements indicated that a "reasonable" period of time would be allowed, depending upon the circumstances involved; for example:

An employee may be permitted to be absent without deduction in pay for a period that is reasonable and warranted on account of death in the employee's immediate family. In deciding the payment to be allowed in such cases, consideration will be given to the relationship between the employee and the deceased and also to the amount of time required in going to and returning from the place of the funeral service.

Some agreements stated fixed leave provisions in terms of "calendar" or "consecutive days," or implied such terms by establishing the starting or ending day of the excused leave, as in the following examples:

A wage rate employee . . . who is excused from work because of death in his immediate family, shall be paid . . . for his scheduled working hours during the first 3 calendar days.

An employee who has 1 or more years of continuous service . . . and who is excused from work because of death in his immediate family shall be paid his regular rate of pay for his scheduled working hours excused during the first 3 days, starting on the day of death or on the day following the death.

Other agreements, however, expressed leave in terms of a fixed number of days or "scheduled working days," without any qualifications restricting the leave to consecutive days, as in the following examples:

Any regular employee covered by this agreement shall be granted 3 days' leave of absence from work on account of death of his father, mother, sister, brother, son, daughter, husband or wife, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law with full pay at straight-time hourly rate.

An employee shall be given 3 scheduled working days off, at the rate established for his regular job classification, to attend the funeral of a member of the employee's immediate family. For the purpose of this provision, the "immediate family" of an employee shall mean his wife, husband, children, mother or father, brother or sister, mother-in-law or father-in-law, stepmother or stepfather.

Other Leave Provisions

Some agreements imposed limits on the number of occasions upon which leave provisions could be utilized. Minimum and maximum yearly limits were provided in one agreement, as follows:

During a calendar year, any regular employee with 1 or more year's seniority losing time occasioned by serious illness or death of a member of employee's immediate family, on application to his appropriate supervisor, may be allowed for such purposes a minimum time off for as many as 3 days, if required, and a maximum of 14 days on the basis of 1 day off for each full year's service completed prior to January 1 of the current year.

Agreements sometimes provided for the accumulation of paid leave from year to year up to a specified limit for personal reasons, including death in the family, as in the following: [2]

For each month that employees on a weekly or monthly salary have worked 40 hours or more, they will be allowed 1 day's leave for personal, serious sickness, or death in the immediate family or household with pay for each

[2] This provision did not apply to hourly rated employees also covered by this agreement.

month of service after April 15, 1937. When such leave is not used by the employee, it shall be accumulated from month to month and from year to year. Reasonable evidence as to the accuracy of the reason shall be presented to the company before such leave shall be allowed. The total time that can be accumulated will be 36 days at one time.

A few agreements incorporated a proviso similar to the following:

No more than 3 days' pay shall be given should more than 1 death occur in the family within any 3-day period.

In some agreements, employees were granted paid leave for death in the family only if certain requirements were met. Length-of-service requirements were stipulated in approximately a fourth of the 218 provisions. Commonly, 1 year's or 6 months' service was required; a few agreements specified that "permanent" or "regular" employees would be eligible; in 1 agreement, "full- and part-time" workers were covered.

One agreement gave employees a choice on the time period to be taken as follows:

. . . An employee will receive time off with pay during the period between death and burial, or during an established religious mourning period, up to a maximum of 3 days on which the employee would have been regularly scheduled to work. . . .

Approximately 1 of every 4 agreements incorporated a requirement for funeral attendance. For example:

. . . No pay allowance shall be granted in a case where because of distance or other cause, the employee does not attend the funeral of the deceased relative.

Some provisions specified that employees must submit proof of their relationship to the deceased. Nearly 10 percent of the agreements required proof of the family member's death as, for example, "the verification of death and relationship shall be made to the satisfaction of the company."

Advance notice to the company or notice "as soon as possible" was required in some agreements, and in a few instances notice had to be approved in advance by supervisory personnel.

Some agreements which allowed paid time off for personal bereavement also dealt with the problem of counting such time for purposes of general overtime. This problem was specifically resolved in 1 of every 5 agreements; the majority of the provisions excluded such time for purposes of computing weekly overtime payments. Some agreements also specified whether paid leave for death in family would count for purposes of premium pay for weekend work.[3] There was an almost even division between inclusion and exclusion for premium pay for the sixth and seventh day of the workweek.

[3] See also Premium Pay for Weekend Work, 1952, Monthly Labor Review, September 1953 (p. 933).

TABLE 2.—*Definition of family unit in collective bargaining agreement provisions for paid leave on death in worker's family, 1953*

Relationship	Number with provision for full allowance		Number with provision for partial allowance [2]	
	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)
Total [1]	218	759.3	25	104.9
Spouse	201	650.7	.....	.....
Parents	200	638.7	.....	.....
Children	200	631.8	.....	.....
Sister and/or brother	172	559.0	1	3.0
Parents-in-law	94	331.6	8	42.4
Members of family residing with employee	82	291.7	3	5.5
Grandparents	25	123.6	5	37.5
Sister-in-law and/or brother-in-law	14	317.3	7	39.7
Grandchildren	3	18.2	4	7.7
Son-in-law and/or daughter-in-law	2	8.1	4	34.3
Other [3]	29	102.9	12	66.1
Not defined	14	88.0	.....	.....

[1] Figures are nonadditive, since agreements list more than one family member.

[2] Included are only those family members specified in 25 agreements for whom partial allowance was granted, usually a day or less. The previous column includes those family members in the 25 agreements for whom full leave allowance was granted.

[3] Included in the group with full allowance are foster parents; foster children; stepparents and stepchildren; stepbrothers and/or stepsisters; halfsister and/or halfbrother; aunts, uncles, cousins, and relationship by kinship or dependency. Included in the group with partial allowance are aunts and uncles, nieces or nephews, cousins, "close" relatives, and relationship by kinship or dependency.

Defining the Family Unit

Almost all of the agreements with provisions for payment of time lost due to death in family, defined the family unit, presumably to prevent abuses or charges of discrimination. The definition invariably included spouse, parents, and children but varied considerably on the inclusion of other members of the family (table 2).

In 25 agreements, less paid leave was allowed for deaths of "distant" than of immediate family members, as in this illustration:

The company agrees to pay wages up to 3 days to employees during absence from work when caused by death and attendance at funeral of wife, husband, child, parent, brother, or sister.

Full wages up to 1 day will be paid during absence caused by attendance at funeral of sister-in-law, brother-in-law, parent-in-law, or grandparents.

—WILLIAM PASCHELL AND DENA G. WEISS
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Significant Decisions in Labor Cases[1]

Labor Relations

Secondary Boycotts—"Hot Cargo" Contracts, No. 1. The union represented the employees of three large interstate trucking firms and was trying to organize a smaller company which did some interstate and some intrastate business. The smaller firm did considerable transfer and interlining [2] business with the three larger companies. During the negotiations between the smaller company and the union, the union representative warned the company that, if it did not come to terms, it would be "shut off" from interlining freight. The company did not come to terms, and the union threat was carried out.

The contracts between the union and the three large truckers contained a so-called "unfair goods" or "hot cargo" clause, which read as follows: "The union and its members, individually and collectively, reserve the right to refuse to handle goods from or to any firm or truck which is engaged or involved in any controversy with this or any other union; and reserve the right to refuse to accept freight from or to make pickups where freight lines strikes, walkouts or lockouts exist." The contracts further provided that an employee should not be liable to discharge for refusal to cross a union picket line or to handle "unfair goods." The union advised the employees and managers of these three firms that goods received from or destined for the fourth employer were not to be handled. The companies posted notices on their premises directing their employees to handle all freight without discrimination as to any motor carrier or shipper. The employees continued to disregard these notices, and the companies neither rescinded the notices nor disciplined the employees. On these facts, the union was charged with an unfair labor practice under section 8 (b) (4) of the Labor Management Relations Act.

In this case, the National Labor Relations Board split three ways. Members Rodgers and Beeson issued the majority opinion in which the Chairman concurred, but members Murdock and Peterson dissented.

The majority held [3] that Congress, in enacting sections 8 (b) (4) (A) and (B) of the act, declared a public policy against all secondary boycotts, without distinction as to type or kind. Reviewing the statements of sponsors of the act and others during the debates before its passage, the majority concluded that Congress was concerned with the rights of the whole public and not merely with the interests of the unions and of the primary and secondary employers. Therefore, the statutory protection of the public interest could not be waived by any agreement of the parties. The majority rejected the rules of the *Conway* [4] and *Pittsburg Plate Glass* [5] cases and declared "hot cargo" clauses in the contracts in the present case were null and void. The Board should not, in these circumstances, the majority said, permit private parties to accomplish by agreement that which is clearly deemed inimical to the public interest by congressional enactment.

Chairman Farmer concurred with the majority that the union had violated section 8 (b) (4) (A) of the act, but held that it was not necessary, or even appropriate, to overrule the *Conway* decision. He pointed out the decisions in which no violation of section 8 (b) (4) (A) was found when an employer, at the peaceable request of a union, voluntarily agreed to boycott the goods of another employer with whom that employer had a dispute. There is no violation in that type of case since there has been no violation of employer instructions and no inducement of employees, even though the same hardship results to the primary employer as in the instant case. The Chairman concluded that

[1] Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor.

The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

[2] Interlining of freight means receiving freight from interstate motor carriers for delivery to its destination, or delivering freight to such carriers for further transportation.

[3] *Teamsters AFL (McAllister Transfer, Inc.)* (110 NLRB 224, Dec. 16, 1954).

[4] 87 NLRB 972.

[5] 105 NLRB 120.

this case was distinguishable from the *Conway* case on the grounds that here the union affirmatively induced and encouraged its members to refuse to handle the "hot cargo" in violation of explicit employer instructions and in furtherance of an objective interdicted by section 8 (b) (4) (A).

The minority contended that the majority had misconstrued the intent of the Congress in considering the background of section 8 (b) (4) (A). The protection in that section against secondary boycotts, the minority stated, did not extend to the general public but only to secondary employers who would be most likely to suffer from such boycotts. The minority was of the opinion that the secondary employers had waived their rights by the contract which they had made with the union.

Secondary Boycotts—"Hot Cargo" Contracts, No. 2. A nonunion cartage company, at the request of one of its customers, obtained subcontracts from several over-the-road carriers to haul freight between the customer's plant and the terminals of the carriers. However, union contracts with the carriers contained this clause: "Article 4. The employer agrees, in subcontracting any work or any part of it to either individual owners or other contractors, that anyone subcontracting such work must comply with the articles of this agreement." On the ground that the subcontracts with the nonunion company violated this clause, employees of the carriers refused to handle the subcontractor's freight.

On the secondary boycott question in this case [6] the NLRB split in three ways, as in the *McAllister* case, discussed above. The majority, members Rodgers and Beeson, disagreed with the union's contention that its actions constituted primary activities and were not in the nature of a secondary boycott. The majority found that the union's conduct was directed, not toward the carriers, but against the nonunion cartage company and that the union induced and encouraged the employees of the carriers to refuse to handle freight brought by the cartage company to the carriers' docks. This, the majority held, was an unlawful secondary boycott within the meaning of section 8 (b) (4) (A) of the act. They referred to the reasons given above in the *McAllister* case in which the *Conway* decision was overruled. As in the *McAllister* case, the Chairman wrote a separate opinion concurring with the conclusions of the majority but disagreeing with the finding of the majority on the applicability of the *Conway* doctrine to the facts in this case.

The minority, members Murdock and Peterson, accepted the theory that the union's activity in relation to the carriers was primary instead of secondary and thus not prohibited under section 8 (b) (4) (A) of the act.

Secondary Boycotts—"Roving Situs" Doctrine. The union had a dispute with the company which operated radio station WINS in New York City. Picketing was conducted at the company's studios. Picketing was extended to a baseball park and to a rink used for boxing exhibitions, with which the company had an agreement to supply certain equipment and personnel during broadcasts. The picketing was peaceful and none of the employees at the park or rink ceased work as a result.

The Board held [7] that picketing affecting in any manner the employees of a secondary employer can be considered primary only where, as a condition precedent, the secondary employer is harboring the situs of a dispute between the union and a primary employer. An actual strike or concerted refusal to work is not an essential element precedent to the finding of a violation of section 8 (b) (4) (A) of the act. The Board found that the situs of the dispute here was at the company's studios and not the park or the rink. Further, the Board found that the picketing at the park and the rink was conducted, at least in part, to force secondary employers at those places to cease doing business with the company. The union sought to induce and encourage the employees of secondary employers to engage in a strike or concerted refusal to work, in violation of section 8 (b) (4) (A) of the act.

Strike Conduct Barring Reinstatement. During an organizational campaign at a plant in Pascagoula, Miss., 23 employees were discharged for leaving their work stations to confer with the employer's vice president and a union organizer. The strike which followed was characterized by violence on the part of the strikers and strike sympathizers. Part of the plant was dynamited, telephone wires

[6] *Marie T. Reilly, d. b. a. Reilly Cartage Co.* (110 NLRB 233, Dec. 16, 1954).
[7] *Associated Musicians (Gotham Broadcasting Corp.)* (110 NLRB 269, Dec. 29, 1954)

were cut, bullets were fired through plant windows, and company officials, truckdrivers supplying the plant, and nonstrikers were coerced, threatened, and, on several occasions, assaulted. This led to a State court injunction against the strike, but the violence continued and the National Guard was called out. After the strike ended, the 23 discharged employees offered unconditionally to return to work. The company accepted some but refused others.

The NLRB found [8] that the employees had been unlawfully discharged. However, the Board held that some of them were not entitled to reinstatement because they had participated personally in the violence; for example, two of the women had thrown eggs at nonstrikers standing at a bus stop.

The conduct of some of the others was held by the Board to bar them from reinstatement also, because by welcoming, approving, and ratifying the violence, even though not participating, they removed themselves from the protection of the act. Since the issue was whether, in view of the facts in the particular case, the purposes of the act would be promoted by ordering reinstatement, the Board said that it could not blind itself to the widespread physical violence, destruction of property, intimidation, and threats which accompanied the strike. To do so would be to put a premium on force and violence in the conduct of strikes and to subvert the legal remedies provided by the act.

Eligibility of Economic Strikers to Vote. An economic strike at the company's plant was accompanied by the misconduct and violence of several strikers. These strikers were identified but were not discharged. However, at an election held by the NLRB, their votes were challenged by the company. There were enough challenges to affect the result of the election. The Board overruled these challenges without a hearing, and this ruling of the Board was appealed.

The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia upheld the action of the Board.[9] The court decided that the language of section 9 (c) (3) of the act—"Employees on strike who are not entitled to reinstatement shall not be eligible to vote"— was ambiguous and subject to different constructions.

The theory of the company was that the strikers, by their misconduct, had forfeited their rights to protection under the act and had become ineligible to vote. The company claimed that to hold that an employer must act affirmatively by discharging or replacing the employees and thus subject himself to charges and claims for damages is to impose a burden clearly not contemplated by this section of the act.

The Board said that the basic criterion for eligibility to vote was whether the voter would be affected by the election. If he had been discharged or replaced he could not vote; otherwise, he was eligible.

The court reviewed the legislative history of the act. The purpose of this section, the court ruled, was to make ineligible strikers whose reinstatement rights had already been destroyed by the employer's action and who were for that reason ineligible for reinstatement at the time of the election. The court held that the challenges here were not valid as a matter of law. The order of the Board was sustained.

One of the judges disagreed with the majority. He interpreted this section as being designed to protect the public interest and not just the interest of the parties affected.

He would bar from voting an employee who, without having been discharged, may have forfeited his right to vote by his own misconduct.

Replacement of Economic Strikers. At a Board-conducted election during an economic strike, some ballots were challenged by the employer. These ballots had been cast by employees who had been replaced after they joined the strike. Two of the ballots had been cast by employees for whom there had been several replacements and another ballot had been cast by a replaced striker whose prestrike job had been abolished after his replacement left. The union had contended that, since the individuals who had replaced the strikers were not permanent replacements, the strikers could not be said to be "permanently replaced."

The Board held [10] that these were permanent replacements even though the replacement employees were not on the job permanently. The Board also held that the "turnover of replacements" factor failed to support the union's position. The union itself admitted that, in this

[8] *B. V. D. Co., Inc.* (110 NLRB 206, Dec. 14, 1954).
[9] *Union Manufacturing Co.* v. *NLRB* (C. A. Dist. Col., Jan. 14, 1955).
[10] *John W. Thomas Co.* (111 NLRB 37, Jan. 17, 1955).

case, "we are dealing with a department store where rapid turnover of employees . . . is a known and accepted fact." Further, the union did not give any evidence that the replacements were employed only in a temporary capacity. Under section 9 (c) (3) of the act, economic strikers lose their right to reinstatement upon being permanently replaced in a specific job; it follows, the Board decided, that the replaced strikers were not eligible to vote in this election.

Jurisdiction of NLRB—Restaurants. The employer owned several different chains of restaurants in various States. The total public sales of the employer and his subsidiaries were in excess of $10,000,000.

In assuming jurisdiction, the Board held [11] that its primary consideration must be impact upon interstate commerce and that an enterprise of the size of this one has a very marked and truly substantial impact on interstate commerce.

A single restaurant is ordinarily a purely local activity and thus is markedly similar to a retail selling establishment, the Board said, in ruling that henceforth it would apply to restaurants and restaurant operations the jurisdictional standards for retail establishments set out in the *Hogue and Knott* case.[12] Criteria established in that case were, for a single retail store, direct purchases from out of State of at least $1,000,000 or indirect purchases of at least $2,000,000 and for multi-State chains of retail stores, annual gross sales of all stores of at least $10,000,000.

Partial Strikes—Single Work Stoppage. The union recently certified by the Board attempted to open negotiations with the employer. The employer refused to provide certain requested wage information and, without consulting the union, increased the hours of work. The employees, at a union meeting, decided to file unfair labor practice charges and to refuse overtime until the employer undertook to meet with the union and bargain in good faith. They informed the employer of this decision and the next day a number of employees walked off the job in advance of the hour set by the employer. On the following day, the employees who had walked out were refused admittance to the plant unless they agreed to submit to personal interviews at which no union representative would be present. This they refused to do, and the employer began hiring replacements and refused to reinstate the workers who had been replaced. Finally, about a week later, the parties agreed that employees other than those who had been replaced would be returned to work.

The NLRB held [13] that the union had engaged in an unprotected strike. The evidence established, in the opinion of the Board, that the union had a plan to engage in a series of partial strikes [14] and had already begun to carry out that plan. The vice in a partial strike, the Board said, derives from two sources. First, the union sought to bring about a situation which was neither strike nor work and, secondly, was in effect trying to dictate the terms and conditions of employment. Such a unilateral determination would be contrary to the policy objectives of the act. The unlawful acts of the employer did not privilege the union to engage in this partial strike, any more than to engage in a sitdown strike or a slowdown. In view of the conduct of the union, the Board held that, although the employer had been subjected to only one work stoppage, he need not wait until the strikes became plural to take appropriate defensive action. Finally, the Board said, the action of the employer in not permitting a union representative at the personal interviews was not unlawful in this case. While the union was engaged in a partial strike, the employer's obligation to bargain was suspended.[15]

Strike for Recognition. The company manufactured and sold insignia, regalia, industrial emblems, and related products. One of the employees had been certified as bargaining agent by the NLRB. Subsequently, the union requested recognition as bargaining agent for the company's employees and was informed of the existing certification. The union then began to picket the company daily. The picketing was not confined to the hours when the employees ordinarily entered or left the building; it was accompanied by appeals from the pickets to truckdrivers and others to refrain from making deliveries to the company. The name of a subsidiary corporation which had no employees of its own was added to the signs carried by the pickets.

[11] *Bickford's, Inc.* (110 NLRB 252, Dec. 16, 1954).
[12] 110 NLRB 68. See Monthly Labor Review, January 1955 (p. 93).
[13] *Valley City Furniture Co.* (110 NLRB 216, Dec. 15, 1954).
[14] 336 US 245.
[15] 101 NLRB 360.

The report of the trial examiner, adopted by the Board as its opinion, found a violation of section 8 (b) (4) (C) of the act by the union. Although the picket signs merely appealed to company employees to join the union and although there was no specific evidence that the employees were requested to engage in a strike, the Board concluded [16] that the picketing in itself constituted an inducement and encouragement to the employees to engage in a strike or other concerted refusal to work just as in the *Union Chevrolet* case.[17] The inducement and encouragement of which section 8 (b) (4) (C) speaks is not confined to the employees of the particular employer from whom bargaining recognition is sought but extends to "employees of any employer." The picketing here was designed to induce and encourage employees of trucking companies and others to refrain from serving the company. The examiner held that the primary object of the picketing was to coerce the employer, rather than to influence the employees to join the union.

Unemployment Compensation

Payments from Profit-Sharing Trust. Upon claimant's dismissal from employment, he received a sum of money as a beneficiary of a profit-sharing trust fund. Under the Massachusetts law, a claimant is not in "total unemployment" and, hence, not eligible for benefits in any week during which he receives remuneration, directly or indirectly, from his employer. The Court held,[18] reversing the board of review's decision disqualifying the claimant, that even if this payment was "remuneration" and was made "indirectly" by the employer within the meaning of those terms in the definition of "total unemployment," it could not reasonably be allocated to any week following a separation since it was earned during the time claimant was employed. The court held, further, that the payment could not be considered as severance pay because it "was not made with reference to any possible period of unemployment."

Ineptness Not Misconduct. Claimant was discharged for damaging company property through his improper use on the job of company equipment. The court held,[19] reversing the board of review, that claimant's action did not amount to willful inefficiency justifying a disqualification for misconduct, but resulted from his ineptness or stupidity (incompetence) which is not the "kind of firing . . . that excludes him from unemployment compensation."

Active Search for Work. Claimant was disqualified for not seeking work outside her usual occupation. The court held,[20] reversing the commission, that claimant need not search for types of work in which she had neither training nor capacity, since she had accepted but had desisted from such work because it was too difficult. The court noted that the claimant was never referred by the employment office to any employer wanting her type of service and that on each reporting date she had attested to having made at least two contacts with larger employers in the district.

Overtime Detrimental to Health. Claimant testified that she quit her employment because she was being compelled to work overtime, to the detriment of her health, or be discharged. The court held,[21] reversing the board of review, that, since the longer hours adversely affected her health, she had just cause for quitting, and that, in view of the fact that claimant's testimony was not contested, the board's decision denying benefits was clearly against the manifest weight of the evidence and was unreasonable and unlawful.

Unsatisfactory Working Conditions. The claimant, who quit her employment because of dissatisfaction with working conditions, quit for just cause even though she had worked under the same conditions for approximately 2 years, the court held [22] in reversing the board of review. In awarding benefits, the court pointed out that since the claimant had just cause for quitting, she need not also establish that she quit to accept other full-time employment pursuant to a bona fide offer.

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[16] *Ladies' Garment Workers, AFL (Gemsco, Inc.)* (111 NLRB 11, Jan. 6, 1955).

[17] 96 NLRB 957.

[18] *Kerr* v. *Director* (Mass. Sup. Jud. Ct., Dec. 21, 1954).

[19] *Newell* v. *Stewart Hartshorn Co.* (Cir. Ct. for Wayne Co., Mich., Oct. 28, 1954).

[20] *Mills* v. *Marquette Metal Products Co.* (Ct. of Com. Pleas, Wayne Co., Ohio, Nov. 20, 1954).

[21] *Hoffer* v. *Board of Review* (Ct. of Com. Pleas, Licking Co., Ohio, Dec. 22, 1954).

[22] *Redmond* v. *Harwood Screw Products, Inc.* (Ct. of Com Pleas, Clark Co., Ohio, Dec. 29, 1954).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

January 3, 1955

THE NLRB declined jurisdiction over a saw and planing mill, in *Mast Lumber Co., Inc.*, Laytonville, Calif., and *International Woodworkers of America, CIO*, because, although the mill *sold* enough lumber to out-of-State firms to meet the Board's "direct outflow" standard (see Chron. item for June 30, 1954, MLR, Aug. 1954), it did not *ship* the lumber, which was picked up at the mill by the out-of-State purchasers.

January 4

A FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT found the Fair Labor Standards Act applicable to construction work at a Government-owned and operated air base, holding that the employees were engaged in interstate commerce. The case was *Mitchell, etc.* v. *H. B. Zachry Co.*

January 5

THE independent International Longshoremen's Association ratified a 2-year contract, effective January 11, with the New York Shipping Association in which the principal changes from the agreement previously rejected (see Chron. item for Dec. 10, 1954, MLR, Feb. 1955) were the weakening of the no-strike and arbitration provisions. The vote of 11,266 to 4,206 included ballots cast by 4,000 checkers, carpenters, clerks, and miscellaneous dockworkers previously ineligible to vote. The contract provided for establishment of a 10-member committee to exercise general supervision over and promote improvement in labor relations in the port.

On January 24, a Federal district court found that Joseph P. Ryan had violated the Taft-Hartley Act by accepting $2,500 from a stevedoring and trucking corporation in 1950 and 1951, when he was president of the ILA (see Chron. item for Nov. 18, 1953, MLR, January 1954).

THE Northwestern Council Executive Board of the AFL Lumber and Sawmill Workers (Carpenters) approved the 7½-cent-an-hour wage increase recommended on December 22 by the Governors' factfinding panel in the Douglas fir industry, which the CIO Woodworkers previously had accepted. The increase was to become effective January 1, 1955, rather than in September 1954, when the employees returned to work at the end of their strike (see Chron. item for Sept. 2, 1954, MLR, Nov. 1954)—the date stipulated in the strike settlement agreement.

A FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT refused to enjoin a union from picketing a plant where another union was already certified, although conceding that the union's ultimate objective was recognition by the employer. The court held that the picketing could not be enjoined, lacking evidence that it also was designed to induce or encourage either a work stoppage at the plant or a secondary boycott. The case was *Douds, etc.* v. *Local 50, Bakery & Confectionery Workers International Union of America, AFL.*

THE NLRB held that an employer refused to bargain when he provided the union with requested payroll data only for those individual employees who, upon inquiry, assented to this. The case was *Utica Observer-Dispatch, Inc.*, Utica, N. Y., and *Local 129, Utica Newspaper Guild, affiliated with American Newspaper Guild, CIO.*

January 6

THE NLRB assumed jurisdiction in a representation case involving a Puerto Rican hospital, finding the employer's operations directly related to national defense because of its contract with the United States Veterans' Administration. Member Murdock concurred, but on the ground that the Board is bound to exercise plenary jurisdiction over labor relations in the Territories. The case was *Hospital Hato Tejas, Inc., d.b.a. Hospital Hato Tejas*, Hato Tejas, P. R. and *United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO.*

January 7

THE Federal court of appeals at New Orleans declined to enforce an NLRB order that the employer reinstate employees involved in a strike, which was illegal because called without warning and so timed as to threaten property damage and monetary loss, although he did not expressly name the strike as the reason for discharge. The case—*National Labor Relations Board* v. *Marshall Car Wheel and Foundry Co. of Marshall, Texas, Inc.*—was remanded to the Board for decision as to whether any of the employees discharged for strike misconduct were entitled to reinstatement.

January 12

WORKERS at the Frank H. Lee Co., Danbury, Conn., voted (316–221) in an NLRB election to be represented by the United Hatters (AFL), thus closing the union's fight to regain rights lost in 1917 following a long strike and to organize the last of the hat industry's "Big Four."

January 14

THE Federal court of appeals in the District of Columbia, ordering the enforcement of an NLRB order in *Union*

Manufacturing Co. v. *NLRB*, held that economic strikers who were guilty of strike misconduct, but who had not actually been discharged, replaced, or denied reinstatement, were eligible to vote in representation elections. The court held that the Taft-Hartley stipulation that strikers "not entitled to reinstatement" are ineligible to vote did not exclude strikers merely subject to denial of reinstatement. (See also p. 328 of this issue.)

January 17

THE NLRB found that an employer did not violate the Board's *Peerless Plywood* election rule (see Chron. item for Dec. 17, 1953, MLR, Feb. 1954) by making nonpartisan announcements on the day of the election, in which he urged a big turnout, and commented upon the eligibility of certain kinds of employees. The case was *John W. Thomas Co.*, Minneapolis, Minn. and *Retail Clerks International Association, Local 1086, AFL.*

January 18

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, by Executive Order 10590, established a Committee on Government Employment Policy to advise him periodically whether Federal civilian employment practices conform to the enunciated policy of nondiscrimination (and to advise Federal agencies on matters pertaining thereto); directed each agency to designate an Employment Policy Officer, outside the personnel division and directly responsible to the agency head; and abolished the Fair Employment Board created on July 26, 1948, in the Civil Service Commission.

THIRTEEN nonoperating railroad unions ratified agreements with the Nation's major carriers establishing a program of hospital, surgical, laboratory, and medical insurance as recommended by a factfinding board (see Chron. item for May 15, 1954, MLR, July 1954; also p. 335 of this issue).

THE NLRB ruled that, for purposes of decertification, craft employees may not be severed from an existing production and maintenance unit, finding the latter unit appropriate for such cases. The decision in this case—*Campbell Soup Co.*, Camden, N. J. and *Ralph N. Jones et al.* and *Local 80–A, United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO*—not to apply the same policy in decertification as in certification cases, reversed the Board's earlier policy.

January 20

THE Utility Workers' Union (CIO) and Consolidated Edison agreed on a package increase amounting to 8.8 cents an hour, including a wage increase of 5 cents an hour, retroactive to January 2, and increases in pensions by the addition of the 1954 and future liberalizations in Federal OASI benefits.

January 24

THE Air Line Pilots Association (AFL) and the American Airlines announced acceptance of an arbitrator's recommendations for the continuance of westbound, nonstop transcontinental flights of more than 8 hours (see Chron. item for Aug. 22, 1954, MLR, Oct. 1954), giving pilots 50 percent more flight time credit and pay for actual or scheduled time in excess of 8 hours, in addition to $1.50 an hour extra on such flights ($1.00 for co-pilots). (See also p. 336 of this issue.)

THE United States Senate confirmed the nomination of Joseph F. Finnegan of New York as director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, succeeding Whitley P. McCoy (see Chron. item for July 10, 1953, MLR, Sept. 1953), who resigned on December 1.

January 26

THE AFL Teamsters negotiated 3-year agreements with 4 major employer groups in 22 midwestern and southern States, covering 180,000 local and long-distance truck workers. The contracts provided a guarantee of a full week's pay for any work during the week, the gradual standardization of hours and wage rates, which are also to be increased 26 cents an hour in 3 stages, and the union's right to strike an employer who insists that drivers handle goods for any company involved in a labor dispute. (See also p. 335 of this issue.)

January 28

THE AFL Teamsters, Carpenters, Operating Engineers, and Building Laborers joined in a no-strike pledge to further their members' opportunities for work on federally assisted highway construction. The assurance of freedom from jurisdictional work stoppages would enable contractors hiring AFL craftsmen to submit lower bids in competition with companies which employ members of certain other unions or nonunion workers, and which are not affected by jurisdictional disputes.

Developments in Industrial Relations[1]

INDUSTRIAL relations developments during January were marked by recommendations from the President on labor legislation and recommendations of congressional committees relating to the administration of union health and welfare funds. Contracts affecting approximately 180,000 Teamsters in local and long-distance hauling provided for standardizing, over a period of years, wages and working hours in a 22-State area and for guaranteeing 40 hours' pay to a substantial majority of drivers starting work in any week. An airline controversy involving scheduled nonstop transcontinental flights in excess of 8 hours was settled on the basis of recommendations of a referee appointed after a pilots' strike of last summer.

Legislative Recommendations

The President, in several messages to Congress during January, recommended a series of labor measures. These included proposals to increase the minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act to 90 cents an hour; amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act; legislation dealing with occupational safety and workmen's compensation for longshoremen and harbor workers; amendment of the "eight-hour" laws applying to contracts on Federal work; and measures dealing with pay and health insurance for Federal civilian employees.

Interest centered on the administration's recommendation that the minimum wage be raised from 75 to 90 cents an hour. Both the AFL and the CIO expressed the view that a higher minimum was justified and urged Congress to increase the minimum to $1.25.

Endorsement of a higher minimum wage came from a number of industries. One of the Nation's largest textile manufacturing chains, Burlington Mills, operating principally in the South, supported the proposed 90-cent rate. Its president noted that Burlington Mills had endorsed the increase to the present 75-cent minimum several years ago. The New York Clothing Manufacturers Exchange, representing 36 companies with about 40,000 workers, endorsed a Federal minimum wage of $1.25 an hour, supporting Governor Harriman's appeal for such a minimum.

The President also declared that the present coverage of about 24 million workers under the Fair Labor Standards Act should be expanded materially. Congress was urged to review the present coverage and consider its extension to industries now excluded from the minimum wage provisions. A spokesman for retail stores—one of the largest of the excluded groups—urged opposition to any change in that industry's exemptions under the act.

Health and Welfare Funds

A Senate subcommittee that had investigated employee welfare and pension funds issued legislative recommendations, but both this group and a similar House subcommittee proposed further investigation. The report of the Subcommittee on Welfare and Pension Funds of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, recommending limited Federal supervision of employee welfare and pension funds, was approved by the full committee. The subcommittee classified 7 of the 26 funds that it had investigated as "well managed," 6 as "grossly mismanaged,"and 13 as marked by "questionable practices." It stated that "with notable and commendable exceptions, the parties at interest—management, labor organizations, the insurance industry—have not met their responsibilities fully and have been equally remiss in failing to take preventive action against abuses and mismanagement." Congress was requested to consider legislative controls which would: require private employee welfare and pension funds in interstate commerce to register and file annual reports with the Federal Government, these reports to be open to inspection by "all interested persons"; grant authority to the Federal Government to make periodic inspections of the records of such funds; and rewrite the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act to make clear the extent to which the Federal Government should regulate employee benefit funds. The report

[1] Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

stated that existing Federal, State, and private controls were inadequate to regulate such funds. The Special Subcommittee on Investigation of Welfare and Pension Funds of the House Committee on Education and Labor, in an interim report issued early in January, stated, "Information obtained by the subcommittee indicates a wide range of questionable practices by the union officials, employers, insurance companies, brokers, administrators, and trustees connected with health and welfare funds." This subcommittee recommended that the 84th Congress continue the investigation, and that the committee "take the necessary steps to have the Bureau of Internal Revenue revise and expand the information which that agency now requires of trust funds having tax-exempt status."

The New York State Insurance Superintendent, in summarizing his department's 2-year investigation of about 500 union welfare funds, recommended new State laws to provide for registration and inspection of all funds, public disclosure of fund administration, and regulation of commission payments. The report stated that "serious abuses" were found in about 100 union welfare funds and that another 100 funds in New York State were "subject to some criticism."

The CIO's Committee on Ethical Practices,[2] established to recommend ways of improving welfare fund administration, noted that the New York State Insurance Department's recommendations paralleled those of the CIO in important respects. The committee's director indicated that the CIO had requested all its affiliates to report on steps taken to comply with standards approved at the CIO's 1954 convention. At a conference on January 26 to develop recommendations regarding legislative safeguards, the committee discussed proposed legislation, disclosure of information about the fund to participants, and other matters. No conclusions were announced, pending the committee's report to the CIO executive board.

Plans for a new approach to the problem of health care for coal miners and their families were made public early in January by the United Mine Workers' Welfare and Retirement Fund. A network of local union health centers would be set up in mining areas that are remote from city medical facilities. These health centers would be financed by regular contributions from the miners through a wage checkoff, so as to reduce the financial strain on the union's welfare fund.

The proposal has a twofold purpose: first, to provide medical care in remote areas and, second, to screen out some cases that otherwise would eventually be hospitalized at the fund's expense. In most cases, cooperation of two or more local unions would be needed to support a health center.

Union Developments

Hatters. A 37-year effort to re-establish union bargaining rights in the Danbury, Conn., hat plant of the Frank H. Lee Co. ended in success for the union in mid-January. In an NLRB election, company employees voted 316 to 221 in favor of the United Hatters, Cap & Millinery Workers International Union (AFL). The union had a contract with Lee until 1917, but lost its bargaining status at that time after a long strike.

Unions as Employers. The AFL disclosed early in January that it had intervened in a salary dispute between the Garment Workers (AFL) and that union's office employees in New York City, represented by the Office Employes, another AFL affiliate. President Meany appointed as arbitrator Elmer Walker, vice president of the AFL Machinists.

In another situation also involving the Office Employes, the AFL Teamsters' union in Oregon was criticized for its conduct as an employer in an NLRB case [3] involving charges of an unfair labor practice. An NLRB trial examiner, hearing a case involving a number of Oregon Teamster locals and the AFL Office Employes union representing their employees, said he found no reason why a union, when it is an employer, should not be subject to the same Taft-Hartley restraints as any other employer. He ordered the Teamsters to offer five discharged workers reinstatement with back pay, to cease discouraging membership in the union, and to stop trying to influence witnesses at NLRB hearings.

Union Affiliation. Tugboat workers in the Port of New York, represented by Local 333, United Marine Division (AFL), voted overwhelmingly in favor of returning to the AFL, in two elections held

[2] See Monthly Labor Review, January 1955 (p. 100).
[3] NLRB 36 CA 410, January 10, 1955.

in January, formally ratifying December moves.[4] The NLRB held an election for unlicensed workers, and the local union polled all supervisory personnel and those not under contract to the Marine Towing and Transportation Employers Association. Both the employers and Local 333 officials had urged the Board to expedite the election, since the current working contract was to expire on January 31. Tug workers were given only the choice of voting for or against Local 333; the Board ruled out representation claims by the ILA and by District 50, United Mine Workers, both independent. Confusion surrounding the status and affiliation of the Port's 4,000 tugboat workers stemmed from two recent changes of affiliation by the local—from ILA (Ind.) to the UMW (Ind.), about 6 months ago, and back to the AFL in December. Local 333, though it has gone through three name changes and as many affiliations over the past year and a half (originally it was in the AFL–ILA), reportedly has had continuous bargaining relations with the tugboat employers for the last 18 years.

Merger. The Fur and Leather Workers' Union (Ind.) at a special convention in Atlantic City, January 21–23, voted to affiliate with the AFL Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, thus approving the recommendation of the Fur union's executive board.[5] The proposal is subject to ratification by a majority of the 113 Fur and Leather locals in a referendum scheduled for completion by late February. It reportedly involves creation of a fur and leather department in the Meat Cutters' union with power to establish its own economic policies and elect its own officers. This department would have representation on the Meat Cutters' executive board. A representative of the Meat Cutters was scheduled to present the proposed merger to the AFL executive council meeting at the beginning of February, but he deferred his formal request for approval in view of the reported continued opposition of the council.

On December 30, the Fur and Leather Workers had instituted court action to remove the officers of Local 21, representing approximately 3,500 tannery workers in the Salem, Mass., area, who reportedly planned to lead their members out of the international and into the CIO.[6] The Suffolk County, Mass., Superior Court refused to grant an injunction restraining the local's officers, and the members of Local 21, on January 10, voted to disaffiliate from the allegedly Communist-dominated international.

[4] See Monthly Labor Review, February 1955 (p. 219).
[5] Ibid.
[6] Ibid.

Negotiations and Settlements

Trucking. Contracts covering approximately 180,000 local and long-distance truckdrivers in 22 midwestern and southern States were signed during January by 4 major employer groups and the AFL Teamsters. For the first time, a single agreement was signed covering about 12,000 trucking operators and 110,000 drivers engaged in local hauling in 13 midwestern States, which provided for reduction of area wage differentials and standardization of hours at 40 a week, both over a period of years. The settlement also provided that a substantial majority of the regular drivers employed in a given week are to be guaranteed 40 hours' work or 40 hours' pay. The over-the-road contracts provided for a 26-cent-an-hour raise over a 3-year period, for drivers paid on an hourly basis (10 cents in 1955, and 8 cents in 1956 and again in 1957). Mileage rates will be increased ¼-cent a mile in each of the 3 years. Steps were also taken to eliminate North-South differentials in wages. Employers also agreed to contribute $2 a man-week to a pension fund and an additional 25 cents a man-week to the health and welfare fund. Cost-of-living escalator clauses were continued.

A contract providing changes in wage rates and supplementary benefits, similar to the Teamsters' agreements, was ratified by members of Local 705, Chicago Truck Drivers (Ind.). This agreement covers approximately 10,000 truckdrivers employed by local cartage firms in Chicago.

Railroads. Agreements providing a hospital, medical, and surgical insurance program covering nonoperating railroad employees were signed January 18 by representatives of major railroads and 13 unions. The agreements put into effect general recommendations made by a Presidential

Emergency Board in May 1954,[7] and agreed to later in broad outline by the unions and carriers.[8]

The plan provides for hospital, surgical, laboratory, and medical benefits. After an employee has paid $100 toward any medical treatment not covered by the basic program, 75 percent of additional costs will be paid under the plan. Costs of the program affecting about a half million "non-ops" will be shared equally by carriers and employees, with each contributing $3.40 a month per worker. Deductions began February 1, and benefits on March 1, 1955. An additional 250,000 workers employed on roads which have hospital associations will continue to receive benefits under existing plans, with the railroads assuming one-half the monthly premiums, up to $3.40, formerly paid by the employees.

The unions are entering into a separate group insurance contract to provide hospital, surgical, and medical benefits for dependents of their members, as well as for furloughed or retired employees. Premiums for such benefits will be paid entirely by employees who subscribe to this program, with the carriers making payroll deductions for the premiums upon authorization of the individual employee.

Meanwhile, the operating brotherhoods were seeking other objectives. The independent Locomotive Engineers were planning a new drive for "skill differential" wage adjustments; the Railroad Trainmen (Ind.) and the Firemen and Enginemen (Ind.) opened negotiations with representatives of the Nation's carriers in January to secure "corrections of wage inequities"; the Conductors and Brakemen (Ind.) completed presentation of their case for "graduated pay" before a Presidential Emergency Board;[9] and the AFL Switchmen were engaged in an arbitration case for an increase in the foremen's differential.

Airlines. An agreement permitting westbound nonstop flights in excess of 8 hours and providing extra pay for pilots on such flights concluded the dispute between American Airlines and the Air Line Pilots Association that had led to a Nationwide strike last August of approximately 1,200 American Airline pilots.[10] The new agreement reaffirmed an 8-hour flight-time rule for all other schedules and provided that pilots on nonstop transcontinental service will receive flight pay and flight-time credit both at time and a half for all time in excess of 8 hours on a single flight. In addition, extra pay of $1.50 an hour for the captain and $1 for the co-pilot for the entire time on a flight which takes more than 8 hours was provided. The settlement followed recommendations of a mediator.

A Presidential Emergency Board (originally announced on November 16) [11] began hearings in January, at Washington, D. C., in a dispute involving 20,000 airline employees represented by the AFL Machinists and 6 of the Nation's major airlines—Capital, Eastern, National, Northwest, Trans World, and United. The dispute concerned union proposals for uniform classification rates on all of the lines and improvements in overtime, holiday, vacation, shift premium, longevity pay, and other contract clauses.

Local Transit. The Philadelphia Transportation Co. and the executive board of the CIO Transport Workers agreed on a 2-year contract covering 9,000 operating and maintenance employees. The pact provided for a 5-cent wage increase retroactive to December 16, 1954, another 2 cents next December, and improved fringe benefits.

Aircraft. New contracts negotiated by the CIO Auto Workers and Bell Aircraft Corp. contained these major changes: a 5-cent hourly wage increase effective January 16, 1955; a 6-cent improvement factor increase on March 4, 1956; continuation of an escalator clause; and a new noncontributory pension plan, to go into effect on May 1, 1955. The contracts, in effect until April 15, 1957, cover more than 10,000 employees at the company's Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Worth, Tex., plants. They provided for incorporating half of the current 6-cent cost-of-living allowance into base rates and for increasing severance pay; included 1-year employees in sick-leave benefits; and added a new top labor grade. A joint statement by the union and the company pointed out that the settlement climaxes "the most harmonious negotiations in the history of Bell's labor relations."

The Convair Division of General Dynamics Corp. and the Machinists (AFL) negotiated a new

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[7] See Monthly Labor Review, July 1954 (p. 792).
[8] See Monthly Labor Review, Oct. 1954 (p. 1139).
[9] See Monthly Labor Review, January 1955 (p. 103).
[10] See Monthly Labor Review, December 1954 (p. 1363).
[11] See Monthly Labor Review, January 1955 (p. 103).

agreement covering approximately 15,000 employees at San Diego, Calif. The agreement provided for wage increases of 6 to 8 cents an hour and increased group insurance. The cost-of-living escalator clause was discontinued.

Other Settlements. American Viscose Corp. (Sylvania plant) at Fredericksburg, Va., and the Textile Workers Union (CIO) reached agreement on a 25-month contract providing for a 5-cent-an-hour increase on January 1 and an additional 3 cents on September 1, 1955. The agreement, applying to about 2,000 hourly employees, provided for a wage reopening if workers in other plants of the company negotiate larger wage increases.

Approximately 10,000 members of the CIO United Shoe Workers in about 60 Massachusetts shoe firms voted to accept a 1-year contract continuing the same wage scales and essentially the same supplementary benefits as in the previous agreement. A minor change was made in vacation and holiday benefits, affecting workers absent because of sickness or accident. The contract adopted a year ago had also left wages unchanged, but liberalized holiday and social insurance benefits.

Other Developments

Plant Movement. Revised contracts that left wage rates and fringe benefits unchanged, but eliminated some contract provisions to which the company objected, were ratified by members of the CIO Textile Workers at Bigelow-Sanford Carpet plants in Amsterdam, N. Y., and Thompsonville, Conn. Subsequently, the company decided to transfer all of the company's weaving operations to the Connecticut plant citing as the reason competition from tufted rug manufacture in the last 5 years. About 1,650 workers in the Amsterdam plant would be affected; only a shop engaged in producing reinforced plastic and employing about 10 workers would be kept open. The company stated that the Connecticut plant is more efficiently laid out and has a higher rate of productivity than the Amsterdam plant.

A comprehensive cost-cutting program was proposed by the president of Otis Elevator Co. to company employees and municipal officials of Yonkers, N. Y., and Harrison, N. J., where the company has plants. He stated, "if we are unable to bring about a reduction in these costs in our present plants, we will have no choice but to transfer out manufacturing as soon as possible to a new midwestern plant." He stressed that the company was in a highly favorable economic position but pointed to the increasing number of competitors who operate on a "hit-and-run" basis. An annual saving in manufacturing costs of several million dollars could be secured, he said, by consolidating the Yonkers and Harrison operations in a single new plant located in the Middle West, near the center of the elevator market.

Specific proposals submitted by the company to local officials of the Electrical Workers (CIO), representing 2,100 Yonkers employees, included elimination of the daywork incentive bonus, revision of piecework standards, and a contract provision permitting the transfer of employees from Harrison[12] and New York City to Yonkers with full seniority rights. The local union president reserved comment on the proposals, saying that the terms were "too serious to make any offhand comments without an analysis of the effect on employees' earnings and working conditions." The current contract between Otis and the union expires in June 1955.

The company reportedly has an annual payroll of approximately $10,000,000 and is one of Yonkers' major taxpayers. The Alexander Smith Carpet Mills left the community several months ago.[13]

Bi-State Waterfront Commission. A report detailing the activities of the New York-New Jersey Waterfront Commission lauded the commission for eliminating the public loading racket and for driving many undesirables from the waterfront. The report, prepared by New Jersey's representative on the commission, at the request of Governor Robert B. Meyner, suggested no new legislation, but urged that the agency be continued indefinitely. It stressed the need to find a satisfactory solution to the hiring problem and described the agency's present efforts in that direction.

The commission announced new hiring regulations, designed to increase regular employment on the docks, which would become effective on

[12] The 1,700 Harrison employees are not organized.
[13] See Monthly Labor Review, August 1954 (p. 908).

February 21. The regulations would set up 4 classifications of dockworkers for hiring purposes and establish other administrative rules designed to end the system under which the commission merely put its stamp of approval on "union-picked, employer-submitted" lists of dock crews.

Discharge for Subversive Activities. The General Electric Co.'s policy on employees who refuse to testify about alleged subversive activities was upheld by the Federal district court for the District of Columbia.[14] The policy provides for suspending such an employee with pay for 90 days. During this period the employee is required to respond to the questions he had previously refused to answer or to obtain a security "clearance" from a Federal agency. If he fails to meet either of these conditions, he is discharged. The opinion was handed down in a case brought by the United Electrical Workers union (Ind.), expelled from the CIO several years ago as Communist-dominated. More than 20 General Electric employees have been discharged by the company since the policy went into effect on December 9, 1953.

[14] *United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers (Ind.) et al. v. General Electric Co.*, December 30, 1954.

Book Reviews and Notes

Special Reviews

Soviet Industrial Production, 1928–1951. By Donald R. Hodgman. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University, Russian Research Center, 1954. xix, 241 pp., bibliography. (Study 15.) $5, Harvard University Press.

How fast has Soviet industrial production (including labor productivity and consumer goods production) expanded in the past quarter century, since the beginning of the five-year plans in 1928? What are the prospects for the future? How does Soviet industrial production compare with that of the United States and certain other western countries? These are some of the important questions to which this book gives illuminating answers.

After describing the nature of the official indexes of Soviet industrial production and confirming the upward bias in official production statistics, pointed out frequently in the past by many western students of the Soviet economy, the author devotes the major part of the book to the determination by original means of independent indexes of total Soviet industrial production and of certain of its branches.

The outstanding characteristic of Soviet industrial production has been its rapid growth, temporarily halted only during the period of the last war. Soviet official indexes indicate that industrial production by 1951 had increased to over 16 times the 1928 level (when the five-year plans began, and the level of production was relatively low); the author's indexes, however, show less than half this growth—only 7.4 times. Despite exaggerated Soviet claims, the author recognizes that Soviet industrial development remains impressive and that the Soviet Union "has risen from the ranks to become the second most powerful industrial nation in the world."

Professor Hodgman points out that the Soviet official index of industrial labor productivity, based as it is only on the annual gross output of large-scale industry valued at "constant 1926–27 prices," is subject to the inflationary bias in official production statistics. According to the Soviet official index, labor productivity per man-year in large-scale industry more than quadrupled in the period 1928–50; the author's indexes show that it only doubled. The greatest leap in labor productivity occurred during the second five-year plan (1933–37) with the increased use of new plants and equipment and the increasing familiarity of the new industrial workers with their tasks. As industry achieved a more modern form after 1937, there was a sharp decline in the growth of labor productivity (the story was similar in the present postwar period with its first years of reconstruction—the annual percentage growth dropped from 13 percent in 1947 to 6 percent in 1953 and 7 percent in 1954). The author points out that "so long as Soviet industrial technique in the broad sense—embracing both technology and human organization—lags behind that of the United States, it is not unreasonable to expect a more rapid rate of industrial progress in the Soviet Union than in the United States."

The rapid rate of Soviet industrial expansion has been due to the policy of favoring the development of producer-goods industries at the expense of consumer-goods industries and services. Official indexes show that production of industrial consumer goods in large-scale industry in 1950 was over 6½ times that of 1928; the author's indexes show only 2½ times. On a per capita basis, in view of increase in population, the author's index of consumer-goods production less than doubled. This, however, it is stated, "provides no guide to changes in living standards of Soviet citizens." Because the output of industrial consumer goods was very low in 1928, the increased output by 1950 could have brought "but modest increases in supplies of consumers' goods to the average Soviet citizen."

In making his international comparisons of industrial growth, the author warns against certain conceptual and statistical hazards involved. However, he does construct a table of indexes of industrial production in six countries for the period 1929–50, using 1932 as 100. By 1950, three countries had more than tripled their production (United States, 347; Soviet Union, 376; and West Germany, 378), while the other three showed smaller increases (France, 139; Japan, 142; and Italy, 175). Though percentagewise the

United States and the Soviet Union showed approximately the same growth in production from 1932 to 1950, in actual volume of production the United States continues to be very far ahead (for example, in 1950 the United States produced more than twice as much coal, more than three times as much steel, and more than four times as much electric power). The author concludes that "unless Soviet industry succeeds in developing substitute organizational methods and attitudes through its own experience, it may find the gap between Soviet and American industrial performance increasingly difficult to close, the narrower it becomes."

—EDMUND NASH
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Industrial Conflict. Edited by Arthur Kornhauser, Robert Dubin, Arthur M. Ross. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1954. 551 pp. $6.

Although this publication was sponsored by the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Problems, it is not limited to the psychological aspects of "industrial conflict." The editors deliberately decided that by taking a broad view of background problems they might orient psychologists to a more "realistic formulation of problems," from merely "research so largely at the level of finding improved techniques to augment the administrative skills of industrial management."

The benefits derived from this study's orientation will, however, not be restricted to psychologists alone. An interdisciplinary approach has been followed by the editors—a psychologist, a sociologist, and an economist—in dealing with the factors conditioning industrial conflict and the methods utilized in coping with industrial conflict. Thirty-nine able scholars have contributed to this well integrated study.

The active, amalgamating role of the editors of this volume is immediately apparent in their joint contribution to the section on "basic issues." They provide a gestalt which permits the meaningful fusion of the hypotheses of researchers in the varied fields. Realization of the multiple character of industrial conflict—broadly, either in group or individual conflict, and either in industry or in the larger society—is the first essential of this gestalt; strikes and formal conflicts are merely particular subclasses in the broader arena of industrial conflict. The institutionalization or regularization of conflict in our society is the second basic element; it is the product of the positive, constructive role of conflict in a free society through the distillation of group rationales, the social control possible from public airing, the forcing of rapid resolution, and the actual support to social stability. The third element is the avoidance of the pitfall of a "provincialism in time"—the acceptance of current norms and devices as if they were permanent.

The interdisciplinary approach is particularly evident in the organization and treatment of the "roots of industrial conflict." In the motivational analysis by Arthur Kornhauser, the frame of reference is set as "the wants and frustrations of twentieth century industrial man." The contributions relating to the conditioning effects of the broader social and economic climate provide a number of interesting hypotheses: among others, Clark Kerr and Abraham Siegel attribute the "propensity" to strike in such industries as coal and maritime to the isolated position of workers in these industries in relation to the larger community; Albert Rees finds a high correspondence between strikes and the business cycle, but he cautions against assuming a causative relationship.

There are three broad approaches to coping with industrial conflict. Collective bargaining as one effort is shown by Frederick Harbison to be a "bulwark to the free enterprise system." In dealing with efforts to remove sources of conflict, Charles A. Myers points out that a personnel program which reflects management recognition of the role of a strong and well-disciplined union is developed "as a means of strengthening both the employer-employee relationship and the union-management relationship and not as a means of driving a wedge between employees and the union." Governmental control of conflict, the third approach, is treated in its evolutionary aspects.

The editors have not obscured differences of interpretation both within and between disciplines by their emphasis on the broad sweep of the elements of, and approaches to, industrial conflict. Rather, they have provided the reader with the realization of the importance of flexibility in approaching the problems of our emergent industrial relations.

—JOSEPH P. GOLDBERG
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Social Security in the British Commonwealth: Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand. By Ronald Mendelsohn. London, Athlone Press, 1954. 391 pp., bibliography. $7, John de Graff, Inc., New York.

Of the half-hundred countries having national social-security programs, those analyzed by the author probably hold the greatest interest for American students and administrators. The programs are among the most advanced in the world, are documented in English, and function in countries which have high per capita incomes and can therefore afford a great many services for a great many people. Social security under such conditions, with its large money transfers and taxes, has a great effect, as the author points out, on living standards and on the national economies.

Dr. Mendelsohn, an Australian official, made his study as part of the Ph. D. requirements at the University of London, and so combines theory, practice, and the results of direct observation. His country-by-country survey gives about 50 pages to each national program, including its background and contemporary problems as well as current provisions.

In the theoretical discussion following the review by country, he sets forth a number of views which, if not new to the reader in the United States, are certainly different from the currently accepted practices in the American social-security field. He prefers uniform benefits to those graduated according to past earnings, and looks ahead to the gradual elimination, in the countries studied, of both the means test and the contribution test wherever these now function as conditions for receipt of benefit. This might be regarded as social-security science fiction, the equivalent, say, of a trip to the moon by rocket, but the author believes that a 10-percent increase in the income of the British system would eliminate the need for a specific number of contributions before benefits are paid. The other countries, admittedly, would have to raise the cost by greater, and unspecified, margins.

Contributions, in Dr. Mendelsohn's opinion, should be collected with income taxes so as to avoid the administrative detail and expense of recording what the individual has paid and of verifying the record when benefit is claimed. He would retain the payroll tax on employers. Contributions are recognized as psychologically sound in making it easier to obtain the money, and as being justified if the means test is the only alternative. But the author objects to the idea that the covered person pays for his own benefit by the contribution. This is declared to be factually false and psychologically undesirable in that it encourages unjustifiable benefit claims.

The book has the merit of being up to date, easy to read, and offering a skillful selection and presentation of the main lines of social-security development in the countries studied.

—Carl H. Farman
Social Security Administration

Housing the Aging. Edited by Wilma Donahue. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 1954. 280 pp., bibliography. $3.75.

This book is a compilation of the papers delivered at the University of Michigan's fifth annual conference on aging, held in 1952. For the last three or four decades, the American people have been increasingly aware of the general problem of aging in this country. Concern with this problem has been evidenced in the development of Government social-security measures and private pension plans. However, the Michigan conference centered its attention on one specific need of the aged, namely, the need for housing.

As a matter of fact, there are really two separate housing problems, which in practice often have become confused. One is the housing for well older people who can take care of themselves; the other is housing for older people requiring sheltered care and medical supervision.

With respect to the first group, about two-thirds of those over 65 years of age live as individuals or as couples, that is, they live by themselves. On the whole, they are spaciously accommodated, because the dwellings in which they are living were used to rear their families. Now that the children are gone, the older people live in houses which generally are too large for their needs. In addition, there is a very high proportion of home ownership among the older people, coupled with low average income. The dwellings are not well suited to their needs, but they cannot easily get away from them. By contrast, the dwellings best suited to the needs of older people are of an entirely different type—small, one-story, separate.

Several papers emphasize the problem of providing dwellings suitable for such older people.

Private builders can do quite well with small dwellings ranging in price from $7,500 to $10,000, but the price suitable for the income of most older people would be $5,000 or under. What the older people ought to do is sell the houses they now own and purchase new ones, but this is not easy, both for psychological and financial reasons.

The housing of aged persons who require sheltered care or medical supervision is entirely different. Of course, they should have nursing in convalescent homes or hospitals. The problem is greatly complicated by the fact that a fairly large minority of aged persons live in boarding and custodial homes or almshouses which are not equipped to treat the chronic diseases developed by the aged. A number of papers in this book provide some excellent analyses of the contrast between the actual situation and the basic needs.

There is a section in the book on the financing of housing for the aged, with references to various sources of public and private capital. It seems clear that for certain types of the aged insurance companies and private builders can do the job; for others, some kind of public support is required, particularly for hospitals and nursing homes.

The book closes with discussions of methods of getting community action, since it is evident that widespread community support will be necessary to bring about needed changes. Examples are given of what has already been done in a number of communities. It should be noted that fraternal organizations, religious groups, trade unions, and cooperatives are usually the initiating forces in housing projects for the aged as a group. It is also pointed out that the proper housing of the aged helps to solve a number of other community problems.

—EWAN CLAGUE

Special Assistant to the Secretary of Labor

Absenteeism

Absenteeism. Los Angeles, Merchants and Manufacturers Association, 1954. 8 pp., bibliography. (Survey Analysis 38.)

The report gives a breakdown of absence rates for a one-month period, based on information from 219 firms, with over 100,000 employees, in the Los Angeles metropolitan area. It also discusses the cost of absenteeism, methods of control, and other factors.

Computing Absenteeism Rates. Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1954. 17 pp. (Personnel Policies Forum Survey 27.) $1.

Child Labor

A Guide to Child-Labor Provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act (The Federal Wage and Hour Law). Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, 1954. 21 pp. (Child-Labor Bull. 101, revised September 1954.) Free.

Starting the Second Half Century: Annual Report of the National Child Labor Committee, for the Year Ending September 30, 1954. By Gertrude Folks Zimand. New York, 1954. 18 pp. (Publication 416.) Free.

Cooperative Movement

1953 Report of Operations of Federal Credit Unions. Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions, 1954. 30 pp., charts.

Credit Unions Under State Charters, 1953. (*In* Social Security Bulletin, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Washington, November 1954, pp. 15–18. Reprints are available from the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions.)

Credit Unions in Canada, 1953. By J. E. O'Meara. Ottawa, Department of Agriculture, Marketing Service, 1954. 19 pp.

Cooperation in Canada, 1953—Twenty-second Annual Summary. Ottawa, Department of Agriculture, Marketing Service, 1954. 30 pp.

Kooperativ Verksamhet, 1952. Stockholm, Kommerskollegium, 1954. 83 pp., charts, survey forms.

Report on cooperative movement in Sweden in 1952. Includes a table of contents and a summary in English.

Employment and Unemployment

State Employment, 1939–1953. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1954. Various pagings. Free.

Employment and Wages of Workers Covered by the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law, 1953. Harrisburg, Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Employment Security, 1954. 31 pp., charts. (Statistical Information Bulletin 105.)

Governmental Employment in Hawaii. By Robert M. Kamins and Enid Beaumont. Honolulu, University of Hawaii, Legislative Reference Bureau, 1954. 25 pp. (Report No. 3—1954.)

Employment and Wages in the Printing Industry of Montreal and District, 1944–1953. Montreal, Printing Industry Parity Committee for Montreal and District, 1954. 79 pp., charts.

Comparison of Volume and Distribution of Nonagricultural Employment in the U. S. S. R., 1928–1955, with the U. S., 1870–1952. By A. David Redding. (*In* Review of Economics and Statistics, Cambridge, Mass., November 1954, pp. 444–450. $2.)

Concludes that in the Soviet Union, as compared with the United States, (1) a smaller fraction of the population is engaged in nonagricultural pursuits, and (2) of all nonagricultural workers, proportionately more are engaged in industry, construction, and transportation.

Handicapped

Hiring the Handicapped: It's Good Business. By Alfred G. Larke. (*In* Dun's Review and Modern Industry, New York, December 1954, pp. 36–38, illus.)

Reprints of this article are available free from the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, Washington.

Minutes of Fall Meeting of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, Washington, August 26–27, 1954. Washington, 1954. 53 pp., illus.; processed. Free.

The Key to Rehabilitation. By M. William Zucker. (*In* Occupational Hazards, Cleveland, November 1954, pp. 24–27, 61, et seq., illus.; December 1954, pp. 22–24, 43, 44, illus. 30 cents each.)

Industrial Hygiene

Health Maintenance for Greater Efficiency. By Wendell O. Metcalf. Washington, U. S. Small Business Administration, 1954. 53 pp., bibliography. (Small Business Management Series, 16.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Provides information on the need for and establishment of health-maintenance services in small businesses.

Industrial Antimony Poisoning. By Heinrich Brieger, M.D., and others. (*In* Industrial Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, December 1954, pp. 521–523, bibliography. 75 cents.)

Benzene (Benzol)—Chemical Safety Chart. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1954. (Chemical Safety Chart 6.) Free.

Nitric Acid. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1954. 20 pp., bibliography, diagrams. (Controlling Chemical Hazards, 11.) 10 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Compressed Air Illness: An Investigation During the Construction of the Tyne Tunnel, 1948–50. By W. D. M. Paton and D. N. Walder. London, Medical Research Council, 1954. 44 pp., bibliography, charts, illus. (Special Report Series, 281.) 5s. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

Mine Gases and Methods for Detecting Them (Revised March 1954). By J. J. Forbes and G. W. Grove. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1954. 82 pp., diagrams, illus. (Miners' Circular 33.) 55 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Permissible Dose from External Sources of Ionizing Radiation: Recommendations of the National Committee on Radiation Protection. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, September 1954. 79 pp., charts. (Handbook 59.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

NBS handbook 54 (25 cents), also issued in September 1954, deals with protection against radiations from radium, cobalt-60, and cesium-137.

Industrial Relations

The Evolution of Managerial Ideas in Industrial Relations. By Edwin E. Witte. Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, 1954. 22 pp. (Bull. 27.) Free to residents of New York State, 25 cents to others.

Reporting and Call-Back Pay in Collective Bargaining Agreements. By Dena G. Weiss and Cordy Hammond. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1954. 7 pp. (Reprint 2155; from Monthly Labor Review, December 1954.) Free.

Wildcat Strikes. By Leonard R. Sayles. (*In* Harvard Business Review, Boston, November-December 1954, pp. 42–52. $2.)

National Economic Planning by Collective Bargaining: The Formation of Austrian Wage, Price, and Tax Policy After World War II. By Murray Edelman. Champaign, University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, 1954. 78 pp., bibliography, chart. $2, cloth; $1.50, paper.

An advance summary of this report, prepared by the author, appeared in the June 1954 Monthly Labor Review (p. 629).

Collective Bargaining in Wholesale Trade, [Canada]. (*In* Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, December 1954, pp. 1732–1735. 25 cents.)

Job Evaluation

Job Evaluation—A Basis for Sound Wage Administration. By Jay L. Otis and Richard H. Leukart. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1954. 532 pp., bibliography, charts, forms. 2d ed. $6.50.

Job Evaluation in Colleges and Universities. By William R. Spriegel and E. Lanham. Austin, University of Texas, Bureau of Business Research, 1954. 136 pp., bibliography, forms. (Personnel Study 7.) $1.

Labor and Social Legislation

Federal Equal Pay Legislation. By Alice K. Leopold. (*In* Labor Law Journal, Chicago, January 1955, pp. 7–32, illus.; also reprinted.)

Prentice-Hall Labor Course, Covering Labor Laws, Collective Bargaining, Arbitration, 1955. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1954. Various pagings. $17.50.

1954 Survey of New York Law, Covering Legislation and Reported Decisions Through September 1954. Edited by Robert B. McKay. (*In* New York University Law Review, New York, December 1945, pp. 1511–1763. $3.)

Includes a section on labor relations law and one on torts and workmen's compensation.

Labor Laws of Ohio. Columbus, Department of Industrial Relations, 1954. Various pagings.

A Statement of the Laws of Costa Rica in Matters Affecting Business. By Raul Gurdian and Harry Zurcher. Washington, Pan American Union, Department of International Law, Division of Law and Treaties, 1954. 118 pp. 2d ed. $5.

Laws on immigration, labor, and social matters are included.

Labor Organizations

American Trade Union Journals and Labor Papers Currently Received by the Department of Labor Library, September 1954. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Library, [1955]. 49 pp.; processed.

Anti-Communist Provisions in Union Constitutions. By William Paschell and Rose Theodore. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1954. 4 pp (Reprint 2153; from Monthly Labor Review, October 1954.) Free.

Gompers and Business Unionism, 1873–90. By Bernard Mandel. (*In* Business History Review, Boston, September 1954, pp. 264–275.)

Deals principally with Mr. Gompers' efforts in the Cigarmakers' International Union.

Report of Proceedings of 73d Convention of American Federation of Labor, Los Angeles, Calif., September 20–27, 1954. Washington, American Federation of Labor, [1954?]. xl, 638 pp. $1.

Major actions of the convention were analyzed in the November 1954 Monthly Labor Review (p. 1199).

Union Security Provisions Compared in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing, [Canada, as of May 1954]. (*In* Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, November 1954, pp. 1587–1590. 25 cents.)

Membership of Trade Unions, [Great Britain], in 1953. (*In* Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, November 1954, pp. 369–370. 1s. 6d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.)

Annual Report of the Trade Unions Registry, Federation of Malaya, for the Year 1953. By J. B. Prentis. Kuala Lumpur, 1954. 80 pp. 4s. 8d.

Trade Unions in South Africa. London, Trades Union Congress, 1954. 19 pp. 6d.

Older Workers and the Aged

Aging and Retirement—A Bibliographic Review of Recent and Current Research at Seven University Centers. By Irving L. Webber. Chicago, University of Chicago, Industrial Relations Center, 1954. 45 pp.

Includes references to both published and unpublished material.

3,000 Older Workers and Their Job Effectiveness. By Robert L. Peterson. Urbana, Ill., University of Illinois, College of Commerce and Business Administration, Bureau of Business Management, [1954?]. 7 pp. (Business Management Aids, 15.)

Summarizes the combined findings of three separate studies covering a total of 3,077 employees 60 years of age and over in 81 organizations. More detailed reports on these studies, by the same author, were published by the University of Illinois under the following titles: The Effectiveness of Older Personnel in Retailing (Bull. 607, 1953), The Effectiveness of Older Personnel in Industry (Bull. 608, 1954), and The Effectiveness of Older Office and Managerial Personnel (BMA 10, [1954?]).

Office Jobs for Older Women. (*In* Industrial Bulletin, New York State Department of Labor, New York, January 1955, pp. 7–11, illus.)

Describes the New York City daytime "job-skill rehabilitation project * * * for mature women who had had previous training and experience in shorthand and typing."

The Older Nurse. New York, American Nurses' Association, Professional Counseling & Placement Service, 1954. 40 pp., charts, forms. $1.50.

Older Worker's Eligibility for Benefits Under Unemployment Insurance. By Hermon E. Eisler. (*In* Employment Security Review, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Employment Service, Washington, December 1954, pp. 22–24. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Our Needy Aged—A California Study of a National Problem. By Floyd A. Bond and others. New York, Henry Holt and Co., 1954. xxx, 401 pp., charts, maps. $6.

Report on the results of a cooperative research study, by six staff members at Pomona College, of experience under the California program of public assistance for needy

older people, described as the largest program in the country and one of the oldest. The methodology of the survey is fully described.

National Insurance Retirement Pensions, [Great Britain]: Reasons Given for Retiring or Continuing at Work. London, Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, 1954. 136 pp., charts, forms. 5s. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

Social Security (General)

Systems of Social Security: United States. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1954. 106 pp. 75 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Company-Paid Sick Leave and Supplements to Workmen's Compensation. By Harland Fox. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1954. 27 pp. (Studies in Personnel Policy, 146.)

Compte Rendu des Journées Internationales d'Études sur les Prestations Familiales, Rome, 20–25 Avril 1953. Rome, Institut National de la Prévoyance Sociale, [1954?]. 447 pp., illus.

Papers and discussion at third international conference on family benefits, held in Rome in April 1953.

Some Aspects of Family Allowances and Income Redistribution in Canada. By Joseph W. Willard. (*In* Public Policy, Vol. V, Harvard University, Graduate School of Public Administration, Cambridge, Mass., 1954, pp. 190–232.)

Social Measures on Behalf of the Agricultural Population in France. By Pierre Moreau. (*In* Bulletin of the International Social Security Association, Geneva, August 1954, pp. 283–299.)

Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Labor

Occupational Wage Survey, Buffalo, N. Y. (Erie and Niagara Counties), September 1954. By Frederick W. Mueller. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1955. 23 pp. (Bull. 1172—1.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Wage Chronology 39: Pacific Greyhound Lines, 1945–53. By Albert A. Belman and Donald L. Helm. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1955. (Reprint 2156; from Monthly Labor Review, December 1954.) Free.

Wage Structure: Household Furniture, 1954. By Alexander Moros. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1955. 31 pp. (BLS Report 76.) Free.

Wages and Hours in Resort and Seasonal Hotels in New York State, July 1953. New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1954. 19 pp.; processed. (Special Labor News Memorandum 54.)

Rise in [Canadian] Wage Rate Index, 1952–53. (*In* Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, December 1954, pp. 1765–1766. 25 cents.)

Index numbers of wage rates are tabulated by industry for each year from 1949 to 1953, inclusive, computed on a 1949 base.

Shorter Work Week. By Helen B. Shaffer. Washington (1205 19th Street NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1954. 17 pp. (Vol. II, 1954, No. 22.) $1.

Guaranteed Wages. By J. W. Garbarino. Berkeley, University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, 1954. 61 pp., bibliography. 25 cents.

Miscellaneous

Automation of Industry. By Martin Packman. Washington (1205 19th Street NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1955. 16 pp. (Vol. I, 1955, No. 1.) $1.

Includes sections on economic and social effects of automation.

The Economic State of New England. Report of the National Planning Association Committee of New England. New Haven, Yale University Press (for New England Council), 1954. 738 pp., bibliographies, charts. $6.

Four chapters of the volume have special labor interest: The People of New England and Their Employment, Employment Fluctuations in New England, Labor-Management Relations in New England, and Wages in New England. Each of these chapters, as well as of the 16 other topical reports brought together in the volume, has been published separately by the New England Council (60 cents each, except chapter on "Goals for New England," which is $1).

Social Planning in America—A Dynamic Interpretation. By Joseph S. Himes. Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday & Co., Inc., 1954. 59 pp., bibliography. (Doubleday Short Studies in Sociology.) 95 cents.

Racketeering in Health and Welfare Funds. By A. A. Imberman. (*In* Harvard Business Review, Boston, November-December 1954, pp. 72–80. $2.)

Office Employees' Working Conditions in Canadian Manufacturing, 1950–54. (*In* Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, November 1954, pp. 1611–1612. 25 cents.)

Shows percentage of employees having specified standard weekly hours, holidays and vacations with pay, and year-end or Christmas bonuses. The 1954 survey covered about 6,500 manufacturing plants with over 190,000 office workers.

Current Labor Statistics

A.—Employment and Payrolls

B.—Labor Turnover

C.—Earnings and Hours

[1] This table is included in the March, June, September, and December issues of the Review.

NOTE.—Beginning with the June 1954 issue, data shown in tables A–2, A–3, A–4, A–5, C–1, C–2, C–3, and C–4 have been revised because of adjustment to more recent benchmark levels. These data cannot be used with those appearing in previous issues of the Monthly Labor Review. Comparable data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

D.—Consumer and Wholesale Prices

E.—Work Stoppages

F.—Building and Construction

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A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A–1: Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex

[In thousands]

Labor force status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over [1]												
	1955	1954 [2]											
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. [3]	Oct.	Sept. [3]	Aug.	July [3]	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.
Total, both sexes													
Total labor force	66,700	66,811	67,909	68,190	68,565	68,856	68,824	68,788	67,786	67,438	67,218	67,139	66,292
Civilian labor force	62,497	63,526	64,624	64,892	65,243	65,522	65,494	65,445	64,425	64,063	63,825	63,725	62,840
Unemployment	3,347	2,938	2,893	2,741	3,099	3,245	3,346	3,347	3,306	3,465	3,725	3,671	3,087
Unemployed 4 weeks or less	1,329	1,164	1,274	1,129	1,284	1,260	1,394	1,528	1,157	1,160	1,301	1,434	(4)
Unemployed 5–10 weeks	881	726	705	635	842	847	853	823	764	854	932	1,198	(4)
Unemployed 11–14 weeks	263	241	183	181	341	280	290	236	336	403	484	408	(4)
Unemployed 15–26 weeks	415	331	379	406	451	458	510	566	672	746	741	470	(4)
Unemployed over 26 weeks	459	376	352	391	383	400	339	293	375	307	267	160	(4)
Employment	60,150	60,588	61,731	62,141	62,144	62,276	62,148	62,098	61,119	60,598	60,100	60,055	59,753
Nonagricultural	54,853	55,363	55,577	54,902	54,618	55,349	54,661	54,470	54,297	54,522	54,225	54,351	54,469
Worked 35 hours or more	44,074	45,958	40,506	43,666	23,999	42,514	21,936	43,502	43,962	43,603	44,291	42,825	(4)
Worked 15–34 hours	6,606	5,891	11,195	7,144	25,559	5,727	23,006	6,226	6,211	6,480	5,804	7,246	(4)
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	2,170	2,079	2,322	2,194	1,984	1,753	1,886	1,904	2,133	2,379	2,364	2,255	(4)
With a job but not at work [6]	2,004	1,435	1,554	1,899	3,076	5,355	7,833	2,838	1,991	2,060	1,765	2,913	(4)
Agricultural	5,297	5,225	6,154	7,239	7,527	6,928	7,486	7,628	6,822	6,076	5,875	5,704	5,284
Worked 35 hours or more	3,551	3,788	4,598	5,353	5,584	5,164	5,324	5,932	4,967	4,231	4,294	3,844	(4)
Worked 15–34 hours	1,167	977	1,126	1,464	1,527	1,214	1,683	1,336	1,436	1,336	1,100	1,283	(4)
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	305	302	259	295	219	327	319	234	285	283	304	301	(4)
With a job but not at work [6]	274	259	171	126	97	221	159	126	144	226	178	272	(4)
Males													
Total labor force	47,044	47,005	47,426	47,586	48,007	48,064	48,048	48,019	47,791	47,671	47,408	47,539	47,203
Civilian labor force	43,879	43,759	44,180	44,317	44,724	45,069	45,058	45,317	44,471	44,337	44,057	44,167	43,793
Unemployment	2,395	1,996	1,875	1,796	1,993	2,152	2,226	2,194	2,197	2,343	2,582	2,542	2,061
Employment	41,485	41,762	42,305	42,522	42,730	43,518	43,432	43,123	42,274	41,993	41,504	41,625	41,732
Nonagricultural	36,732	36,954	37,134	36,792	36,905	37,712	37,426	37,100	36,660	36,682	36,337	36,502	36,992
Worked 35 hours or more	31,041	32,071	28,956	30,780	17,978	30,699	16,675	31,355	31,184	31,100	31,219	30,399	(4)
Worked 15–34 hours	3,454	2,972	6,236	3,782	16,118	3,156	15,089	3,303	3,241	3,257	2,944	3,829	(4)
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	972	900	917	864	814	727	835	762	956	981	1,040	1,053	(4)
With a job but not at work [6]	1,265	1,011	1,026	1,366	1,994	3,129	4,827	1,673	1,279	1,344	1,134	1,309	(4)
Agricultural	4,753	4,808	5,171	5,730	5,825	5,806	6,006	6,023	5,614	5,311	5,167	5,033	4,740
Worked 35 hours or more	3,378	3,600	4,155	4,579	4,750	4,578	4,657	5,135	4,502	3,987	4,052	3,633	(4)
Worked 15–34 hours	864	711	659	822	841	745	978	621	761	891	687	884	(4)
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	266	256	206	201	144	270	226	145	214	224	261	273	(4)
With a job but not at work [6]	245	241	151	128	91	213	145	123	137	209	167	243	(4)
Females													
Total labor force	19,655	19,806	20,484	20,604	20,559	19,892	19,877	20,170	19,995	19,767	19,810	19,600	19,089
Civilian labor force	19,617	19,767	20,445	20,565	20,520	19,853	19,837	20,129	19,954	19,726	19,768	19,558	19,047
Unemployment	952	841	1,018	945	1,106	1,093	1,121	1,153	1,108	1,121	1,173	1,128	1,026
Employment	18,666	18,925	19,427	19,619	19,413	18,760	18,716	18,975	18,846	18,605	18,596	18,430	18,021
Nonagricultural	18,122	18,408	18,444	18,110	17,712	17,638	17,235	17,370	17,637	17,840	17,888	17,759	17,477
Worked 35 hours or more	13,034	13,887	11,550	12,885	6,020	11,816	5,263	12,141	12,775	12,503	13,072	12,426	(4)
Worked 15–34 hours	3,151	2,919	4,960	3,362	9,441	2,571	7,916	2,922	2,972	3,223	2,860	3,417	(4)
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	1,198	1,178	1,408	1,330	1,169	1,025	1,051	1,142	1,177	1,398	1,324	1,212	(4)
With a job but not at work [6]	739	424	528	533	1,081	2,226	3,006	1,164	712	715	631	704	(4)
Agricultural	544	517	983	1,509	1,701	1,122	1,481	1,605	1,209	765	708	671	544
Worked 35 hours or more	173	188	443	775	933	588	669	797	454	244	242	211	(4)
Worked 15–34 hours	303	266	467	642	686	470	705	716	675	445	413	399	(4)
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	39	46	53	94	76	56	92	89	71	58	43	28	(4)
With a job but not at work [6]	29	17	20	0	6	7	14	4	10	17	11	29	(4)

[1] Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

[2] Data beginning January 1954 are based upon a new Census sample in 230 areas and are not entirely comparable with previously published estimates for earlier months. Revised monthly data for 1953 were published in the Census Bureau's "Monthly Report on the Labor Force: December 1954."

[3] Census survey week contained legal holiday.

[4] Not available.

[5] Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

[6] Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or because of temporary layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A–2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group [1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1955	1954												Annual average	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1953	1952
Total employees	47,802	49,476	48,827	48,668	48,526	48,045	47,808	48,137	47,935	48,068	47,848	47,880	48,147	49,066	48,306
Mining	712	720	721	716	719	737	735	744	737	749	772	790	803	844	885
Metal	92.6	92.4	93.1	89.7	89.4	98.4	100.2	99.6	98.8	98.4	101.6	103.1	104.3	105.7	99.8
Iron		29.3	30.5	31.9	33.4	34.1	35.0	34.7	35.3	34.9	36.2	37.1	38.2	39.8	33.5
Copper		27.6	26.9	24.8	22.6	28.3	28.3	28.4	27.5	27.4	29.0	29.1	29.3	28.6	28.5
Lead and zinc		14.7	14.8	13.4	13.6	15.0	15.2	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.4	16.0	15.9	17.4	21.2
Anthracite		31.7	32.1	31.9	25.0	25.4	25.2	26.5	29.3	28.8	41.5	44.8	46.4	52.8	63.4
Bituminous-coal	203.4	203.7	204.2	203.2	204.7	207.3	202.6	214.2	213.5	219.7	237.2	252.2	260.5	285.6	327.8
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production		291.0	288.8	287.3	294.9	301.0	302.8	299.9	292.2	291.2	292.8	291.4	295.3	294.8	289.8
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	97.8	101.2	103.0	103.7	104.6	105.1	105.0	104.1	103.2	101.0	99.0	98.1	98.8	105.1	103.8
Contract construction	2,350	2,547	2,724	2,777	2,817	2,851	2,795	2,729	2,634	2,535	2,415	2,356	2,349	2,644	2,634
Nonbuilding construction		478	554	584	598	612	599	582	550	497	443	420	415	518	514
Highway and street		202.8	251.1	273.1	281.9	287.3	281.4	270.7	243.6	208.0	173.3	155.9	149.9	218.1	209.4
Other nonbuilding construction		274.9	302.7	310.6	316.5	324.9	317.5	311.7	306.7	289.3	269.7	264.1	264.6	299.9	305.0
Building construction		2,069	2,170	2,193	2,219	2,239	2,196	2,147	2,084	2,038	1,972	1,936	1,934	2,126	2,119
General contractors		847.9	912.6	926.1	945.6	962.2	944.0	918.4	892.5	867.8	834.0	813.7	811.8	944.8	948.3
Special-trade contractors		1,221.3	1,257.8	1,266.4	1,273.8	1,277.2	1,251.9	1,228.4	1,191.7	1,169.9	1,137.8	1,122.5	1,122.6	1,181.2	1,170.8
Plumbing and heating		307.9	311.9	313.8	312.8	313.3	304.6	297.4	292.0	290.1	280.2	287.6	292.2	293.1	287.7
Painting and decorating		136.9	145.4	149.4	158.0	161.0	155.2	150.7	139.2	134.5	127.1	122.4	124.1	148.1	146.8
Electrical work		168.1	169.5	168.9	167.6	170.7	171.4	168.2	164.2	162.0	163.1	165.4	169.1	162.3	155.7
Other special-trade contractors		608.4	631.0	634.3	635.4	632.2	620.7	612.1	596.3	583.3	558.4	547.1	537.2	577.7	570.9
Manufacturing	15,932	16,095	16,107	16,058	16,019	15,863	15,627	15,888	15,836	16,000	16,234	16,322	16,434	17,259	16,354
Durable goods [2]	9,135	9,201	9,182	9,065	8,950	8,875	8,863	9,123	9,182	9,260	9,389	9,480	9,591	10,179	9,340
Nondurable goods [2]	6,797	6,894	6,925	6,993	7,069	6,988	6,764	6,765	6,654	6,740	6,845	6,842	6,843	7,131	6,994
Ordnance and accessories	134.7	158.1	159.2	161.2	163.4	162.5	165.3	170.0	178.6	188.4	202.1	217.0	231.4	242.6	178.7
Food and kindred products	1,421.1	1,478.0	1,527.9	1,599.2	1,685.8	1,662.0	1,583.3	1,511.3	1,457.8	1,434.9	1,431.1	1,428.9	1,444.7	1,555.0	1,548.2
Meat products		333.9	331.8	331.4	326.7	321.2	316.6	317.4	310.0	310.6	316.7	319.3	326.0	321.5	319.0
Dairy products		112.6	115.1	117.2	121.7	127.3	130.6	130.0	124.2	118.7	115.3	111.6	110.8	118.7	119.9
Canning and preserving		170.9	199.6	262.2	362.6	336.5	255.2	193.7	172.6	163.2	153.6	152.9	159.7	235.3	227.6
Grain-mill products		117.3	118.2	120.7	123.4	123.4	124.2	123.1	119.7	112.5	116.2	117.4	117.1	119.4	123.8
Bakery products		283.2	285.3	286.7	285.1	286.0	287.3	282.4	280.2	282.7	281.9	282.5	281.5	285.9	284.1
Sugar		43.0	50.0	47.3	32.1	31.4	29.7	29.1	29.1	28.3	27.3	28.7	30.2	34.2	33.4
Confectionery and related products		84.8	88.4	89.7	85.7	79.2	72.6	75.2	74.5	76.6	79.3	81.2	83.6	84.6	86.2
Beverages		200.7	204.9	207.7	211.7	218.6	226.1	219.1	209.6	205.1	202.3	198.0	200.8	214.9	215.6
Miscellaneous food products		131.6	134.6	136.3	136.8	138.4	141.0	141.3	137.9	137.2	138.5	137.3	135.0	140.6	138.7
Tobacco manufacturers	102.9	110.4	111.5	121.2	119.5	110.4	91.2	90.4	89.8	89.9	92.1	98.2	105.6	103.6	105.6
Cigarettes		33.1	33.0	32.9	32.4	31.9	31.7	31.6	31.4	31.6	31.8	31.9	31.8	31.4	30.4
Cigars		40.3	40.9	40.7	40.7	39.9	38.0	39.9	39.5	39.2	39.8	40.3	39.4	40.6	41.1
Tobacco and snuff		7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.5
Tobacco stemming and redrying		29.3	29.9	39.9	38.7	30.9	13.8	11.1	11.0	11.1	12.6	18.1	26.6	23.7	25.5
Textile-mill products	1,080.5	1,087.7	1,085.9	1,081.6	1,080.2	1,074.9	1,045.9	1,073.8	1,063.2	1,073.8	1,083.7	1,090.2	1,091.1	1,188.5	1,195.6
Scouring and combing plants		5.4	5.0	5.2	5.8	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.2	6.6	6.4
Yarn and thread mills		125.3	125.4	124.3	123.8	123.5	120.1	124.0	122.5	124.8	125.3	125.8	128.3	144.8	150.1
Broad-woven fabric mills		486.0	483.0	481.9	481.7	481.4	471.0	485.5	481.1	484.9	489.6	493.1	494.8	534.1	538.4
Narrow fabrics and smallwares		29.7	29.4	29.1	29.0	28.8	28.4	29.1	29.0	29.4	29.2	29.1	29.2	31.5	31.3
Knitting mills		222.7	225.8	225.5	225.3	222.4	212.8	217.8	213.2	212.6	214.1	214.5	211.1	236.1	236.2
Dyeing and finishing textiles		90.4	99.4	88.2	87.4	86.2	85.2	85.7	86.0	86.9	87.8	88.5	88.1	93.2	93.8
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings		50.1	50.7	51.2	51.2	50.2	49.3	50.1	50.1	52.9	53.3	54.1	54.1	57.6	55.6
Hats (except cloth and millinery)		14.2	14.0	13.9	14.6	14.6	14.3	14.4	14.0	13.9	15.4	15.6	15.5	16.8	16.7
Miscellaneous textile goods		63.9	63.2	62.3	61.4	61.5	58.6	61.8	61.7	63.0	63.9	64.5	64.8	67.7	67.0
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,180.1	1,102.6	1,180.2	1,176.7	1,179.1	1,175.5	1,102.8	1,110.4	1,107.3	1,155.1	1,226.8	1,213.8	1,188.2	1,230.7	1,199.8
Men's and boys' suits and coats		124.0	117.0	122.6	127.0	128.2	119.0	121.5	118.8	123.7	134.4	135.0	133.0	134.4	129.9
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing		294.7	298.8	298.2	298.1	291.3	269.2	283.9	283.6	290.1	297.7	293.1	290.9	310.2	287.2
Women's outerwear		371.7	355.1	345.4	352.2	356.9	334.3	321.8	324.1	353.2	389.4	384.7	372.7	363.1	369.6
Women's, children's undergarments		112.2	115.0	114.7	112.1	108.8	102.0	107.5	109.9	111.3	111.6	111.3	108.6	115.0	109.6
Millinery		20.2	18.2	20.2	20.9	20.4	16.4	12.9	15.0	19.9	25.9	24.4	22.8	21.5	23.1
Children's outerwear		74.2	74.3	75.4	75.4	76.1	75.7	75.8	69.5	69.3	74.4	73.8	71.2	72.2	68.9
Fur goods		12.3	13.2	11.6	12.1	11.7	12.3	12.9	10.9	8.9	9.5	9.9	10.2	12.1	13.7
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories		9	63.4	63.2	62.1	60.6	56.4	57.4	55.9	57.1	59.3	58.4	56.8	63.9	65.6
Other fabricated textile products		4	125.8	125.4	121.2	121.5	117.8	117.0	119.9	121.6	124.6	123.2	122.6	138.2	132.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1955	1954												Annual average	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1953	1952
Manufacturing—Continued															
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	723.7	753.3	781.6	789.3	765.0	681.4	671.8	769.4	747.1	716.5	710.0	694.2	684.8	778.4	788.7
Logging camps and contractors		114.3	120.2	120.7	112.6	96.1	92.2	125.6	116.1	96.7	96.7	85.7	74.8	102.1	99.7
Sawmills and planing mills		394.5	405.1	410.3	406.3	360.1	362.8	401.2	390.5	380.3	378.9	372.1	372.8	418.2	439.3
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		122.8	134.7	135.6	134.3	117.3	117.3	128.0	125.9	123.4	121.8	120.4	120.7	130.8	125.6
Wooden containers		58.4	58.4	59.5	58.7	56.6	57.4	61.2	60.9	61.1	61.0	61.3	61.8	65.5	64.1
Miscellaneous wood products		53.3	53.2	53.2	53.1	51.3	52.1	53.4	53.7	55.0	54.9	54.7	55.0	58.8	60.0
Furniture and fixtures	343.5	349.3	353.0	352.4	349.6	341.5	326.2	329.0	330.6	337.0	344.4	346.1	347.7	373.6	361.4
Household furniture		248.8	251.4	250.9	248.0	240.5	228.7	228.3	230.7	236.8	242.1	241.9	241.7	265.9	257.1
Office, public-building, and professional furniture		41.5	41.5	41.5	42.1	41.9	39.9	40.3	39.9	40.0	40.7	41.4	41.8	42.7	41.9
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures		32.6	33.5	33.6	33.4	32.9	31.2	33.8	33.0	33.3	34.1	34.7	35.6	35.7	34.0
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures		26.4	26.6	26.4	26.1	26.2	26.4	27.1	27.0	26.9	27.5	28.1	28.9	29.2	28.4
Paper and allied products	536.4	531.0	532.8	531.6	532.2	527.9	520.2	525.8	522.7	522.7	525.1	525.2	525.7	529.6	503.7
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		259.6	258.7	258.4	260.3	259.2	256.6	259.2	256.9	256.8	257.7	257.7	257.5	257.5	252.8
Paperboard containers and boxes		147.6	149.9	149.7	148.6	145.1	140.3	142.5	142.1	142.0	143.6	144.4	145.6	148.2	132.6
Other paper and allied products		123.8	124.2	123.7	123.3	123.6	123.3	124.1	123.7	124.2	123.8	123.1	122.6	123.9	118.4
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	809.5	818.0	816.6	815.0	810.8	801.3	799.3	804.5	801.7	803.7	804.5	802.2	802.8	793.0	769.3
Newspapers		297.8	297.0	296.2	295.1	293.6	293.3	295.2	293.7	292.8	292.3	290.7	290.6	289.1	284.9
Periodicals		64.0	64.2	62.9	62.1	60.6	60.9	61.4	61.9	62.9	63.6	63.5	63.7	62.3	61.6
Books		51.1	51.6	52.2	51.9	51.3	50.9	50.7	51.1	51.2	51.5	51.3	51.0	50.6	47.2
Commercial printing		211.6	209.2	209.7	209.5	205.5	205.7	207.0	206.1	207.2	207.3	207.4	209.6	205.1	198.7
Lithographing		60.4	61.0	60.8	60.1	59.2	58.3	59.0	59.2	59.4	58.9	59.0	58.7	57.4	54.6
Greeting cards		20.9	22.1	21.4	21.0	20.7	20.3	20.3	19.1	18.8	18.8	18.6	18.5	19.8	18.6
Bookbinding and related industries		43.1	43.3	43.8	43.9	44.2	44.0	44.0	43.9	44.2	44.3	44.3	44.6	44.6	42.9
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services		69.1	68.2	68.0	67.2	66.2	65.9	66.9	66.7	67.2	67.8	67.4	67.3	64.1	60.7
Chemicals and allied products	785.9	785.9	786.2	786.2	782.2	773.3	771.9	775.2	781.3	791.1	796.1	793.6	798.1	805.8	770.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals		97.0	96.6	96.3	95.8	95.6	95.2	94.6	93.6	93.4	93.6	93.5	93.8	92.4	86.7
Industrial organic chemicals		296.6	297.7	296.5	295.4	295.8	297.1	297.7	297.0	298.5	301.0	303.7	311.2	317.2	283.3
Drugs and medicines		92.6	92.8	92.7	92.5	92.0	91.4	90.9	90.8	91.8	92.2	92.3	92.2	91.5	90.8
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations		51.5	51.7	52.0	52.3	51.8	51.3	51.6	51.4	51.7	51.9	51.7	51.6	51.4	50.4
Paints, pigments, and fillers		72.1	72.0	71.8	72.3	72.7	72.6	72.8	72.6	72.8	72.9	73.2	73.4	75.0	73.1
Gum and wood chemicals		8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	7.8	8.1	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.0
Fertilizers		34.5	33.7	34.8	33.7	31.5	30.4	33.0	40.2	46.8	46.5	40.0	34.9	37.2	38.9
Vegetable and animal oils and fats		42.4	44.5	45.2	42.2	37.1	36.7	37.1	37.8	39.5	41.4	42.6	44.5	42.7	44.3
Miscellaneous chemicals		88.9	88.9	89.6	89.7	89.0	89.1	89.5	89.5	88.6	88.3	88.3	88.2	90.0	90.9
Products of petroleum and coal	247.0	249.4	251.3	251.9	254.2	255.8	256.8	255.4	252.6	251.8	251.6	252.2	253.1	260.4	253.9
Petroleum refining		201.2	202.4	202.9	204.5	206.0	206.8	205.2	202.9	202.9	202.4	202.3	203.1	206.3	201.6
Coke and other petroleum and coal products		48.2	48.9	49.0	49.7	49.8	50.0	50.2	49.7	48.9	49.2	49.9	50.0	54.1	52.3
Rubber products	269.1	267.8	262.4	260.9	255.9	229.8	226.0	255.2	253.7	252.8	256.3	259.4	262.3	278.3	266.7
Tires and inner tubes		115.8	111.9	114.5	113.5	92.1	91.5	112.8	111.5	111.2	112.1	112.3	113.0	119.5	118.8
Rubber footwear		27.6	27.3	27.0	26.1	25.8	25.3	25.0	25.0	24.5	24.9	25.9	27.0	29.3	28.3
Other rubber products		124.4	123.0	119.4	116.3	111.9	109.2	117.4	117.2	117.1	119.3	121.2	122.3	129.2	119.7
Leather and leather products	374.5	373.4	370.5	368.2	369.4	376.8	366.8	363.2	353.5	364.0	377.5	378.4	371.0	386.1	381.2
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished		43.2	42.7	42.7	42.5	42.9	43.3	43.6	43.1	43.3	44.3	44.7	44.6	47.1	46.8
Industrial leather belting and packing		4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.1
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings		16.0	15.6	14.9	14.3	15.7	13.9	16.0	14.9	15.7	16.9	17.2	16.9	17.0	17.1
Footwear (except rubber)		246.2	240.5	237.6	240.9	248.4	242.9	241.3	234.4	241.7	250.6	250.2	246.6	249.9	246.2
Luggage		14.2	14.9	15.8	15.8	15.4	14.7	14.6	13.9	13.4	13.3	14.8	13.6	17.0	16.8
Handbags and small leather goods		33.3	34.8	34.6	33.5	32.6	29.0	26.6	27.0	30.0	32.9	33.3	31.1	31.8	30.3
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods		15.9	17.4	18.0	17.9	17.4	16.6	16.4	15.8	18.1	14.7	13.9	13.2	18.0	19.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	511.2	520.1	522.0	521.2	520.6	516.5	506.4	510.0	509.5	510.9	511.2	509.6	511.0	543.2	527.5
Flat glass		32.1	31.7	30.2	28.9	27.9	28.2	28.1	27.7	28.2	28.3	29.4	31.0	31.6	30.4
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown		87.7	88.6	89.1	89.0	89.4	86.6	90.6	91.0	91.6	91.5	90.9	90.6	97.8	93.2
Glass products made of purchased glass		16.8	16.7	16.5	16.2	15.9	15.0	15.3	15.5	15.8	16.4	16.4	16.8	18.2	17.1
Cement, hydraulic		42.5	42.5	42.9	42.2	42.8	42.7	39.4	40.5	40.9	41.1	40.8	41.2	41.8	40.0
Structural clay products		78.2	78.7	78.9	79.5	79.2	79.1	79.2	77.8	77.1	76.1	73.8	73.0	79.6	81.2
Pottery and related products		54.6	55.2	54.5	54.1	52.2	48.4	51.6	52.6	53.4	54.5	54.6	52.2	56.1	57.9
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		102.3	103.8	103.9	104.8	105.3	104.9	103.2	101.8	100.0	98.2	96.5	96.3	104.6	100.7
Cut-stone and stone products		18.9	18.8	19.0	19.1	19.0	17.7	18.5	18.7	19.0	18.4	18.2	18.0	18.4	17.5
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products		87.0	86.0	86.2	86.1	84.7	83.8	84.1	83.9	84.9	86.7	89.0	90.0	95.0	89.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1955	1954												Annual average	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1953	1952
Manufacturing—Continued															
Primary metal industries	1,194.3	1,190.3	1,176.8	1,160.4	1,155.6	1,160.6	1,162.3	1,179.5	1,172.4	1,186.8	1,206.9	1,223.4	1,249.0	1,333.2	1,232.0
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		577.4	571.3	567.4	570.0	570.9	573.2	579.0	573.9	580.1	593.3	601.4	614.2	653.3	570.7
Iron and steel foundries		218.1	215.4	213.5	213.1	215.4	214.7	219.6	219.1	223.0	223.9	225.5	228.7	249.8	236.6
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		58.8	58.8	56.1	56.1	58.6	58.8	58.3	57.9	57.7	58.0	58.7	58.5	59.8	55.7
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		12.3	12.4	12.2	12.0	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.6	12.7	12.4	12.4	12.8	13.8	12.7
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals		106.7	105.9	104.4	99.7	101.8	100.8	102.4	101.8	102.0	102.7	104.8	108.1	113.8	108.5
Nonferrous foundries		78.4	77.2	74.4	72.7	69.0	70.7	72.8	72.4	75.1	78.1	80.3	82.9	91.5	87.6
Miscellaneous primary metal industries		138.6	135.8	132.4	132.0	132.6	131.8	135.0	134.8	136.2	138.5	140.6	143.8	152.3	142.3
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,051.3	1,049.9	1,050.2	1,034.4	1,026.4	1,024.9	1,018.0	1,037.6	1,040.4	1,047.4	1,060.1	1,072.6	1,083.4	1,141.1	1,042.0
Tin cans and other tinware		51.1	51.6	53.5	58.2	59.1	57.6	56.9	55.3	54.2	52.8	52.9	53.3	55.4	55.4
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware		150.1	147.6	144.3	141.3	141.2	138.5	144.6	146.9	147.9	151.2	155.2	153.8	160.9	150.0
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		120.9	124.2	124.2	124.3	121.2	116.4	118.0	115.9	116.0	117.9	117.6	118.8	138.0	133.0
Fabricated structural metal products		258.1	263.2	267.3	270.6	270.7	270.9	269.7	266.8	265.7	264.7	264.9	266.5	271.5	251.4
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		233.3	231.5	219.8	212.8	213.5	213.9	223.9	230.4	234.4	239.2	245.2	249.8	259.7	209.9
Lighting fixtures		47.4	46.4	44.3	42.5	41.9	41.5	43.2	43.3	44.6	45.8	46.8	47.6	50.3	46.0
Fabricated wire products		57.4	55.7	53.1	51.6	51.4	51.6	53.2	53.8	54.6	55.5	56.2	56.3	64.4	59.8
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products		131.6	130.0	127.9	125.1	125.9	124.6	128.1	128.2	130.0	133.0	133.8	135.3	144.1	136.5
Machinery (except electrical)	1,502.5	1,500.0	1,485.0	1,485.8	1,494.4	1,492.7	1,509.9	1,550.7	1,567.7	1,590.7	1,608.0	1,626.0	1,636.6	1,705.3	1,564.4
Engines and turbines		73.8	71.0	73.0	70.9	71.5	74.3	75.4	76.4	77.3	78.9	80.3	81.8	88.5	85.8
Agricultural machinery and tractors		143.1	138.1	136.1	138.0	138.0	145.2	149.9	149.7	151.2	149.2	145.1	140.3	167.3	179.9
Construction and mining machinery		118.5	118.9	120.4	121.4	121.8	122.5	123.6	123.7	124.6	124.9	124.2	125.0	133.4	134.8
Metalworking machinery		263.7	264.2	264.9	268.7	269.2	273.8	280.4	284.7	290.7	296.7	303.9	307.9	308.9	294.3
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		166.8	166.8	168.0	170.3	170.2	171.0	174.1	175.5	177.2	179.3	180.1	181.8	187.9	190.9
General industrial machinery		219.9	221.4	221.9	224.5	222.3	222.4	226.5	227.9	230.8	235.1	237.8	241.5	243.7	235.8
Office and store machines and devices		105.2	103.9	104.9	103.7	101.9	102.7	103.5	103.3	104.8	105.7	107.9	108.6	109.3	108.7
Service-industry and household machines		154.8	152.8	152.3	153.7	151.5	153.4	166.0	175.5	180.4	178.6	185.7	185.1	198.7	181.9
Miscellaneous machinery parts		254.2	247.9	244.3	243.2	246.3	244.6	251.3	251.2	253.7	257.6	261.0	264.6	267.7	252.4
Electrical machinery	1,107.4	1,125.1	1,128.2	1,114.4	1,099.3	1,081.4	1,064.9	1,074.8	1,087.1	1,108.5	1,126.6	1,138.4	1,157.6	1,226.5	1,084.1
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus		364.9	360.5	360.2	354.6	355.7	357.2	363.7	369.0	373.5	379.4	384.4	390.3	402.8	373.8
Electrical appliances		63.3	64.0	63.9	63.7	60.9	60.1	60.8	62.6	65.0	66.2	67.2	68.6	76.8	66.5
Insulated wire and cable		30.7	30.3	30.4	29.5	28.4	27.5	28.4	28.6	28.8	28.9	28.9	29.8	33.4	30.8
Electrical equipment for vehicles		74.1	73.2	66.3	68.7	65.9	67.7	70.9	72.1	73.5	75.1	77.5	78.3	82.0	75.9
Electric lamps		27.9	27.7	27.4	27.2	27.1	27.0	27.6	27.7	28.1	28.7	29.1	29.5	28.4	25.6
Communication equipment		519.9	526.4	519.9	509.3	496.6	480.1	477.9	481.6	494.3	503.2	508.2	514.6	559.7	474.2
Miscellaneous electrical products		44.6	46.1	46.3	46.3	46.8	45.3	45.5	45.5	45.3	45.1	46.1	46.5	49.5	47.3
Transportation equipment	1,792.8	1,786.6	1,741.6	1,658.4	1,596.5	1,651.7	1,694.9	1,737.9	1,782.5	1,793.4	1,823.7	1,846.8	1,886.0	1,955.0	1,693.4
Automobiles		816.5	776.4	691.1	619.8	677.6	706.7	739.5	744.8	770.9	785.3	803.1	828.2	920.2	790.2
Aircraft and parts		791.4	788.7	788.7	797.2	793.9	803.8	804.0	806.9	816.6	823.1	823.7	830.1	790.3	660.7
Aircraft		497.7	494.2	491.6	496.4	499.8	498.8	493.8	496.2	498.9	497.9	496.9	502.7	479.1	428.9
Aircraft engines and parts		158.0	158.3	159.9	161.6	154.2	162.8	166.3	169.5	174.5	178.2	178.8	179.5	177.3	138.8
Aircraft propellers and parts		16.1	16.6	16.9	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.5	13.1	13.8	17.5	17.8	18.1	18.0	14.5
Other aircraft parts and equipment		119.6	119.6	120.3	122.0	122.6	124.8	126.4	128.1	129.4	129.5	130.2	129.8	115.9	81.6
Ship and boat building and repairing		118.1	115.9	118.1	116.8	117.7	125.1	127.5	132.0	132.7	136.9	139.5	143.3	152.8	152.6
Shipbuilding and repairing		98.0	97.0	100.3	99.0	98.8	104.4	105.6	109.1	111.8	114.0	117.4	121.7	130.5	134.2
Boatbuilding and repairing		20.1	18.9	17.8	17.8	18.9	20.7	21.9	22.9	20.9	22.9	22.1	21.6	22.3	18.4
Railroad equipment		52.2	50.9	49.9	51.9	52.0	49.5	57.4	59.8	64.5	69.9	72.1	76.1	80.4	78.3
Other transportation equipment		8.4	9.7	10.6	10.8	10.5	9.8	9.5	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.3	11.3	11.6
Instruments and related products	301.7	303.4	302.9	302.9	302.8	299.4	300.3	305.4	310.5	315.3	321.2	325.0	329.7	332.8	310.2
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments		47.9	47.7	47.2	46.8	46.4	48.5	49.3	51.4	52.5	53.7	54.7	55.4	54.9	49.4
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments		78.6	78.3	78.2	77.4	76.1	76.3	74.7	76.9	77.3	78.3	79.1	79.3	80.7	74.0
Optical instruments and lenses		13.3	13.3	13.6	13.7	13.5	13.4	13.7	13.8	14.1	14.3	14.6	14.8	14.9	14.1
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments		39.6	39.5	39.5	39.8	39.6	39.6	39.8	39.7	40.0	40.8	40.9	41.8	43.3	40.6
Ophthalmic goods		24.8	24.8	24.6	24.4	24.2	24.2	25.5	25.8	26.2	26.7	27.2	27.3	27.3	27.3
Photographic apparatus		67.4	67.3	67.5	68.2	67.4	67.4	67.0	66.8	67.6	68.2	68.4	69.4	68.1	64.9
Watches and clocks		31.8	32.0	32.3	32.5	32.2	30.9	35.4	36.1	37.6	39.2	40.1	41.7	43.5	39.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	451.9	464.7	481.1	484.5	476.6	462.0	446.1	458.9	458.3	464.7	475.1	480.4	473.8	500.2	457.4
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware		55.4	56.6	56.7	54.7	52.0	50.3	51.5	51.9	52.9	54.2	55.6	55.3	53.6	49.7
Musical instruments and parts		16.7	16.7	16.7	16.3	15.9	15.2	15.2	15.5	15.9	16.3	16.5	16.7	17.2	16.1
Toys and sporting goods		73.3	84.2	89.1	87.6	83.7	80.6	81.9	81.2	80.0	80.1	81.1	78.3	94.1	80.3
Pens, pencils, and other office supplies		29.9	30.0	29.8	29.7	29.2	28.5	29.2	29.3	29.4	29.8	29.8	29.2	29.6	29.9
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		64.7	66.9	67.5	66.0	64.4	59.9	62.0	59.6	60.7	62.6	65.1	62.7	67.0	61.2
Fabricated plastic products		74.0	73.7	71.8	70.6	68.5	66.5	69.8	70.1	71.5	73.6	73.8	75.2	77.2	67.8
Other manufacturing industries		150.7	153.0	152.9	151.7	148.3	145.1	149.3	150.7	154.3	158.5	158.5	156.4	161.5	152.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1955	1954												Annual average	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1953	1952
Transportation and public utilities	3,941	3,997	3,992	4,012	4,032	4,030	4,043	4,032	4,008	4,008	3,992	4,039	4,069	4,224	4,185
Transportation	2,624	2,678	2,672	2,691	2,704	2,692	2,702	2,703	2,685	2,685	2,670	2,719	2,747	2,899	2,899
Interstate railroads		1,188.3	1,189.0	1,206.8	1,215.7	1,224.1	1,231.8	1,228.9	1,215.6	1,206.4	1,215.2	1,243.7	1,266.4	1,378.9	1,399.8
Class I railroads		1,027.3	1,035.4	1,054.6	1,062.8	1,070.5	1,077.9	1,074.7	1,061.9	1,052.4	1,058.8	1,086.1	1,107.6	1,206.5	1,226.2
Local railways and bustines		118.0	118.7	119.6	120.4	121.1	122.0	122.5	123.5	125.4	125.7	126.1	126.5	127.6	133.1
Trucking and warehousing		713.4	707.8	705.4	702.0	687.5	684.5	684.2	680.1	693.7	685.4	690.4	698.5	724.4	699.1
Other transportation and services		658.5	656.3	659.5	666.2	659.2	663.7	667.3	665.4	669.8	643.8	658.4	655.5	669.9	666.9
Bustines, except local		46.3	46.6	47.0	47.9	48.4	48.6	48.2	48.6	48.5	48.5	49.1	50.8	52.2	52.4
Air transportation (common carrier)		104.9	104.8	104.3	105.0	104.4	106.4	105.7	105.3	105.3	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.4	97.1
Communication	735	736	736	738	738	744	747	741	741	742	742	742	744	747	720
Telephone		694.0	694.3	693.9	696.2	702.7	705.1	698.8	698.6	699.6	700.0	700.5	701.3	702.2	678.4
Telegraph		41.5	41.6	41.0	41.2	40.9	41.2	41.2	41.4	41.5	40.9	40.9	42.1	43.7	40.4
Other public utilities	582	583	584	585	590	594	594	588	582	581	580	578	578	578	566
Gas and electric utilities		558.3	559.0	560.0	564.4	568.7	568.7	563.3	557.1	556.3	555.2	553.9	554.5	554.2	543.3
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified		24.4	24.6	24.7	25.1	25.5	25.5	24.8	24.4	24.5	24.3	23.8	23.6	23.9	22.6
Wholesale and retail trade	10,566	11,490	10,782	10,581	10,480	10,359	10,377	10,414	10,375	10,496	10,366	10,310	10,421	10,533	10,281
Wholesale trade	2,819	2,849	2,844	2,815	2,786	2,781	2,780	2,757	2,746	2,762	2,780	2,792	2,794	2,782	2,743
Retail trade	7,699	8,551	7,938	7,766	7,694	7,569	7,597	7,657	7,629	7,734	7,525	7,518	7,627	7,751	7,537
General merchandise stores	1,342.8	1,936.0	1,531.1	1,409.8	1,359.6	1,289.7	1,290.4	1,325.1	1,339.3	1,406.6	1,318.8	1,304.6	1,368.8	1,447.2	1,446.1
Food and liquor stores	1,425.4	1,455.8	1,437.7	1,427.7	1,413.2	1,405.1	1,413.9	1,421.6	1,416.3	1,419.6	1,398.5	1,406.4	1,401.1	1,387.8	1,346.1
Automotive and accessories dealers	809.7	822.5	808.1	801.2	803.9	809.8	812.1	811.7	808.8	807.7	811.8	818.2	824.9	812.5	767.8
Apparel and accessories stores	619.2	740.2	630.8	612.7	594.5	547.9	557.3	595.6	600.0	659.0	574.1	563.1	583.7	602.0	592.1
Other retail trade	3,491.7	3,596.7	3,529.8	3,514.7	3,522.5	3,516.4	3,523.4	3,502.7	3,464.6	3,438.6	3,421.8	3,425.7	3,448.9	3,501.9	3,388.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,180	2,110	2,108	2,110	2,115	2,126	2,126	2,104	2,081	2,075	2,057	2,044	2,033	2,025	1,957
Banks and trust companies		528.9	526.6	525.7	527.2	534.2	534.6	525.6	521.3	522.6	522.5	520.3	516.1	506.3	480.0
Security dealers and exchanges		71.0	70.0	69.2	68.8	69.2	68.3	66.8	65.8	65.4	64.8	64.4	63.9	65.7	65.1
Insurance carriers and agents		784.1	783.1	782.3	782.0	785.9	785.3	775.7	770.9	771.2	768.4	764.9	759.4	740.8	704.8
Other finance agencies and real estate		726.0	728.3	733.0	737.3	736.9	737.7	736.1	723.2	715.4	701.1	694.3	693.3	712.5	707.1
Service and miscellaneous	5,429	5,478	5,511	5,549	5,606	5,634	5,638	5,601	5,563	5,566	5,496	5,389	5,377	5,486	5,423
Hotels and lodging places		466.2	470.1	478.8	513.7	583.2	584.1	527.1	501.7	488.0	474.3	473.5	466.7	510.2	493.3
Personal services:															
Laundries		326.9	328.3	329.5	329.1	332.2	337.9	337.3	333.6	330.8	328.8	330.0	332.6	339.2	340.2
Cleaning and dyeing plants		162.1	165.3	166.4	163.4	161.6	167.4	172.3	171.3	170.9	164.4	163.2	164.5	167.6	166.0
Motion pictures		224.1	228.2	234.4	237.4	237.1	236.2	236.0	233.7	233.4	225.0	223.1	223.8	232.7	240.1
Government	6,539	7,129	6,882	6,865	6,738	6,454	6,467	6,625	6,701	6,699	6,667	6,639	6,659	6,645	6,609
Federal	2,144	2,434	2,165	2,147	2,141	2,156	2,161	2,164	2,160	2,168	2,173	2,175	2,184	2,305	2,420
State and local [4]	4,695	4,695	4,717	4,718	4,597	4,298	4,306	4,461	4,541	4,531	4,494	4,464	4,475	4,340	4,188

[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics series of employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating firms. These reports cover all full- and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Because of this, persons who worked in more than 1 establishment during the reporting period will be counted more than once. In Federal establishments the data generally refer to persons who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month; in State and local government, to persons who received pay for any part of the pay period ending on, or immediately prior to, the last day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded. These employment series have been adjusted to first quarter 1953 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social insurance programs. Revised data in all except the first 3 columns will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

These data differ in several respects from the nonagricultural employment data shown in the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A-1, civilian labor force), which are obtained by household interviews. The MRLF series relates to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month. It includes all persons (14 years and over) with a job whether at work or not, proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants.

[3] Durable goods include: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

[3] Nondurable goods include: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

[4] State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, paid volunteer firemen and elected officials of small local units.

See NOTE on p. 345.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Measurement of Industrial Employment, which appeared in the September 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries [1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1955	1954												Annual average	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1953	1952
Mining:															
Metal		78.7	79.4	76.1	75.4	84.4	86.2	85.3	84.8	84.2	87.2	88.7	90.0	91.3	94.6
Iron		25.1	26.2	27.6	28.8	29.5	30.4	30.1	30.9	30.4	31.5	32.5	33.5	33.1	32.3
Copper		23.5	22.8	20.7	18.6	24.2	24.3	24.3	23.4	23.2	24.8	24.9	25.1	24.5	22.9
Lead and zinc		12.4	12.5	11.2	11.4	12.7	13.0	12.8	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.0	13.5	14.8	16.8
Anthracite		28.7	29.1	29.2	21.4	21.6	21.3	21.9	26.0	35.4	38.0	41.5	42.8	49.1	59.5
Bituminous coal		186.0	186.0	185.3	186.7	189.2	182.2	195.1	194.9	200.8	217.8	232.7	241.2	264.5	304.4
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:															
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)		125.3	126.1	127.4	131.5	135.7	136.5	134.2	129.0	128.7	128.4	128.9	128.4	131.4	129.0
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying		86.3	87.9	89.0	89.7	89.9	90.2	89.0	88.6	86.6	84.5	83.8	84.3	90.6	89.9
Manufacturing	12,528	12,686	12,697	12,652	12,611	12,449	12,212	12,480	12,437	12,590	12,818	12,906	13,002	13,850	13,144
Durable goods [2]	7,200	7,265	7,247	7,133	7,015	6,933	6,917	7,177	7,208	7,309	7,430	7,520	7,616	8,167	7,539
Nondurable goods [2]	5,328	5,421	5,450	5,519	5,596	5,516	5,295	5,303	5,229	5,281	5,388	5,386	5,386	5,683	5,604
Ordnance and accessories	105.7	108.6	109.8	111.9	114.0	112.9	116.6	120.3	125.2	136.8	150.4	164.8	178.8	186.3	138.0
Food and kindred products	999.5	1,052.4	1,101.8	1,168.8	1,251.6	1,224.0	1,142.3	1,078.7	1,031.1	1,011.1	1,009.1	1,009.1	1,024.2	1,133.5	1,137.2
Meat products		263.8	263.5	262.2	257.0	250.7	245.9	246.9	238.6	241.1	246.0	249.7	256.4	254.9	252.9
Dairy products		72.7	75.7	76.8	80.5	85.3	88.2	88.2	84.0	80.2	76.6	74.1	73.4	80.7	82.7
Canning and preserving		143.4	171.3	233.5	332.2	306.3	225.3	165.4	144.2	135.2	125.9	125.3	132.0	204.5	197.9
Grain-mill products		85.4	85.7	88.1	90.9	90.8	91.7	91.3	87.9	80.6	84.7	85.8	85.7	87.3	93.2
Bakery products		171.8	174.5	178.1	172.9	174.2	175.5	173.5	171.9	174.2	174.4	174.7	178.1	180.1	181.6
Sugar		37.4	43.8	41.0	26.7	26.0	24.3	23.8	23.8	23.0	22.1	23.2	24.7	28.6	28.0
Confectionery and related products		70.3	74.1	75.3	71.5	65.0	58.1	61.2	60.3	62.0	65.5	67.0	69.0	70.4	71.6
Beverages		114.0	117.5	118.6	122.1	126.8	132.5	127.3	121.8	117.1	118.1	111.9	118.1	126.2	129.3
Miscellaneous food products		93.6	95.7	98.2	97.8	98.9	100.8	101.1	98.6	97.7	98.8	97.4	94.8	100.9	99.9
Tobacco manufactures	93.3	101.0	102.7	111.6	110.3	102.0	82.9	82.4	81.5	81.7	84.0	89.9	97.2	95.1	96.7
Cigarettes		29.7	30.0	29.7	29.4	29.2	28.8	28.7	28.3	28.6	28.7	28.8	28.9	28.4	27.5
Cigars		38.4	38.9	38.7	38.7	37.9	36.1	37.9	37.5	37.2	37.9	38.5	37.5	38.5	39.0
Tobacco and snuff		6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.8	7.3
Tobacco stemming and redrying		26.4	27.2	36.6	35.5	28.2	11.4	9.1	9.0	9.1	10.7	15.8	24.2	21.4	22.9
Textile-mill products	988.1	994.5	991.7	998.0	986.5	981.3	953.0	980.9	968.6	979.0	989.0	994.6	996.5	1,092.6	1,100.8
Scouring and combing plants		4.9	4.5	4.7	5.3	5.8	5.7	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.6	5.1	5.9
Yarn and thread mills		116.0	116.1	115.0	114.5	114.3	111.0	114.7	113.1	115.3	115.7	116.2	118.7	134.9	139.8
Broad-woven fabric mills		458.8	454.1	453.1	452.7	452.0	442.1	456.8	451.5	455.2	460.1	463.2	466.0	504.1	508.6
Narrow fabrics and smallwares		25.8	25.6	25.4	25.3	25.1	24.8	25.5	25.3	25.7	25.5	25.3	25.5	27.9	27.8
Knitting mills		201.0	204.0	204.2	204.4	201.7	192.0	197.0	192.2	191.6	193.0	193.5	190.0	215.2	215.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles		79.1	78.5	77.4	76.7	75.4	74.8	75.2	75.5	76.6	77.5	77.8	77.5	82.3	83.0
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings		42.2	42.7	42.9	42.8	41.7	40.6	41.1	41.0	43.8	44.3	45.0	44.9	48.6	47.2
Hats (except cloth and millinery)		12.6	12.4	12.3	13.0	13.0	12.6	13.0	12.5	12.2	13.8	14.0	13.9	15.2	14.8
Miscellaneous textile goods		54.4	53.8	53.0	51.8	52.3	49.4	52.6	52.4	53.7	54.5	55.1	55.4	58.4	57.7
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,052.0	1,064.6	1,053.1	1,049.7	1,053.1	1,049.5	979.8	987.0	984.9	1,029.7	1,100.5	1,087.6	1,061.6	1,102.1	1,074.7
Men's and boys' suits and coats		111.3	104.1	109.9	114.2	115.2	105.6	108.2	105.3	110.2	120.8	121.5	119.2	121.1	116.9
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing		272.1	275.9	275.8	272.7	268.7	247.6	262.4	261.4	267.7	275.0	270.6	268.1	287.3	266.2
Women's outerwear		330.4	314.7	305.1	312.1	317.0	295.9	283.6	286.8	314.2	349.4	344.4	332.9	322.7	329.3
Women's, children's undergarments		99.9	102.5	101.8	99.7	96.0	89.5	95.1	97.2	98.8	99.2	99.0	98.2	102.5	97.9
Millinery		18.0	16.1	18.0	18.7	18.2	14.2	10.9	13.1	17.9	23.6	22.2	20.2	19.1	20.8
Children's outerwear		66.9	67.4	68.5	68.7	69.5	68.8	69.0	63.0	63.0	68.0	67.4	65.0	65.5	62.8
Fur goods		9.1	10.0	8.7	9.1	8.9	9.2	9.9	8.2	6.3	6.9	7.3	7.5	9.3	10.7
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories		54.4	56.7	56.5	55.6	54.4	50.2	50.9	49.4	50.3	52.8	51.9	49.8	56.8	57.7
Other fabricated textile products		102.5	105.7	105.4	102.2	101.6	97.8	97.0	100.5	101.3	104.8	103.3	102.7	117.8	112.9
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	656.7	684.9	713.1	720.1	696.8	613.1	603.7	700.7	678.5	648.7	642.6	627.3	616.9	705.3	719.1
Logging camps and contractors		105.5	122.5	123.1	104.8	88.6	84.6	117.8	108.3	89.9	89.6	78.6	67.6	94.8	93.2
Sawmills and planing mills		366.1	375.5	380.8	377.6	331.1	323.8	372.0	361.3	350.8	346.8	343.3	343.7	387.1	405.7
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		112.4	114.4	114.5	113.5	96.3	96.4	107.4	105.5	103.3	101.4	100.5	100.6	110.5	106.4
Wooden containers		53.9	54.0	55.0	54.1	52.1	52.9	56.4	56.1	56.4	56.4	56.7	56.8	60.7	59.3
Miscellaneous wood products		47.0	46.7	46.7	46.8	45.0	46.0	47.1	47.3	48.3	48.4	48.2	48.2	52.2	53.3
Furniture and fixtures	288.2	294.2	298.5	298.5	295.5	287.6	272.2	274.5	276.5	282.7	290.0	291.7	293.3	319.0	309.3
Household furniture		215.8	219.0	219.1	215.9	208.8	196.9	196.0	198.6	204.3	209.3	209.1	208.5	233.0	225.8
Office, public-building, and professional furniture		33.4	33.4	33.3	33.9	33.7	31.9	32.1	31.9	32.1	32.9	33.5	33.9	35.0	34.5
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures		24.8	25.5	25.6	25.4	24.9	23.1	25.2	24.9	25.2	26.0	26.8	27.8	27.8	26.8
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures		20.2	20.6	20.5	20.3	20.2	20.3	21.2	21.1	21.1	21.8	22.3	23.0	23.3	23.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1955	1954											Annual average	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1953	1952
Manufacturing—Continued															
Paper and allied products	433.0	438.2	440.0	440.0	440.9	435.9	429.9	435.6	432.5	432.7	435.9	436.5	437.5	441.0	420.9
Pulp, paper, and paper board mills		218.6	217.6	217.6	220.0	218.8	217.1	219.5	217.9	217.3	218.6	218.3	218.7	218.9	215.7
Paper board containers and boxes		121.4	124.1	124.0	122.9	119.1	114.9	117.2	116.3	116.3	118.0	119.1	119.9	122.2	109.9
Other paper and allied products		98.2	98.3	98.4	98.0	98.0	97.9	98.9	98.3	99.1	99.3	99.1	98.9	99.9	95.3
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	518.7	525.1	523.6	524.8	522.3	513.8	512.9	518.5	514.7	516.4	516.8	513.6	514.2	513.3	500.5
Newspapers		148.9	147.9	148.4	147.3	145.1	145.2	147.9	146.6	145.8	145.9	143.3	142.4	145.1	143.8
Periodicals		25.9	26.0	26.1	25.8	25.0	24.8	25.5	25.6	26.0	26.3	26.0	26.4	26.6	27.5
Books		31.1	31.5	31.8	31.9	31.1	30.7	30.6	30.6	30.4	30.5	30.3	30.3	29.7	28.2
Commercial printing		171.2	169.2	169.6	170.4	166.7	167.3	167.9	166.5	168.0	168.1	168.6	170.9	167.5	163.0
Lithographing		46.1	46.6	46.5	46.0	45.3	44.6	45.5	45.6	45.7	45.2	45.3	44.7	44.4	42.3
Greeting cards		15.3	16.4	16.0	15.8	15.3	15.2	15.0	14.0	13.8	13.7	13.5	13.4	15.0	14.1
Bookbinding and related industries		33.9	34.1	34.6	34.8	35.1	34.9	34.7	34.5	34.8	34.7	34.5	33.8	35.1	33.9
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services		52.8	51.9	51.8	51.3	50.2	50.2	51.4	51.3	51.9	52.4	52.1	52.3	50.1	48.3
Chemicals and allied products	528.3	528.2	528.2	528.9	524.3	515.7	512.7	517.2	525.3	533.8	538.6	536.1	539.5	551.4	536.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals		68.1	68.2	68.2	67.3	67.5	67.2	67.4	67.1	66.7	66.8	66.5	67.0	65.9	62.3
Industrial organic chemicals		206.1	204.6	202.0	200.9	201.1	201.2	201.3	201.0	201.7	204.3	207.1	214.1	222.0	208.9
Drugs and medicines		57.4	57.6	57.8	57.5	56.5	56.0	56.0	56.2	56.6	57.2	57.7	57.5	56.9	61.3
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations		31.1	31.4	31.7	32.0	31.6	31.1	31.6	31.7	32.0	32.2	32.2	31.8	32.1	32.0
Paints, pigments, and fillers		45.6	45.5	45.4	45.7	45.9	45.6	45.7	45.6	46.0	45.9	45.8	45.8	47.4	46.6
Gum and wood chemicals		7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.9
Fertilizers		25.6	24.8	26.1	25.3	23.1	21.9	24.5	31.7	38.4	38.1	31.7	26.6	29.0	29.2
Vegetable and animal oils and fats		30.1	31.8	32.7	30.4	25.9	25.3	26.0	26.7	28.4	30.0	31.1	32.6	31.3	33.9
Miscellaneous chemicals		57.2	57.2	58.0	58.2	57.6	57.5	57.9	58.2	57.0	57.0	56.9	57.0	59.9	61.9
Products of petroleum and coal	169.0	172.1	173.3	174.5	177.1	179.3	181.2	181.1	178.6	176.2	176.8	177.6	177.8	186.5	182.6
Petroleum refining		133.4	134.0	135.1	137.2	139.1	140.6	140.3	138.4	137.0	137.2	137.7	137.7	142.4	140.2
Coke and other petroleum and coal products		38.7	39.3	39.4	39.9	40.2	40.6	40.8	40.2	39.2	39.3	39.9	40.1	44.1	42.4
Rubber products	210.6	209.6	204.6	204.2	198.9	177.0	173.1	198.4	197.0	195.2	199.4	202.9	208.7	220.8	211.7
Tires and inner tubes		87.3	83.7	85.5	85.2	68.0	67.3	85.0	83.9	83.2	84.7	85.3	86.4	93.0	92.9
Rubber footwear		22.4	22.3	21.9	21.0	20.5	20.1	19.8	19.8	19.2	19.6	20.5	21.5	23.7	22.9
Other rubber products		99.9	98.6	96.8	92.7	88.5	85.7	93.6	93.3	92.8	95.1	97.1	97.8	104.1	96.0
Leather and leather products	335.7	334.5	331.2	328.7	330.0	337.2	327.0	323.6	315.1	325.1	337.7	338.6	331.9	346.7	342.8
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished		38.9	38.4	38.4	38.1	39.5	38.9	39.1	38.6	38.8	39.8	40.2	40.0	42.4	41.9
Industrial leather belting and packing		3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.4	4.3
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings		14.3	13.9	13.2	12.6	14.0	14.1	14.2	13.2	14.0	15.1	15.4	15.2	15.1	15.3
Footwear (except rubber)		222.3	216.2	213.1	216.6	223.8	218.1	216.7	210.8	217.8	225.8	225.4	222.4	228.8	222.7
Luggage		12.0	12.7	13.6	13.6	13.2	12.5	12.4	11.8	11.3	11.1	12.2	11.6	14.8	14.7
Handbags and small leather goods		29.9	31.4	31.3	30.1	29.2	25.7	23.3	23.7	26.7	29.6	30.0	27.8	28.8	27.0
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods		13.6	15.1	15.6	15.5	15.1	14.3	14.3	13.4	12.9	12.6	11.7	11.0	13.6	16.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	427.6	436.6	438.8	437.9	437.2	433.8	423.8	427.2	426.9	428.3	429.1	427.2	428.4	460.2	447.7
Flat glass		28.9	28.6	27.1	25.7	24.7	25.0	24.9	24.7	25.0	25.3	26.2	27.6	26.2	26.9
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown		74.4	75.5	75.9	75.7	76.2	73.6	77.6	77.9	78.4	78.2	77.6	77.4	84.8	80.4
Glass products made of purchased glass		14.5	14.5	14.2	13.9	13.7	12.9	13.2	13.3	13.7	14.2	14.2	14.6	15.8	14.6
Cement, hydraulic		35.6	35.7	36.0	36.1	36.0	35.9	32.7	33.7	34.2	34.5	34.2	34.6	35.2	33.9
Structural clay products		69.6	70.2	70.3	70.6	70.8	70.3	70.8	69.2	68.8	67.7	68.4	68.4	71.2	73.0
Pottery and related products		48.6	49.0	48.3	48.0	46.4	42.7	45.6	46.1	47.1	48.2	48.3	45.8	49.8	51.7
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		83.5	84.8	85.0	85.9	86.4	86.0	84.2	83.3	81.4	79.6	78.2	78.1	86.0	82.3
Cut-stone and stone products		16.6	16.8	16.7	16.8	16.8	15.5	16.2	16.3	16.8	16.2	16.0	15.8	16.2	15.3
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products		64.9	64.0	64.4	64.5	63.1	61.9	62.3	62.1	63.2	65.2	67.1	68.1	72.9	69.8
Primary metal industries	1,007.0	1,003.1	987.7	969.1	965.3	967.8	969.0	983.0	975.6	991.1	1,009.6	1,026.7	1,048.8	1,131.5	1,043.7
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		494.2	486.7	481.2	485.0	483.5	485.4	488.1	483.3	490.8	502.0	511.3	522.2	559.6	498.8
Iron and steel foundries		190.3	186.9	184.5	184.0	186.8	186.4	191.0	190.4	194.2	195.0	195.4	198.9	219.9	226.7
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		48.1	48.0	45.2	45.5	48.1	48.0	47.6	47.1	47.1	47.6	48.6	48.3	49.3	48.1
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		9.1	9.2	9.0	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.3	10.0	9.8
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals		85.2	84.5	83.2	78.4	87.7	79.6	81.0	80.6	80.9	81.4	83.2	86.7	92.2	86.2
Nonferrous foundries		64.7	63.5	60.6	58.6	54.5	56.1	58.2	57.6	60.0	63.3	65.1	67.6	76.4	72.0
Miscellaneous primary metal industries		111.5	108.9	105.4	105.0	105.1	104.4	107.9	107.3	108.8	111.2	113.1	115.8	124.3	113.7
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	842.9	843.4	844.8	829.2	819.9	819.1	809.2	831.1	833.3	839.8	852.1	863.6	873.5	902.1	847.5
Tin cans and other tinware		44.5	44.9	40.8	51.3	52.2	50.7	50.2	48.8	47.5	46.1	46.0	46.3	48.6	48.7
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware		122.4	120.1	116.7	113.9	113.6	111.4	117.3	119.3	120.3	123.4	127.4	125.5	132.9	129.3
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		94.7	96.2	97.9	97.7	95.3	90.1	92.0	89.6	89.2	91.3	91.1	92.2	107.8	108.0
Fabricated structural metal products		193.1	198.7	202.8	205.4	206.6	206.8	205.7	202.8	201.7	201.0	201.3	203.1	209.4	194.1
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		195.2	193.6	182.2	175.2	175.9	175.9	185.2	191.1	195.3	200.2	205.3	209.1	219.0	175.2
Lighting fixtures		38.3	37.1	35.2	33.4	32.9	32.6	34.2	34.3	35.5	36.6	37.6	38.4	41.2	37.2
Fabricated wire products		48.0	46.3	43.9	42.2	42.1	42.0	43.5	44.3	43.0	45.8	46.4	48.5	54.3	49.9
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products		107.2	105.9	103.7	100.8	101.3	99.7	103.0	103.1	104.0	107.7	108.5	110.4	119.1	113.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1955	1954												Annual average	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1953	1952
Manufacturing—Continued															
Machinery (except electrical)	1,107.8	1,105.3	1,091.3	1,091.3	1,095.1	1,092.5	1,108.4	1,150.6	1,165.0	1,186.6	1,201.9	1,219.8	1,230.0	1,301.5	1,279.9
Engines and turbines		52.6	49.7	51.6	49.6	49.8	52.3	53.3	54.2	54.6	55.8	57.0	58.3	64.7	63.4
Agricultural machinery and tractors		104.3	99.8	97.8	98.5	98.1	105.0	110.2	110.1	111.6	109.7	105.4	100.9	128.8	137.0
Construction and mining machinery		84.3	84.6	86.1	87.3	87.5	88.5	89.8	89.6	90.4	90.7	90.5	91.5	99.2	102.4
Metalworking machinery		201.2	201.6	202.2	205.0	205.1	209.7	216.1	219.5	224.9	232.2	237.3	241.0	244.8	235.7
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		118.3	118.5	119.2	120.6	120.9	121.0	124.6	125.8	127.8	129.7	130.7	132.1	138.0	142.6
General industrial machinery		147.3	149.0	149.3	151.2	149.0	149.3	154.1	155.7	158.2	162.2	164.8	167.7	171.8	167.9
Office and store machines and devices		83.3	82.1	83.0	82.1	80.4	80.8	81.7	81.3	82.8	83.6	86.0	86.7	88.8	89.0
Service-industry and household machines		116.3	114.4	113.7	114.1	111.1	112.9	124.6	133.4	138.0	135.6	142.9	142.4	154.6	140.7
Miscellaneous machinery parts		197.7	191.6	188.4	186.7	190.6	188.9	196.2	195.4	198.3	202.4	205.8	209.4	214.2	201.3
Electrical machinery	811.0	826.7	828.3	817.3	802.0	781.9	765.4	775.8	791.2	810.9	837.4	838.9	855.1	930.4	817.4
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus		255.9	250.8	250.6	244.6	244.4	245.1	253.0	259.2	263.2	268.5	272.7	277.1	290.7	269.8
Electrical appliances		50.8	51.5	51.7	51.4	48.6	47.5	48.3	50.4	52.9	54.6	55.4	57.0	59.0	46.0
Insulated wire and cable		24.8	24.6	24.6	23.8	22.4	21.9	22.7	23.1	23.2	23.4	23.4	24.2	27.7	25.6
Electrical equipment for vehicles		59.4	58.7	51.7	54.4	51.3	53.3	56.6	57.7	58.9	60.5	62.9	63.9	67.5	60.8
Electric lamps		24.2	23.9	23.7	23.5	23.4	23.4	23.9	24.2	24.5	25.0	25.5	25.9	24.9	22.0
Communication equipment		379.0	384.5	380.8	369.8	357.0	340.4	337.5	342.6	354.3	361.9	364.4	371.9	422.6	356.6
Miscellaneous electrical products		32.6	34.3	34.2	34.5	34.8	33.8	33.8	34.0	33.9	33.8	34.6	35.1	38.1	36.6
Transportation equipment	1,375.5	1,370.9	1,325.9	1,2[illegible]5.8	1,184.1	1,236.6	1,276.5	1,324.1	1,342.4	1,380.4	1,408.6	1,434.6	1,469.8	1,543.6	1,334.2
Automobiles		672.9	632.7	548.7	478.1	533.5	560.5	593.5	600.9	625.0	637.0	655.0	676.8	789.9	644.4
Aircraft and parts		551.8	549.3	550.7	559.1	555.8	564.9	570.0	575.0	584.5	591.9	596.0	602.3	576.8	483.5
Aircraft		344.4	342.0	341.2	346.0	350.3	349.2	348.6	353.3	356.2	358.5	356.2	362.9	347.8	311.6
Aircraft engines and parts		106.0	105.9	107.6	109.1	101.5	109.4	113.4	116.2	121.3	125.5	127.3	127.3	126.5	98.8
Aircraft propellers and parts		11.4	11.7	11.9	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.6	9.1	9.3	12.6	12.9	13.2	13.2	10.4
Other aircraft parts and equipment		90.0	89.7	90.0	91.9	91.7	93.8	95.4	96.4	97.7	95.3	99.6	98.9	89.3	62.7
Ship and boat building and repairing		101.8	99.5	102.1	100.7	101.5	108.8	111.1	115.2	115.6	119.5	121.8	125.3	134.4	134.6
Shipbuilding and repairing		84.5	83.4	86.9	85.5	85.3	90.7	91.8	95.0	97.2	99.1	102.1	106.2	114.5	118.1
Boatbuilding and repairing		17.3	16.1	15.2	15.2	16.2	18.1	19.3	20.2	18.4	20.4	19.7	19.1	19.8	16.5
Railroad equipment		37.7	36.4	35.5	37.2	37.0	34.2	41.7	44.1	48.3	53.4	55.2	58.9	62.9	61.9
Other transportation equipment		6.7	8.0	8.8	9.0	8.8	8.1	7.8	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.5	9.6	9.8
Instruments and related products	211.2	212.9	213.2	213.2	213.6	209.7	210.0	214.8	219.5	223.9	229.4	232.5	237.0	242.3	227.5
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments		28.7	28.7	28.1	27.8	27.1	28.4	29.1	30.5	31.7	32.6	33.6	34.1	34.4	32.2
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments		55.9	55.6	55.3	54.9	53.4	53.4	51.6	54.0	54.4	55.4	56.0	56.1	55.1	53.0
Optical instruments and lenses		10.3	10.3	10.6	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.8	10.8	11.0	11.1	11.4	11.6	11.7	11.3
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments		27.3	27.1	27.2	27.5	27.3	27.4	27.7	27.7	28.0	28.8	28.7	29.6	31.0	29.5
Ophthalmic goods		19.5	19.6	19.5	19.3	19.1	18.9	20.2	20.5	20.8	21.3	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.0
Photographic apparatus		45.3	45.6	45.9	46.5	45.5	45.7	45.9	45.7	46.3	47.0	47.1	48.1	47.5	45.6
Watches and clocks		25.9	26.3	26.6	26.8	26.6	25.6	29.5	30.3	31.7	33.2	33.9	35.6	37.5	33.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	366.1	378.6	395.3	398.2	391.5	377.6	362.5	375.0	373.9	380.1	389.0	393.2	386.4	414.8	378.1
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware		45.0	46.3	46.0	44.7	41.9	40.4	41.6	41.9	42.6	44.0	45.3	44.8	43.8	40.4
Musical instruments and parts		14.4	14.3	14.3	13.9	13.5	12.8	12.9	13.2	13.5	13.8	14.1	14.5	14.9	13.7
Toys and sporting goods		59.8	70.8	75.2	73.8	70.2	67.2	68.6	67.9	67.6	66.8	67.4	64.5	81.0	69.1
Pens, pencils, and other office supplies		22.5	22.6	22.4	22.4	21.9	21.3	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.5	22.4	22.0	22.3	22.7
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		54.1	56.1	56.7	55.6	54.0	49.6	51.7	49.1	50.5	52.3	54.5	52.2	56.2	50.8
Fabricated plastic products		60.1	60.0	58.7	57.3	55.4	53.9	56.9	57.3	58.8	60.6	60.9	62.2	64.6	56.6
Other manufacturing industries		122.7	125.2	124.9	123.8	120.7	117.3	121.3	122.4	125.6	129.0	128.6	126.2	132.0	124.8

[1] See footnote 1, table A–2. Production and related workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, janitorial, watchman services, products development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e. g., powerplant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

[3] See footnote 2, table A–2.

[4] See footnote 3, table A–2.

See NOTE on p. 346.

TABLE A–4: Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing industries [1]

[1947–49=100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll
1939: Average	66.2	29.9	1949: Average	98.8	97.2	1954: May	100.5	135.1
1940: Average	71.2	34.0	1950: Average	99.6	111.7	June	100.9	136.6
1941: Average	87.9	49.3	1951: Average	106.4	129.8	July	98.7	132.3
1942: Average	103.9	72.2	1952: Average	106.3	136.6	August	100.6	135.1
1943: Average	121.4	99.0	1953: Average	112.0	151.6	September	102.0	138.4
1944: Average	118.1	102.8				October	102.3	139.8
1945: Average	104.0	87.8	1954: January	105.1	140.8	November	102.7	142.7
1946: Average	97.9	81.2	February	104.3	140.8	December	102.6	143.9
1947: Average	103.4	97.7	March	103.6	138.4	1955: January	101.3	.....
1948: Average	102.8	105.1	April	101.9	135.0			

[1] See footnote 1, tables A–2 and A–3.

See NOTE on p. 346.

TABLE A–5: Federal civilian employment by branch and agency group

[In thousands]

Year and month	All branches	Executive [1]				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Department of Defense	Post Office Department	Other agencies		
	Continental United States [2]						
1952: Average	2,420	2,394.0	1,199.2	538.3	656.6	22.6	3.9
1953: Average	2,305	2,279.0	1,130.6	526.5	621.9	22.2	3.9
1953: December	2,480	2,454.6	1,663.5	792.8	598.3	21.7	3.9
1954: January	2,184	2,157.9	1,658.0	804.4	595.5	21.7	3.9
February	2,175	2,149.0	1,048.4	802.2	598.4	21.9	3.9
March	2,173	2,147.2	1,041.4	800.8	605.0	21.8	3.9
April	2,168	2,141.9	1,036.0	802.6	603.3	21.8	3.9
May	2,160	2,134.2	1,028.6	802.4	603.2	21.8	4.0
June	2,164	2,138.1	1,025.2	804.8	608.1	21.9	4.0
July	2,161	2,134.7	1,022.1	807.4	605.2	22.1	3.9
August	2,156	2,130.1	1,020.6	808.7	603.8	22.0	4.0
September	2,141	2,115.1	1,012.6	803.3	599.2	22.0	4.0
October	2,147	2,120.5	1,011.1	801.8	607.6	22.1	4.0
November	2,165	2,138.8	1,011.7	806.2	620.9	22.0	4.0
December	2,434	2,408.3	1,011.9	785.6	610.8	22.0	4.0
	Washington, D. C. [3]						
1952: Average	258.7	237.2	92.9	10.0	134.4	20.8	.7
1953: Average	241.4	220.3	90.4	9.5	120.4	20.3	.7
1953: December	233.7	213.0	88.2	13.3	111.5	19.9	.8
1954: January	228.4	207.7	87.8	9.0	110.9	19.9	.8
February	228.1	207.2	87.4	9.0	110.8	20.1	.8
March	228.0	207.2	87.3	9.1	110.8	20.0	.8
April	227.8	207.0	87.1	9.2	110.7	20.0	.8
May	226.6	205.8	86.4	9.0	110.4	20.0	.8
June	228.7	207.8	87.2	8.9	111.7	20.1	.8
July	227.1	206.2	87.2	8.9	110.1	20.2	.7
August	226.1	205.2	87.0	8.8	109.4	20.2	.7
September	224.5	203.6	86.5	8.7	108.4	20.2	.7
October	223.3	204.4	86.8	8.7	108.9	20.2	.7
November	225.8	205.9	87.0	8.7	110.2	20.2	.7
December	230.8	209.7	87.0	12.9	109.8	20.1	.7

[1] Includes all executive agencies (except Central Intelligence Agency) and Government corporations. Civilian employment in navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and on force-account construction is also included.

[2] Includes the 48 States and the District of Columbia.

[3] Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington standard metropolitan area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).

See NOTE on p. 346.

NOTE.—Beginning with July 1954, approximately 1,200 Howard University and Gallaudet College employees located in the District of Columbia are excluded from Federal Government figures and are included in Service Division. In addition, beginning with November 1954, approximately 700 employees formerly classified as District of Columbia government employees are included in Federal civilian employment, and 400 Federal employees formerly classified outside the Washington Metropolitan area are now in the area.

TABLE A–6: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected States [1]

[In thousands]

State	1954												1953	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1953	1952
Alabama [2]	674.7	672.2	671.6	668.9	653.8	653.6	660.4	661.3	665.4	662.3	662.1	665.6	686.1	679.9	668.6
Arizona	208.8	205.2	202.3	197.5	196.6	198.3	199.0	201.4	202.5	202.3	201.7	202.3	205.3	202.4	192.4
Arkansas	312.3	307.5	307.7	306.4	298.7	298.9	302.5	305.6	307.0	307.0	304.3	302.1	322.1	316.3	319.7
California	3,951.2	3,887.5	3,902.5	3,914.7	3,884.8	3,835.4	3,823.8	3,810.6	3,796.3	3,783.0	3,790.9	3,812.0	3,981.7	3,895.3	3,739.2
Colorado	410.0	408.5	410.0	411.8	409.7	400.4	405.5	394.7	391.5	387.5	389.2	391.4	407.6	412.2	407.8
Connecticut [2]	866.2	853.3	851.5	846.6	843.6	838.2	848.2	843.6	852.1	851.0	857.8	862.8	899.8	879.3	847.6
District of Columbia [2]	502.5	494.0	492.2	491.7	490.7	490.6	492.9	490.1	491.6	490.0	489.1	489.0	504.8	510.1	529.6
Florida [2]	909.3	873.9	843.3	828.0	819.8	817.0	828.4	851.3	888.2	889.6	895.3	893.5	891.7	835.7	796.1
Georgia [2]	923.6	911.8	905.8	896.0	884.6	872.6	884.3	884.7	887.9	886.4	883.6	885.4	912.0	906.2	881.4
Idaho	130.7	132.5	136.7	138.9	137.2	135.5	131.7	129.5	125.2	123.0	121.2	123.4	131.9	134.9	137.0
Illinois	3,398.7	3,328.3	3,321.6	3,323.2	3,290.0	3,267.6	3,307.7	3,298.7	3,303.8	3,289.0	3,298.0	3,319.0	3,439.0	3,424.2	3,318.8
Indiana	1,342.8	1,324.9	1,318.0	1,317.6	1,284.6	1,289.8	1,304.1	1,307.1	1,320.0	1,321.7	1,338.4	1,356.1	1,407.5	1,423.6	1,260.3
Iowa	631.0	627.3	629.8	629.5	623.2	618.8	621.8	615.2	613.2	606.2	603.9	605.9	630.3	633.0	627.4
Kansas	552.6	551.7	552.4	549.6	543.7	544.6	545.9	541.3	538.8	531.1	527.4	526.2	542.6	546.4	540.1
Louisiana	703.7	700.1	697.4	695.1	688.9	687.0	692.2	690.3	692.7	686.3	689.6	689.7	718.3	696.2	669.2
Maine	268.1	264.6	268.3	271.1	276.3	274.7	274.2	265.8	256.2	255.9	257.4	260.2	270.9	274.6	275.6
Maryland	800.9	796.7	798.3	797.2	796.7	789.7	791.2	784.2	784.7	779.9	777.7	779.6	815.3	805.5	784.6
Massachusetts	1,773.5	1,744.6	1,744.8	1,745.8	1,745.7	1,737.0	1,756.0	1,747.1	1,749.8	1,743.0	1,741.4	1,752.5	1,822.0	1,815.6	1,791.1
Michigan	2,379.1	2,323.0	2,257.3	2,194.1	2,217.9	2,238.5	2,286.2	2,287.7	2,307.6	2,306.2	2,315.8	2,346.9	2,459.4	2,455.1	2,275.9
Minnesota	844.4	844.6	847.6	860.2	851.4	845.0	828.5	821.3	812.7	816.5	824.4	834.9	872.6	861.8	835.8
Mississippi [2]	347.6	344.0	343.6	341.3	334.5	332.2	333.1	332.0	334.7	331.5	328.3	328.1	345.0	341.5	335.9
Missouri	1,258.6	1,232.5	1,229.5	1,230.1	1,223.0	1,227.5	1,234.0	1,236.5	1,244.6	1,237.8	1,240.9	1,250.0	1,299.7	1,284.3	1,269.4
Montana	153.0	154.3	150.9	152.0	159.2	158.8	158.6	153.3	149.6	146.9	145.7	146.9	155.8	154.4	153.2
Nebraska [2]	351.3	348.8	351.8	349.8	346.9	347.4	348.9	344.8	340.3	335.6	333.8	335.3	350.4	348.2	342.3
Nevada	73.8	73.2	74.8	76.4	76.9	76.6	75.2	72.9	71.4	69.8	69.6	69.2	71.1	71.1	65.7
New Hampshire	175.4	173.3	173.8	176.3	179.1	177.8	176.4	170.0	169.6	169.9	169.5	170.1	174.6	175.8	174.0
New Jersey	1,783.7	1,772.1	1,778.0	1,785.2	1,775.7	1,770.6	1,778.1	1,767.7	1,774.9	1,774.0	1,772.0	1,773.6	1,841.0	1,834.2	1,793.2
New Mexico	179.7	177.6	177.6	177.3	175.4	175.0	174.6	172.8	171.2	169.9	169.2	170.1	177.7	178.1	170.2
New York	5,950.3	5,885.7	5,887.2	5,866.9	5,833.7	5,797.4	5,800.9	5,790.8	5,820.2	5,814.6	5,815.7	5,846.4	6,090.2	5,960.9	5,866.8
North Carolina	1,024.0	1,012.5	1,013.2	1,003.9	986.5	971.1	977.1	975.9	984.6	985.1	986.7	991.0	1,028.1	1,010.7	992.0
North Dakota	-------	111.7	113.5	113.7	113.4	113.2	112.7	111.4	108.1	106.6	106.6	107.3	112.6	111.2	110.9
Ohio	2,998.5	2,932.8	2,924.0	2,923.9	2,877.2	2,872.2	2,920.8	2,917.5	2,931.9	2,933.6	2,952.6	2,980.4	3,079.1	3,063.1	2,959.4
Oklahoma [2]	546.2	540.7	538.0	537.5	533.5	537.6	539.2	535.0	535.3	529.6	525.9	526.3	546.0	539.0	527.1
Oregon	458.9	461.3	471.1	483.0	456.0	439.5	458.7	451.7	444.3	433.7	425.5	426.7	450.7	465.8	465.2
Pennsylvania	3,656.6	3,622.0	3,615.0	3,590.1	3,572.8	3,574.2	3,595.0	3,585.3	3,634.1	3,638.1	3,661.4	3,689.0	3,866.5	3,859.5	3,767.2
Rhode Island	299.7	297.4	295.2	290.0	285.1	279.9	282.0	279.3	282.3	283.7	282.9	284.8	297.1	302.5	303.7
South Carolina	519.8	515.0	513.3	511.9	505.1	500.4	505.4	506.0	512.6	509.4	509.7	511.6	526.5	532.5	532.4
South Dakota [2]	121.2	121.6	123.5	123.6	123.2	121.9	122.1	119.9	119.0	116.6	116.1	116.6	122.8	121.0	118.8
Tennessee	842.6	828.8	825.8	826.3	818.6	807.5	817.4	816.2	189.2	815.5	812.0	820.6	845.0	829.9	805.3
Texas	2,307.6	2,271.6	2,260.7	2,261.4	2,248.3	2,242.3	2,245.2	2,223.0	2,220.6	2,209.5	2,207.1	2,216.8	2,277.9	2,242.0	2,201.6
Utah	217.8	214.9	217.8	218.2	210.3	207.7	205.6	205.2	203.7	201.9	201.0	203.6	215.3	216.5	214.0
Vermont	100.7	100.1	101.2	101.6	102.2	101.3	102.4	100.1	100.9	100.0	99.9	100.0	104.3	103.7	99.6
Virginia [2]	910.8	897.8	896.2	888.5	877.5	873.8	876.5	874.1	872.7	869.1	869.7	874.4	911.5	900.2	891.3
Washington [2]	736.1	736.7	750.7	753.2	718.1	716.9	735.7	728.7	717.9	707.0	698.2	687.3	727.5	736.0	733.0
West Virginia	475.8	471.5	470.4	470.4	467.4	464.0	469.6	471.6	473.9	477.9	481.1	486.8	508.3	507.3	520.5
Wisconsin	1,062.8	1,057.0	1,061.9	1,074.5	1,066.1	1,075.4	1,055.3	1,045.5	1,042.0	1,036.8	1,042.8	1,050.7	1,085.2	1,092.3	1,076.2
Wyoming	82.4	83.6	86.5	87.2	89.6	88.7	87.6	83.2	79.7	78.8	79.6	81.2	86.3	87.5	85.9

[1] Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data. See table A–7 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

[2] Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

TABLE A–7: Employees in manufacturing industries, by State [1]

[In thousands]

State	1954												1953	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1953	1952
Alabama [2]	225.7	226.8	227.3	226.8	222.0	220.6	223.8	223.3	226.2	228.0	228.4	229.4	232.1	234.9	226.4
Arizona	28.1	28.1	27.4	26.5	25.7	26.9	26.4	26.2	26.1	25.7	25.6	25.2	25.5	27.9	27.7
Arkansas	78.5	78.4	79.1	78.9	77.3	77.5	79.2	80.6	80.4	80.5	79.8	79.9	82.6	82.7	82.2
California	1,031.9	1,045.3	1,061.9	1,086.7	1,083.0	1,037.1	1,022.3	1,020.7	1,019.9	1,018.4	1,019.2	1,022.6	1,032.1	1,053.7	993.6
Colorado	64.0	66.2	67.3	66.0	64.1	62.8	62.8	61.1	60.9	61.1	61.8	62.7	66.5	68.0	67.2
Connecticut [2]	411.6	410.9	410.5	408.0	407.0	401.5	414.3	416.2	424.8	431.8	440.2	445.0	453.2	458.0	439.0
Delaware	54.1	54.1	55.6	58.9	60.0	56.4	57.8	57.3	56.7	57.5	57.9	57.7	58.4	62.1	59.2
District of Columbia [2]	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.4	16.2	16.0	16.3	16.2	16.1	16.7	16.6	16.8	17.1	17.4	17.3
Florida [2]	137.8	134.8	135.2	121.9	119.6	118.6	122.8	128.1	132.0	132.4	134.6	134.3	131.9	122.4	115.0
Georgia [2]	314.6	315.9	313.4	309.9	306.2	296.4	304.6	305.3	307.7	309.3	309.6	309.6	313.3	318.1	308.2
Idaho	22.4	24.8	26.4	27.8	27.4	26.1	24.6	22.9	20.6	19.7	19.2	20.0	22.1	23.7	23.3
Illinois	1,216.2	1,210.8	1,207.1	1,211.7	1,201.0	1,180.8	1,211.2	1,207.2	1,220.0	1,235.0	1,243.9	1,253.6	1,269.9	1,326.1	1,258.8
Indiana	579.6	576.3	572.3	575.6	550.3	554.1	567.5	571.2	583.1	595.1	610.3	621.3	636.6	674.2	618.1
Iowa	162.3	160.3	161.2	162.1	163.4	159.8	161.2	158.4	159.0	159.7	159.7	160.6	164.5	172.5	171.0
Kansas	134.6	136.0	135.1	131.6	131.9	131.9	132.7	131.2	131.5	131.7	131.3	130.2	129.3	137.9	135.7
Kentucky [2]	.....	151.2	150.6	149.7	148.1	145.4	147.0	146.6	147.7	150.7	153.3	157.2	160.9	159.8	148.3
Louisiana	160.3	166.8	163.5	158.6	156.8	153.6	155.2	154.0	153.9	154.3	158.8	160.7	166.5	162.1	150.4
Maine	101.1	101.4	103.8	105.5	109.6	107.5	108.2	102.6	97.9	100.6	103.4	104.5	105.2	114.1	115.5
Maryland	244.2	247.5	252.9	254.0	259.1	252.6	250.8	247.0	247.6	249.1	251.4	254.9	258.9	268.9	257.3
Massachusetts	662.4	661.5	662.3	661.7	664.2	654.1	665.4	663.0	674.0	687.5	692.6	696.5	712.9	737.9	21.9
Michigan	1,101.8	1,073.1	1,099.6	951.8	991.6	1,009.5	1,044.3	1,051.2	1,073.4	1,088.9	1,102.9	1,129.4	1,168.3	1,219.4	1,096.9
Minnesota	205.4	207.6	207.9	222.8	215.9	215.6	207.8	206.3	208.1	212.4	215.8	219.5	222.5	225.4	213.9
Mississippi [2]	96.2	97.2	97.4	96.9	96.4	95.4	95.6	94.3	96.1	95.2	94.2	93.1	95.4	98.6	95.3
Missouri	372.6	370.1	367.3	369.9	373.7	376.0	377.7	379.2	386.7	391.9	397.4	401.1	403.9	414.3	389.8
Montana	17.9	19.0	16.4	16.2	19.0	19.2	18.7	17.2	16.4	16.2	16.3	16.6	18.0	18.4	18.0
Nebraska [2]	57.8	58.1	59.8	58.5	58.1	58.6	59.3	58.2	56.9	57.1	57.1	57.9	59.9	61.0	59.6
Nevada	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.2
New Hampshire	79.4	79.0	77.7	78.9	79.7	78.1	78.9	77.1	78.2	80.2	80.4	80.6	80.2	82.4	81.2
New Jersey	764.2	767.7	770.1	776.7	771.6	762.2	771.2	767.5	779.1	800.9	804.0	806.3	818.4	844.8	822.8
New Mexico	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.4	16.4	16.2	15.9	15.7	15.6	15.5	15.4	15.8	16.4	15.6
New York	1,859.8	1,878.4	1,883.9	1,876.7	1,862.3	1,815.4	1,832.3	1,838.7	1,879.3	1,937.1	1,942.7	1,947.6	1,904.9	2,016.6	1,955.4
North Carolina	445.0	447.2	450.0	445.7	437.1	422.2	423.5	421.3	427.0	431.0	433.9	437.0	447.9	449.4	435.0
North Dakota	.....	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.4
Ohio	1,285.5	1,278.3	1,272.6	1,273.0	1,245.4	1,239.0	1,283.0	1,284.7	1,301.0	1,323.5	1,340.2	1,356.6	1,370.0	1,421.4	1,335.2
Oklahoma [2]	84.1	84.7	84.4	83.2	83.8	84.4	83.6	82.5	82.9	82.7	82.2	82.0	84.3	85.0	80.2
Oregon	134.8	142.0	147.1	155.1	133.3	119.8	140.7	136.8	131.6	127.3	121.8	120.3	128.6	143.5	145.5
Pennsylvania	1,427.4	1,428.8	1,426.2	1,418.4	1,420.3	1,422.9	1,428.6	1,436.8	1,468.6	1,496.4	1,512.6	1,529.5	1,560.1	1,619.3	1,531.0
Rhode Island	132.0	132.7	132.2	128.7	127.3	122.9	124.8	122.8	124.7	128.3	130.4	131.5	136.4	145.6	144.9
South Carolina	222.7	223.0	250.5	220.7	219.4	213.5	216.4	216.2	218.5	218.8	218.4	219.4	221.5	225.7	220.1
South Dakota	12.1	12.4	12.1	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.9	11.5	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.7	12.0	12.0
Tennessee	275.4	274.2	273.5	276.9	275.2	273.3	272.4	272.9	273.9	275.6	275.4	280.9	284.1	291.4	274.9
Texas	426.2	427.8	428.0	428.0	427.8	426.0	425.0	421.7	421.7	423.3	423.5	428.2	429.4	437.8	424.3
Utah	31.6	32.3	33.8	35.5	31.7	32.3	30.2	29.8	29.4	29.3	29.1	29.5	31.4	32.4	30.8
Vermont	35.9	36.2	36.3	36.6	36.7	36.0	37.5	36.9	38.6	38.6	38.7	38.3	39.3	40.5	38.3
Virginia [2]	245.5	246.9	247.8	245.7	242.1	237.6	237.9	237.1	236.7	239.5	242.2	245.2	251.4	256.4	248.6
Washington [2]	190.3	193.7	203.5	204.9	175.5	174.4	197.2	193.3	189.2	185.8	180.4	177.5	185.3	195.8	191.6
West Virginia	124.7	126.1	125.8	126.1	125.6	122.8	125.7	124.7	124.7	126.7	128.3	130.7	133.9	136.0	134.6
Wisconsin	420.4	423.1	424.7	437.5	437.4	446.5	427.6	424.4	426.4	434.2	439.5	442.3	446.4	472.2	466.7
Wyoming	7.0	7.2	7.5	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.3	6.8	6.6	6.3

[1] Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data.

[2] Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

Cooperating State Agencies

Alabama—Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 4.
Arizona—Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.
Arkansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.
California—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 1.
Colorado—U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Denver 2.
Connecticut—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Hartford 15.
Delaware—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Pennsylvania.
District of Columbia—U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 25.
Florida—Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
Georgia—Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.
Idaho—Employment Security Agency, Boise.
Illinois—State Employment Service and Division of Unemployment Compensation, Department of Labor, Chicago 54.
Indiana—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 9.
Iowa—Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 8.
Kansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Topeka.
Kentucky—Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
Louisiana—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
Maine—Employment Security Commission, Augusta.
Maryland—Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.
Massachusetts—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 8.
Michigan—Employment Security Commission, Detroit 2.
Minnesota—Department of Employment Security, St. Paul 1.
Mississippi—Employment Security Commission, Jackson.
Missouri—Division of Employment Security, Jefferson City.
Montana—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.
Nebraska—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.
Nevada—Employment Security Department, Carson City.
New Hampshire—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Concord.
New Jersey—Bureau of Statistics and Records, Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 10.
New Mexico—Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
New York—Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Employment, State Department of Labor, 1440 Broadway, New York 18.
North Carolina—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor, Raleigh.
North Dakota—Unemployment Compensation Division, Workmen's Compensation Bureau, Bismark.
Ohio—Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 16.
Oklahoma—Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.
Oregon—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Salem.
Pennsylvania—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1 (mfg.); Bureau of Research and Information, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (nonmfg.).
Rhode Island—Division of Statistics and Census, Department of Labor, Providence 3.
South Carolina—Employment Security Commission, Columbia 1.
South Dakota—Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.
Tennessee—Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.
Texas—Employment Commission, Austin 19.
Utah—Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 10.
Vermont—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.
Virginia—Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 14.
Washington—Employment Security Department, Olympia.
West Virginia—Department of Employment Security, Charleston 5.
Wisconsin—Statistical Department, Industrial Commission, Madison 3.
Wyoming—Employment Security Commission, Casper.

TABLE A–8: Insured unemployment under State unemployment insurance programs,[1] by geographic division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1954												1953	1952
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Dec.
Continental United States	1,666.2	1,463.3	1,465.8	1,580.4	1,691.7	1,861.9	1,924.0	2,070.4	2,181.6	2,174.8	2,169.3	2,033.8	1,508.9	891.5
New England	128.9	116.1	117.5	128.9	130.6	143.5	147.7	168.3	172.8	160.9	161.2	153.8	118.7	71.1
Maine	12.4	11.0	8.2	8.3	9.2	9.9	11.1	16.6	18.1	13.7	14.4	14.9	13.8	7.9
New Hampshire	8.0	8.2	9.8	10.8	9.2	9.8	10.6	13.7	12.3	9.7	9.4	10.2	9.3	4.9
Vermont	4.0	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.6	4.3	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.8	2.7	1.7
Massachusetts	64.5	56.9	56.7	60.8	58.5	64.7	68.6	75.2	78.4	76.1	78.3	75.7	60.3	38.8
Rhode Island	13.6	12.0	13.5	19.0	18.7	21.2	22.1	26.7	28.3	28.0	27.2	24.5	17.3	10.1
Connecticut	26.4	24.6	26.2	27.1	32.1	35.3	31.7	31.8	32.2	30.0	28.3	24.7	15.6	7.7
Middle Atlantic	501.5	445.4	445.8	459.1	494.5	578.9	609.7	623.2	622.0	589.4	575.6	563.9	430.1	280.8
New York	230.2	194.1	184.5	184.5	196.2	254.7	279.3	275.8	277.3	261.7	264.5	265.1	209.9	158.0
New Jersey	78.7	71.3	70.8	69.7	76.3	86.6	89.1	94.9	91.9	87.9	89.0	91.0	65.8	40.4
Pennsylvania	192.6	180.0	190.5	204.9	222.0	234.6	241.3	252.5	252.8	239.8	222.1	207.8	154.4	82.4
East North Central	329.8	311.4	360.9	424.1	428.9	431.9	426.4	465.7	466.7	480.4	472.8	426.1	318.1	124.9
Ohio	87.2	77.7	79.2	87.2	91.7	95.0	97.3	105.3	113.5	116.2	109.3	99.0	72.2	25.6
Indiana	36.0	32.6	34.6	40.9	50.0	48.4	51.0	56.8	64.1	67.0	65.8	60.4	40.7	16.3
Illinois	101.6	95.0	101.9	113.0	133.9	148.1	161.4	168.0	153.3	124.5	126.9	117.8	88.2	45.7
Michigan	72.1	80.3	121.6	159.1	131.0	115.6	89.2	103.9	118.9	129.9	127.8	107.0	83.3	25.0
Wisconsin	32.9	25.8	23.6	23.9	22.3	24.8	27.5	31.7	36.9	42.8	42.5	41.9	33.7	12.3
West North Central	98.4	78.2	70.8	69.1	71.9	77.5	84.2	103.0	123.1	130.3	127.8	119.7	81.9	45.7
Minnesota	29.6	20.2	16.0	15.4	18.0	20.0	23.0	31.6	40.4	41.1	35.3	33.5	19.8	12.7
Iowa	8.4	5.7	5.3	5.3	6.5	7.3	8.1	9.6	12.1	15.6	17.1	16.2	10.1	4.5
Missouri	39.7	39.4	30.5	38.6	36.5	38.9	41.2	46.6	47.6	43.2	42.0	40.2	32.9	17.6
North Dakota	3.7	1.5	.4	.3	.3	.4	.6	1.3	3.6	5.1	5.4	4.2	2.4	2.3
South Dakota	1.8	.8	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5	.9	1.9	3.0	3.3	2.7	1.4	1.0
Nebraska	4.7	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.8	5.6	7.7	8.9	7.6	4.3	2.7
Kansas	10.5	8.0	7.2	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.9	9.2	11.9	14.6	15.8	15.3	11.0	5.0
South Atlantic	168.2	147.4	154.4	176.0	205.2	236.1	237.7	241.6	237.9	224.9	221.5	213.6	148.3	84.6
Delaware	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.0	2.8	3.3	4.0	4.5	4.6	4.0	3.0	1.3
Maryland	23.1	20.1	20.5	24.5	28.6	31.8	32.3	33.6	32.0	26.8	27.5	24.8	16.5	9.7
District of Columbia	5.0	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.6	6.6	7.6	7.5	6.3	4.4	2.3
Virginia	14.3	12.0	12.9	15.4	20.1	26.5	30.5	23.8	21.6	23.0	22.4	21.6	14.3	6.9
West Virginia	28.9	27.4	29.4	33.2	36.7	40.1	43.3	46.6	47.2	41.4	36.3	32.5	20.8	13.3
North Carolina	36.2	29.3	28.6	32.1	38.3	51.5	52.3	58.8	59.1	54.5	54.1	54.6	36.6	20.0
South Carolina	15.5	14.4	14.1	14.9	17.1	19.7	18.9	20.7	21.0	20.8	21.1	22.4	15.9	8.1
Georgia	27.0	22.0	22.1	24.8	30.1	34.0	34.2	33.8	32.8	31.9	33.7	34.0	25.2	13.3
Florida	14.9	14.9	19.7	23.8	26.0	24.4	18.2	15.4	13.6	14.4	14.3	13.4	11.8	9.7
East South Central	118.3	108.1	105.1	110.3	127.7	141.9	150.5	156.9	159.8	154.4	151.5	139.7	103.2	61.0
Kentucky	36.3	34.4	34.9	37.2	42.9	44.6	49.2	53.9	52.8	49.7	45.3	40.3	30.9	14.9
Tennessee	43.3	39.1	37.4	37.7	42.1	48.7	52.1	54.9	57.0	54.9	56.3	52.6	36.9	21.7
Alabama	23.9	23.1	22.6	24.6	29.0	31.3	31.7	30.3	31.6	30.4	28.9	26.9	21.3	15.2
Mississippi	14.8	11.5	10.2	10.8	13.7	17.3	17.5	17.8	18.4	19.4	21.0	19.9	14.1	9.2
West South Central	77.6	64.4	60.0	62.1	71.8	79.0	83.8	93.5	101.9	106.5	107.9	94.1	64.8	44.6
Arkansas	15.4	12.1	10.4	10.7	13.3	15.1	15.3	18.3	20.4	20.5	22.1	19.8	13.1	10.5
Louisiana	19.8	16.7	15.5	16.2	19.2	22.0	22.4	23.1	24.4	26.0	25.0	22.2	13.9	12.2
Oklahoma	13.9	11.5	10.5	10.9	12.2	12.4	13.1	14.9	16.2	17.7	18.8	17.0	12.4	9.2
Texas	28.5	24.1	23.6	24.3	27.1	29.5	33.0	37.2	40.9	42.3	42.0	35.1	25.4	12.7
Mountain	32.9	23.1	18.3	20.0	21.5	23.7	25.7	33.3	47.4	57.7	60.0	51.6	33.9	19.4
Montana	3.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.4	2.0	3.3	5.9	7.2	8.4	6.9	3.2	2.3
Idaho	6.7	3.7	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.5	3.8	6.7	9.7	11.8	11.0	7.9	5.2
Wyoming	1.8	1.0	.7	.6	.8	1.3	1.2	2.1	3.1	3.9	3.7	2.2	1.1	.7
Colorado	4.5	3.4	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.8	3.8	5.5	8.0	10.1	9.2	7.8	5.0	1.8
New Mexico	3.9	2.8	2.4	2.8	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.8	5.9	6.5	6.5	5.7	4.4	1.8
Arizona	4.6	4.2	4.3	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.9	6.7	7.0	6.5	6.0	4.6	2.5
Utah	4.9	3.5	2.7	3.3	4.1	4.4	4.9	6.0	7.8	9.4	10.0	8.7	5.2	2.9
Nevada	2.7	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.3	2.5	1.2
Pacific	230.5	169.3	132.6	130.6	139.6	152.1	158.0	185.2	229.9	270.6	291.5	271.3	209.9	189.8
Washington	46.2	36.1	26.5	24.9	25.9	23.0	18.2	23.7	33.9	47.6	63.4	66.1	49.4	38.6
Oregon	27.3	20.6	14.4	13.1	14.4	15.8	11.8	15.0	22.9	32.5	42.3	43.9	35.2	24.4
California	137.0	112.6	91.7	92.6	99.3	113.3	128.0	146.5	173.1	190.5	185.8	161.3	124.3	96.8

[1] Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. For a technical description of this series, see the April 1950 Monthly Labor Review (p. 382). Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

B: Labor Turnover

TABLE B–1: Monthly labor turnover rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries, by class of turnover [1]

Class of turnover and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total separation†												
1939	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5
1947	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.0	3.7
1948	4.2	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.4
1953	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.0
1954	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	[3] 3.0
Quit												
1939 [2]	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7
1947	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.3
1948	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7
1951	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7
1953	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.1
1954	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.0	[3] .9
Discharge												
1939	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
1947	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1948	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1949	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3
1953	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2
1954	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	[3] .2
Layoff												
1939	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7
1947	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9
1948	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3
1951	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.8
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0
1953	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.8
1954	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	[3] 1.7
Miscellaneous, including military												
1947	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1948	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1952	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1953	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1954	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	.1	[3] .2
Total accession												
1939	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	2.8
1947	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.8	3.6
1948	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0
1951	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3
1953	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.1
1954	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	[3] 2.7

[1] Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment and payroll reports, for the following reasons:

(1) Accessions and separations are computed for the entire calendar month; the employment and payroll reports, for the most part, refer to a 1-week pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

(2) The turnover sample is not so large as that of the employment and payroll sample and includes proportionately fewer small plants; certain industries are not covered. The major industries excluded are: printing, publishing, and allied industries; canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and seafoods, women's, misses', and children's outerwear, and fertilizers.

(3) Plants are not included in the turnover computations in months when work stoppages are in progress; the influence of such stoppage is reflected, however, in the employment and payroll figures. Prior to 1943, rates relate to production workers only.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Prior to 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

† Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total because of rounding.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Measurement of Labor Turnover, which appeared in the May 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE B–2: Monthly labor turnover rates (per 100 employees) in selected groups and industries [1]

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc. incl. military			
	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954
Manufacturing												
All manufacturing	3.0	3.0	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.2	1.7	1.6	0.2	0.1	2.7	3.3
Durable goods [2]	3.1	2.9	.8	.9	.2	.2	1.8	1.6	.2	.2	3.0	3.7
Nondurable goods [2]	2.7	3.0	.9	1.1	.1	.2	1.5	1.6	.1	.1	2.0	2.6
Ordnance and accessories	2.8	1.6	.7	.7	.1	.1	1.8	.7	.1	.2	1.8	1.9
Food and kindred products	4.2	4.8	.8	1.2	.2	.2	3.1	3.2	.1	.1	1.9	3.2
Meat products	4.0	4.6	.6	.9	.2	.3	3.1	3.2	.1	.2	3.1	4.8
Grain-mill products	2.6	3.2	.5	.9	.6	.4	1.4	1.8	.2	.2	1.5	1.9
Bakery products	3.4	3.3	1.0	1.6	.2	.2	2.1	1.4	.1	.1	1.1	1.9
Beverages:												
Malt liquors	3.0	5.0	.3	.3	(*)	.1	2.5	4.5	.1	.2	1.4	1.9
Tobacco manufactures	1.8	1.6	.9	1.0	.1	.2	.7	.3	.1	.1	.6	1.2
Cigarettes	1.1	1.1	.9	.7	.1	.2	(*)	.1	.1	.1	.6	.9
Cigars	2.6	2.1	1.0	1.4	.1	.1	1.3	.4	.1	.1	.7	1.6
Tobacco and snuff	.4	1.1	.1	.6	.1	.1	(*)	.1	.2	.3	.2	.6
Textile-mill products	3.2	2.9	1.1	1.2	.2	.2	1.7	1.3	.1	.1	2.2	3.2
Yarn and thread mills	2.3	2.6	1.3	1.2	.2	.3	.8	1.0	.1	.1	3.0	3.6
Broad-woven fabric mills	2.3	2.5	1.0	1.3	.2	.2	.9	.8	.1	.2	2.1	3.1
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	2.1	2.3	1.0	1.3	.2	.3	.7	.6	.2	.2	1.9	3.0
Woolen and worsted	4.9	5.2	.8	.9	.2	.1	3.9	4.0	.1	.1	4.4	4.7
Knitting mills	3.8	3.5	1.3	1.3	.1	.2	2.2	1.8	.1	.1	1.9	2.9
Full-fashioned hosiery	2.5	2.9	1.3	1.2	.1	.2	1.0	1.5	.1	.1	1.3	1.9
Seamless hosiery	2.9	2.5	1.3	1.3	.2	.2	1.2	.8	.2	.2	2.3	3.5
Knit underwear	4.2	4.4	1.6	1.4	(*)	.1	2.6	2.8	(*)	(*)	1.6	1.9
Dyeing and finishing textiles	3.4	2.5	.9	.9	.5	.3	1.8	1.2	.2	.2	2.1	3.6
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	3.1	3.8	.6	.6	.1	.2	2.0	2.9	.4	.3	2.0	1.8
Apparel and other finished textile products	2.8	4.7	1.7	1.8	(*)	.1	.9	2.6	.1	.1	3.8	3.4
Men's and boys' suits and coats	1.9	8.1	1.1	1.1	(*)	.1	.5	6.5	.2	.3	8.1	5.0
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	3.2	4.0	2.0	1.9	(*)	.1	1.2	2.0	(*)	(*)	2.0	2.7
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	5.0	4.4	1.2	1.8	.3	.3	3.2	2.2	.2	.1	2.4	3.1
Logging camps and contractors	8.6	7.0	1.4	3.5	.7	.5	6.2	2.8	.4	.1	3.1	6.5
Sawmills and planing mills	5.2	3.7	1.4	1.7	.3	.3	3.4	1.7	.2	.1	1.9	2.8
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	1.4	1.6	.8	1.1	.2	.2	.4	.3	.1	.2	1.3	1.9
Furniture and fixtures	3.1	3.9	.9	1.2	.2	.3	1.8	2.3	.1	.2	2.5	2.1
Household furniture	3.2	4.4	.9	1.3	.3	.3	2.0	2.7	.1	.2	2.4	2.0
Other furniture and fixtures	2.9	2.6	.9	.9	.2	.3	1.4	1.3	.3	.3	2.8	2.4
Paper and allied products	2.1	2.1	.8	.9	.2	.2	1.0	.8	.1	.1	1.2	2.0
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	1.6	1.4	.6	.6	.1	.1	.7	.5	.1	.1	1.0	1.1
Paperboard containers and boxes	2.7	2.3	1.3	1.1	.3	.3	1.0	.7	.1	.2	1.4	2.4
Chemicals and allied products	1.2	1.4	.4	.5	.1	.1	.5	.7	.2	.1	1.3	1.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.8	1.6	.5	.7	.1	.1	.9	.7	.2	.1	1.2	1.2
Industrial organic chemicals	1.0	1.1	.3	.3	.1	(*)	.5	.7	.1	.1	1.2	1.0
Synthetic fibers	1.2	1.7	.2	.2	(*)	(*)	.9	1.3	.1	.1	1.3	1.6
Drugs and medicines	1.0	1.3	.6	.6	(*)	.1	.2	.5	.2	.1	.8	.6
Paints, pigments, and fillers	1.3	1.3	.5	.6	.1	.1	.5	.4	.2	.1	.7	1.0
Products of petroleum and coal	1.2	.8	.3	.3	(*)	.1	.6	.3	.2	.1	.4	.4
Petroleum refining	.7	.5	.2	.2	(*)	(*)	.3	.1	.2	.1	.3	.3
Rubber products	1.8	1.9	.6	.7	.1	.1	.9	.9	.2	.2	2.3	3.1
Tires and inner tubes	1.1	1.3	.3	.5	.1	.1	.5	.5	.2	.2	2.0	2.4
Rubber footwear	2.3	2.4	1.3	1.8	.1	.1	.7	.2	.1	.3	1.8	3.1
Other rubber products	2.3	2.3	.6	.7	.2	.2	1.3	1.3	.2	.1	2.7	3.8
Leather and leather products	2.5	2.6	1.3	1.4	.2	.2	.9	.9	.1	.1	3.0	3.2
Leather	1.6	1.8	.5	.6	.1	.2	.8	.9	.1	.1	1.3	1.9
Footwear (except rubber)	2.6	2.7	1.4	1.5	.2	.2	1.0	.9	.1	.1	3.3	3.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	2.1	2.1	.5	.6	.1	.1	1.3	1.3	.3	.1	1.7	2.4
Glass and glass products	2.3	3.3	.4	.5	.1	.1	1.5	2.6	.3	.1	2.0	3.3
Cement, hydraulic	1.1	1.4	.5	.5	.1	.3	.2	.5	.3	.1	.5	1.0
Structural clay products	3.5	1.9	.8	.7	.1	.1	2.3	.8	.3	.2	2.3	1.8
Pottery and related products	2.2	1.7	.6	.9	.1	.2	1.5	.5	(*)	.1	.9	2.1
Primary metal industries	2.2	2.0	.5	.5	.2	.1	1.3	1.1	.2	.2	2.4	3.0
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	2.1	1.5	.4	.4	.1	(*)	1.5	.5	.2	.2	1.7	2.3
Iron and steel foundries	2.4	2.8	.7	.7	.3	.2	1.2	1.8	.2	.1	4.5	3.3
Gray-iron foundries	2.5	2.5	.8	.7	.4	.2	1.1	1.4	.2	.1	4.7	3.9
Malleable-iron foundries	2.0	1.8	.8	1.0	.3	.2	.8	.5	.1	.1	4.2	4.9
Steel foundries	2.5	3.7	.5	.6	.2	.1	1.7	2.8	.2	.2	4.3	1.8
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	1.3	1.6	.6	.9	.1	.1	.3	.5	.2	.1	1.2	1.4
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	.9	1.0	.3	.4	.1	.1	.3	.3	.2	.2	.8	2.0
Nonferrous foundries	4.3	3.0	1.0	1.0	.4	.4	2.6	1.5	.2	.1	3.4	6.7
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings	2.8	2.4	.7	.3	.1	.1	1.8	1.8	.2	.1	3.8	5.5

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE B–2: Monthly labor turnover rates (per 100 employees) in selected groups and industries [1]—Continued

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc. incl. military			
	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954
Manufacturing—Continued												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	3.4	3.4	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.2	2.1	2.0	0.3	0.2	3.1	4.6
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	2.7	2.0	1.1	.9	.2	.2	1.3	.8	.1	.1	3.2	3.6
Cutlery and edge tools	(2)	1.3	(2)	.5	(2)	.1	(2)	.5	(2)	.1	(2)	2.6
Handtools	1.6	1.7	.4	.5	.1	.1	.9	.9	.1	.2	3.1	2.5
Hardware	3.3	2.3	1.6	1.2	.2	.2	1.4	.7	.1	.2	3.5	4.3
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	4.9	5.2	1.0	1.1	.4	.3	3.3	3.6	.3	.1	1.9	4.0
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	2.5	2.8	1.0	1.3	.5	.5	.9	.8	.1	.2	2.0	4.6
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	6.9	7.1	.9	1.0	.3	.2	5.2	5.7	.6	.2	1.8	3.4
Fabricated structural metal products	3.3	3.9	.7	.7	.2	.2	2.4	2.9	.1	.1	1.7	1.9
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	3.7	3.3	.8	.9	.1	.2	2.3	1.8	.4	.3	4.2	7.1
Machinery (except electrical)	2.2	2.2	.6	.7	.1	.2	1.2	1.2	.2	.2	2.2	2.5
Engines and turbines	2.0	2.9	.8	.7	.1	.1	.9	1.9	.2	.2	3.1	2.6
Agricultural machinery and tractors	1.4	1.6	.6	.4	.1	.1	.4	.7	.2	.3	4.6	5.3
Construction and mining machinery	1.7	2.5	.7	.6	.1	.1	.6	1.6	.2	.1	2.2	1.5
Metalworking machinery	2.2	2.3	.6	.7	.1	.1	1.1	1.3	.3	.1	1.6	1.8
Machine tools	1.8	2.4	.6	.5	.1	.1	.7	1.6	.4	.1	1.5	1.5
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	1.8	2.0	.6	1.2	.1	.1	.9	.6	.2	.1	1.2	1.4
Machine-tool accessories	3.6	2.4	.8	.9	.1	.2	2.6	1.1	.1	.2	2.4	3.1
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	1.5	1.7	.5	.6	.1	.2	.6	.8	.2	.1	1.3	1.9
General industrial machinery	2.7	2.7	.7	.7	.1	.1	1.6	1.6	.2	.2	1.6	1.9
Office and store machines and devices	1.2	2.0	.8	.8	.1	.1	.2	.9	.1	.1	2.4	2.5
Service-industry and household machines	5.8	2.8	.7	.7	.1	.4	4.6	1.3	.3	.3	2.8	3.6
Miscellaneous machinery parts	1.9	2.0	.6	.7	.2	.2	.8	.9	.2	.2	2.2	2.2
Electrical machinery	3.0	2.5	1.0	1.1	.2	.2	1.6	1.1	.2	.2	2.5	2.6
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	2.2	1.7	.8	.7	.1	.1	1.1	.8	.1	.2	2.5	1.8
Communication equipment	3.1	2.9	1.4	1.4	.2	.2	1.3	1.0	.2	.2	2.5	2.9
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	3.5	3.7	1.2	1.6	.2	.3	1.8	1.5	.2	.3	2.6	3.2
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	1.8	1.2	1.1	.7	.1	.1	.1	.2	.5	.3	2.6	1.5
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	4.5	3.2	.7	.9	.1	.1	3.4	2.0	.3	.2	2.5	2.8
Transportation equipment	3.5	3.1	1.0	.9	.2	.2	1.9	1.8	.4	.2	5.6	6.9
Automobiles	3.8	2.8	1.2	.7	.3	.1	1.7	1.5	.6	.4	8.2	10.9
Aircraft and parts	1.4	1.9	.8	.9	.1	.1	.4	.7	.2	.2	2.1	2.2
Aircraft	1.3	1.7	.8	1.0	.1	.1	.3	.4	.1	.1	2.2	2.3
Aircraft engines and parts	1.4	2.3	.6	.7	.1	.1	.5	1.3	.1	.1	2.2	1.6
Aircraft propellers and parts	1.8	4.5	.6	.7	.1	.1	.6	3.6	.5	.1	.8	.7
Other aircraft parts and equipment	3.2	2.3	.9	.9	.2	.3	1.9	.9	.1	.1	1.8	2.9
Ship and boat building and repairing	(2)	11.0	(2)	2.0	(2)	.4	(2)	8.5	(2)	.2	(2)	11.3
Railroad equipment	8.8	8.0	.8	1.1	.3	.2	7.1	6.2	.5	.5	9.1	10.6
Locomotives and parts	3.3	6.7	.3	.2	.1	.1	2.0	5.6	.8	.9	7.2	8.3
Railroad and street cars	11.1	8.5	1.0	1.4	.4	.3	9.1	6.4	.4	.3	9.9	11.5
Other transportation equipment	14.9	10.1	.2	.7	(4)	.1	14.7	9.3	(4)	.1	.6	.5
Instruments and related products	1.9	1.7	.7	.5	.1	.1	.9	.8	.2	.2	2.4	1.6
Photographic apparatus	(2)	1.4	(2)	.5	(2)	(4)	(2)	.7	(2)	.2	(2)	.7
Watches and clocks	3.7	2.7	.7	.5	(4)	.1	2.8	1.9	.3	.1	1.7	1.8
Professional and scientific instruments	1.4	1.6	.7	.5	.1	.1	.4	.7	.2	.2	2.6	2.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	5.4	5.7	.9	1.5	.2	.4	4.0	3.7	.3	.1	2.4	3.0
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	2.1	2.6	1.1	1.0	.1	.2	.8	1.4	.1	.1	1.8	2.2
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining	2.2	4.6	.6	2.3	.1	.3	1.3	1.6	.2	.5	2.2	2.9
Iron mining	4.1	5.1	.1	.1	(4)	(4)	3.5	4.3	.4	.6	1.0	.6
Copper mining	1.2	4.8	.6	3.9	.1	.3	.1	.1	.4	.4	3.8	4.3
Lead and zinc mining	1.8	1.5	.9	.9	.1	.2	.5	(4)	.3	.5	2.1	2.1
Anthracite mining	1.3	1.2	.2	.3	(4)	(4)	.9	.6	.2	.2	1.7	1.4
Bituminous-coal mining	1.1	1.6	.4	.4	(4)	(4)	.6	1.0	.1	.1	1.4	1.5
Communication:												
Telephone	(3)	1.2	(3)	.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	.2	(3)	.1	(3)	1.2
Telegraph [5]	(3)	1.3	(3)	.8	(3)	(3)	(3)	.3	(3)	.2	(3)	1.2

[1] See footnote 1, table B–1. Current month data subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be indicated by footnotes.
[2] See footnote 2, table A–2.
[3] See footnote 3, table A–2. Printing, publishing, and allied industries are excluded.
[4] Less than 0.05.
[5] Data are not available.
[6] Data relate to domestic employees except messengers and those employees compensated entirely on a commission basis.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]

Year and month	Mining																	
	Metal												Coal					
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$81.65	43.9	$1.86	$80.34	43.9	$1.83	$85.73	45.6	$1.88	$81.60	42.8	$1.92	$71.19	31.8	$2.26	$78.09	34.1	$2.29
1953: Average	88.54	43.4	2.04	90.74	42.4	2.14	91.60	45.8	2.00	80.09	41.7	1.92	72.91	29.4	2.48	85.31	34.4	2.48
December	92.40	44.0	2.10	92.62	42.1	2.20	97.97	47.1	2.08	84.08	42.9	1.96	64.71	26.2	2.47	82.25	33.3	2.47
1954: January	92.00	43.6	2.11	90.45	41.3	2.19	99.22	46.8	2.12	84.32	42.8	1.97	70.93	28.6	2.48	82.34	33.2	2.48
February	85.49	41.7	2.05	86.03	40.2	2.14	88.86	43.2	2.05	74.64	39.7	1.88	74.84	29.7	2.52	79.04	32.0	2.47
March	82.62	40.5	2.04	83.03	38.8	2.14	83.22	41.2	2.02	73.10	39.3	1.86	63.74	25.6	2.49	73.06	29.7	2.46
April	81.19	39.8	2.04	76.74	36.2	2.12	84.25	41.5	2.03	75.24	39.6	1.90	64.45	26.2	2.46	71.67	28.9	2.48
May	82.09	40.0	2.05	77.80	36.7	2.12	84.25	41.5	2.03	75.76	40.3	1.88	62.74	25.4	2.47	76.32	30.9	2.47
June	83.84	40.7	2.06	81.32	38.0	2.14	87.34	42.4	2.06	74.07	39.4	1.88	66.20	26.3	2.65	83.00	33.2	2.50
July	83.63	40.4	2.07	88.82	38.1	2.20	83.63	40.5	2.05	74.19	40.1	1.85	73.58	29.2	2.52	75.39	30.4	2.48
August	83.85	40.9	2.05	82.94	38.4	2.16	84.22	41.9	2.01	75.20	40.0	1.88	82.50	33.0	2.50	82.09	33.1	2.48
September	84.03	40.4	2.08	80.81	36.4	2.22	87.54	42.7	2.05	74.03	39.8	1.86	56.88	23.6	2.41	81.17	32.6	2.49
October	83.62	40.2	2.08	80.30	36.5	2.20	86.94	42.0	2.07	75.30	40.7	1.85	86.27	34.1	2.53	87.54	35.3	2.48
November	85.06	40.7	2.09	78.94	35.4	2.23	90.25	43.6	2.07	80.56	42.4	1.90	85.26	33.7	2.53	88.29	35.6	2.48
December	87.57	41.7	2.10	81.47	36.7	2.22	91.10	43.8	2.08	84.15	43.6	1.93	100.58	39.6	2.54	92.75	37.4	2.48

Year and month	Mining—Continued				Contract construction							
	Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)			Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	Total: Contract construction			Nonbuilding construction				
								Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street			Other nonbuilding construction		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$85.90	41.1	$2.09	$71.10	45.0	$1.58	$87.85	38.7	$2.27	$86.72	41.1	$2.11	$80.26	41.8	$1.92	$91.35	40.6	$2.25
1953: Average	90.39	40.9	2.21	75.99	44.7	1.70	91.61	37.7	2.43	90.27	40.3	2.24	85.28	41.2	2.07	93.85	39.6	2.37
December	90.45	40.2	2.25	76.12	44.0	1.73	92.37	36.8	2.51	89.93	39.1	2.30	81.87	38.8	2.11	95.50	39.3	2.43
1954: January	92.80	40.7	2.28	70.93	41.0	1.73	87.12	34.3	2.54	83.88	36.0	2.33	71.69	34.3	2.09	91.02	37.0	2.46
February	91.08	40.3	2.26	73.79	42.9	1.72	92.85	36.7	2.53	91.14	39.8	2.29	81.37	39.5	2.06	97.20	40.0	2.43
March	90.45	40.2	2.25	74.22	42.9	1.73	93.24	37.0	2.52	90.12	39.7	2.27	80.98	39.5	2.05	95.92	39.8	2.41
April	90.45	40.2	2.25	75.08	43.4	1.73	92.87	37.0	2.51	89.60	39.3	2.28	82.53	39.3	2.10	94.71	39.3	2.41
May	94.58	41.3	2.29	77.88	44.5	1.75	94.50	37.5	2.52	93.79	40.6	2.31	88.97	41.0	2.17	97.93	40.3	2.43
June	90.63	40.1	2.26	78.58	44.9	1.75	95.63	38.1	2.51	96.14	41.8	2.30	91.81	42.7	2.15	100.28	41.1	2.44
July	92.57	40.6	2.28	80.46	45.2	1.78	95.63	38.1	2.51	97.29	42.3	2.30	95.26	43.9	2.17	99.39	40.9	2.43
August	93.98	41.4	2.27	79.83	45.1	1.77	95.38	38.0	2.51	97.44	42.0	2.32	93.09	42.7	2.18	100.77	41.3	2.44
September	93.02	40.8	2.28	79.57	44.7	1.78	93.84	36.8	2.55	92.97	39.9	2.33	88.75	40.9	2.17	96.33	39.0	2.47
October	90.85	40.2	2.26	79.92	44.9	1.78	95.74	37.4	2.56	94.13	40.4	2.33	86.62	40.1	2.16	100.53	40.7	2.47
November	90.85	40.2	2.26	78.59	44.4	1.77	94.32	36.7	2.57	94.30	40.3	2.34	88.94	40.8	2.18	98.55	39.9	2.47
December	90.45	40.2	2.25	76.91	43.7	1.76	93.91	36.4	2.58	88.86	38.3	2.32	80.51	37.8	2.13	95.20	38.7	2.46

Year and month	Building construction																	
	Total: Building construction			General contractors			Special-trade contractors											
							Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating			Electrical work		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$88.01	38.1	$2.31	$82.78	38.5	$2.15	$91.99	37.7	$2.44	$94.92	38.9	$2.44	$82.72	35.2	$2.35	$110.30	40.7	$2.71
1953: Average	91.76	37.0	2.48	87.75	37.5	2.34	95.05	36.7	2.59	98.30	38.1	2.58	87.10	34.7	2.51	111.61	39.3	2.84
December	93.29	36.3	2.57	87.55	36.3	2.42	97.19	36.4	2.67	102.94	38.7	2.66	88.67	34.8	2.57	116.11	39.9	2.91
1954: January	87.46	33.9	2.58	82.13	33.8	2.43	91.80	34.0	2.70	99.96	37.3	2.68	82.35	31.8	2.59	111.07	38.3	2.90
February	93.24	36.0	2.59	88.94	36.3	2.45	96.30	35.8	2.69	101.30	37.8	2.68	87.28	33.7	2.59	112.42	38.9	2.89
March	94.28	36.4	2.59	90.41	36.9	2.45	97.11	36.1	2.69	101.68	37.8	2.69	88.58	34.2	2.59	112.42	38.9	2.89
April	94.17	36.5	2.58	89.55	36.7	2.44	97.28	36.3	2.68	101.41	37.7	2.69	89.27	34.6	2.58	110.98	38.4	2.89
May	94.69	36.7	2.58	89.67	36.6	2.45	98.36	36.7	2.68	101.95	37.9	2.69	89.78	34.8	2.58	113.59	38.9	2.92
June	95.72	37.1	2.58	90.04	36.9	2.44	99.70	37.2	2.68	103.41	38.3	2.70	92.04	35.4	2.60	113.39	39.1	2.90
July	95.29	36.9	2.58	89.55	36.7	2.44	99.80	37.1	2.69	103.14	38.2	2.70	92.39	35.4	2.61	112.40	38.1	2.95
August	96.20	37.0	2.60	91.51	36.9	2.48	99.99	37.0	2.70	103.52	38.2	2.71	92.31	35.1	2.63	113.88	39.0	2.92
September	94.32	36.0	2.62	89.00	35.6	2.50	98.10	36.2	2.71	102.92	37.7	2.73	92.57	34.8	2.66	110.08	37.7	2.92
October	96.26	36.6	2.63	91.62	36.8	2.51	99.46	36.7	2.71	103.63	38.1	2.72	92.75	35.0	2.65	115.05	39.0	2.95
November	94.15	35.8	2.63	89.61	35.7	2.51	97.65	35.9	2.72	100.10	36.8	2.72	90.37	34.1	2.65	112.18	37.9	2.96
December	94.78	35.9	2.64	89.61	35.7	2.51	98.91	36.1	2.74	106.92	38.6	2.77	91.46	34.0	2.69	113.59	38.9	2.92

Year and month	Special-trade contractors—Con.			Manufacturing											
	Other special-trade contractors			Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods [2]			Nondurable goods [2]			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products		
																Total: Food and kindred products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$88.43	37.0	$2.39	$67.97	40.7	$1.67	$73.46	41.5	$1.77	$60.98	39.6	$1.54	$77.47	42.8	$1.81	$63.23	41.6	$1.52
1953: Average	91.04	35.7	2.55	71.69	40.5	1.77	77.23	41.3	1.87	63.60	39.5	1.61	77.99	41.0	1.90	66.33	41.2	1.61
December	91.00	34.6	2.63	72.36	40.2	1.80	77.82	40.8	1.90	64.45	39.3	1.64	78.94	40.9	1.93	68.15	41.3	1.65
1954: January	83.21	31.4	2.65	70.92	39.4	1.80	76.59	40.1	1.91	63.53	38.5	1.65	77.60	40.0	1.94	68.71	40.9	1.68
February	90.90	34.3	2.65	71.28	39.6	1.80	76.38	40.2	1.90	64.02	38.8	1.65	78.40	40.0	1.96	67.64	40.5	1.67
March	91.87	34.8	2.64	70.71	39.5	1.79	76.00	40.0	1.90	64.02	38.8	1.65	79.19	40.2	1.97	67.87	40.4	1.68
April	93.10	35.4	2.63	70.20	39.0	1.80	75.43	39.7	1.90	62.87	38.1	1.65	78.21	39.7	1.97	67.84	40.2	1.68
May	94.68	36.0	2.63	71.13	39.3	1.81	76.21	39.9	1.91	63.91	38.5	1.66	78.80	40.0	1.97	68.54	40.8	1.68
June	95.89	36.6	2.62	71.68	39.6	1.81	76.40	40.0	1.91	64.57	38.9	1.66	79.40	40.1	1.98	69.55	41.4	1.68
July	96.15	36.7	2.62	70.92	39.4	1.80	75.83	39.7	1.91	64.74	39.0	1.66	79.80	40.1	1.99	69.72	41.5	1.68
August	96.10	36.4	2.64	71.06	39.7	1.79	76.59	40.1	1.91	64.68	39.2	1.65	80.20	40.1	2.00	67.87	41.2	1.64
September	94.08	35.5	2.65	71.86	39.7	1.81	77.39	40.1	1.93	65.24	39.3	1.66	80.60	40.1	2.01	68.48	41.5	1.65
October	94.87	35.8	2.65	72.22	39.9	1.81	77.97	40.4	1.93	65.07	39.2	1.66	81.41	40.5	2.01	68.30	40.9	1.67
November	93.90	35.3	2.66	73.57	40.2	1.83	79.15	40.8	1.94	65.97	39.5	1.67	81.81	40.7	2.01	70.92	41.3	1.71
December	92.12	34.5	2.67	74.30	40.6	1.83	80.15	41.1	1.95	66.30	39.7	1.67	82.21	40.7	2.02	70.79	41.4	1.71

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Meat products [4]			Meatpacking, wholesale			Sausages and casings			Dairy products [4]			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$70.20	41.6	$1.69	$73.39	41.7	$1.76	$69.72	42.0	$1.66	$63.80	44.0	$1.45	$66.41	45.8	$1.45	$64.09	43.6	$1.47
1953: Average	74.57	41.2	1.81	77.64	41.3	1.88	73.39	41.7	1.76	68.05	43.9	1.55	69.77	45.9	1.52	68.53	43.1	1.59
December	76.54	41.6	1.84	80.03	41.9	1.91	74.34	41.3	1.80	68.73	43.5	1.58	69.00	45.1	1.53	71.28	43.2	1.65
1954: January	76.78	41.5	1.85	80.60	42.2	1.91	73.98	41.1	1.80	69.39	43.1	1.61	70.84	45.7	1.55	69.64	41.7	1.67
February	73.05	39.7	1.84	75.22	39.8	1.89	73.35	40.3	1.82	69.71	43.3	1.61	70.20	45.0	1.56	71.40	42.5	1.68
March	73.05	39.7	1.84	75.81	39.9	1.90	72.44	39.8	1.82	69.12	43.2	1.60	70.04	44.9	1.56	70.72	42.6	1.66
April	72.68	39.5	1.84	74.86	39.4	1.90	73.93	40.4	1.83	68.85	43.3	1.59	70.51	45.2	1.56	70.38	42.4	1.66
May	74.74	40.4	1.85	76.97	40.3	1.91	76.36	41.5	1.84	69.01	43.4	1.59	71.75	45.7	1.57	69.63	42.2	1.65
June	75.85	41.0	1.85	78.50	41.1	1.91	76.41	41.3	1.85	71.36	44.6	1.60	73.05	47.2	1.59	72.14	43.2	1.67
July	77.98	41.7	1.87	81.09	41.8	1.94	77.83	42.3	1.84	71.81	44.6	1.61	74.08	46.3	1.60	74.26	44.2	1.68
August	76.07	40.9	1.86	78.91	41.1	1.92	76.96	41.6	1.85	69.55	43.2	1.61	71.42	45.2	1.58	70.81	42.4	1.67
September	77.87	41.2	1.89	81.14	41.4	1.96	76.78	41.5	1.85	71.07	43.6	1.63	74.54	46.3	1.61	72.84	43.1	1.69
October	78.02	41.5	1.88	81.71	41.9	1.95	76.30	40.8	1.87	70.47	43.5	1.62	70.31	44.5	1.58	71.74	42.7	1.68
November	83.03	42.8	1.94	86.83	43.2	2.01	79.80	42.0	1.90	68.26	42.4	1.61	70.44	44.3	1.59	70.47	41.7	1.69
December	81.75	42.8	1.91	84.91	43.1	1.97	79.38	42.0	1.89	69.80	42.9	1.62	70.44	44.3	1.59	71.57	42.1	1.70
	Canning and preserving [4]			Seafood, canned and cured			Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups			Grain-mill products [4]			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds		
1952: Average	$51.88	39.3	$1.32	$45.57	31.0	$1.47	$54.12	41.0	$1.32	$69.15	44.9	$1.54	$71.71	45.1	$1.59	$67.62	46.0	$1.47
1953: Average	53.18	39.1	1.36	45.09	29.8	1.51	55.76	40.7	1.37	71.88	44.1	1.63	75.65	44.5	1.70	69.30	45.0	1.54
December	53.44	37.9	1.41	47.17	29.3	1.61	55.16	39.4	1.40	72.38	43.6	1.66	77.26	44.4	1.74	70.18	44.7	1.57
1954: January	55.04	37.7	1.46	50.33	30.5	1.65	57.57	39.7	1.45	73.81	44.2	1.67	79.73	45.3	1.76	71.10	45.0	1.58
February	54.38	37.5	1.45	42.41	27.9	1.52	57.67	39.5	1.46	72.65	43.8	1.66	77.08	44.3	1.74	69.57	44.0	1.58
March	53.95	36.7	1.47	41.27	26.8	1.54	57.13	38.6	1.48	71.38	43.0	1.66	73.36	42.9	1.71	70.28	44.2	1.59
April	52.85	36.2	1.46	42.63	27.5	1.55	55.63	38.1	1.46	71.94	43.6	1.65	74.70	44.2	1.69	70.47	44.6	1.58
May	54.72	38.0	1.44	46.63	29.7	1.57	57.31	39.8	1.44	73.37	44.2	1.66	76.39	43.9	1.74	70.53	45.5	1.55
June	53.27	38.6	1.38	44.87	31.6	1.42	56.70	40.5	1.40	76.32	45.7	1.67	78.23	44.7	1.75	74.10	47.5	1.56
July	54.77	39.4	1.39	56.36	38.6	1.54	54.94	40.1	1.37	76.73	45.4	1.69	81.35	45.7	1.78	72.85	46.4	1.57
August	55.89	40.5	1.38	45.60	30.4	1.50	57.82	41.6	1.39	74.42	44.3	1.68	79.57	44.7	1.78	72.05	45.6	1.58
September	55.30	40.8	1.38	46.66	30.7	1.52	58.38	42.0	1.39	77.92	45.3	1.72	84.64	46.0	1.84	73.92	46.2	1.60
October	52.99	38.4	1.38	38.09	27.4	1.39	55.60	40.0	1.39	75.31	44.3	1.70	82.45	45.3	1.82	72.19	45.4	1.59
November	51.61	36.6	1.41	48.64	29.3	1.66	53.27	38.6	1.38	75.60	43.7	1.73	84.73	45.8	1.85	71.44	44.1	1.62
December	55.39	38.2	1.45	55.78	33.6	1.66	56.88	39.5	1.44	74.65	43.4	1.72	80.73	44.6	1.81	71.88	44.1	1.63
	Bakery products [4]			Bread and other bakery products			Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels			Sugar [4]			Cane-sugar refining			Beet sugar		
1952: Average	$61.57	41.6	$1.48	$63.38	41.7	$1.52	$56.17	41.3	$1.36	$64.41	42.1	$1.53	$66.58	41.1	$1.62	$65.94	42.0	$1.57
1953: Average	64.84	41.3	1.57	66.24	41.4	1.60	58.92	41.2	1.43	71.18	43.4	1.64	74.94	42.1	1.78	69.80	42.3	1.65
December	66.42	41.0	1.62	68.15	41.3	1.65	58.36	39.7	1.47	74.41	47.7	1.56	75.65	41.6	1.80	77.24	47.1	1.64
1954: January	66.10	40.8	1.62	67.49	40.9	1.65	60.20	40.4	1.49	73.44	42.7	1.72	73.78	40.1	1.84	78.85	44.8	1.76
February	66.42	41.0	1.62	67.65	41.0	1.65	61.09	41.0	1.49	71.28	41.2	1.73	72.31	39.3	1.84	75.78	42.1	1.80
March	66.50	40.8	1.63	67.49	40.9	1.65	61.66	40.3	1.53	76.79	42.9	1.79	82.53	43.9	1.88	70.20	39.0	1.80
April	67.08	40.9	1.64	68.39	41.2	1.66	60.83	39.5	1.54	68.99	39.2	1.76	72.31	39.3	1.84	66.97	37.0	1.81
May	67.65	41.0	1.65	69.14	41.4	1.67	60.68	39.4	1.54	72.92	41.2	1.77	77.33	41.8	1.85	71.38	40.1	1.78
June	68.31	41.4	1.65	69.72	41.5	1.68	63.24	40.8	1.55	72.63	41.5	1.75	76.86	42.0	1.83	70.88	40.5	1.75
July	68.64	41.1	1.67	70.21	41.3	1.70	61.75	40.1	1.54	72.57	41.0	1.77	77.15	41.7	1.85	70.80	40.0	1.77
August	68.14	40.8	1.67	70.04	41.2	1.70	60.76	39.2	1.55	71.78	41.0	1.75	75.62	41.1	1.84	72.16	41.0	1.76
September	68.88	41.0	1.68	70.62	41.3	1.71	62.40	40.0	1.56	72.78	41.1	1.77	77.00	41.4	1.86	71.28	40.5	1.76
October	68.38	40.7	1.68	70.11	41.0	1.71	61.93	39.7	1.56	68.06	41.5	1.64	74.03	39.8	1.86	67.78	42.9	1.58
November	68.21	40.6	1.68	70.11	41.0	1.71	61.00	39.1	1.56	78.16	50.1	1.56	79.84	41.8	1.91	80.02	49.7	1.61
December	69.12	40.9	1.69	71.04	41.3	1.72	61.39	39.1	1.57	73.48	47.1	1.56	74.59	40.1	1.86	76.12	46.7	1.63
	Confectionery and related products [4]			Confectionery			Beverages [4]			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors			Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors		
1952: Average	$52.27	39.9	$1.31	$50.67	39.9	$1.27	$71.14	41.6	$1.71	$55.73	43.2	$1.29	$82.20	41.1	$2.00	$70.88	39.6	$1.79
1953: Average	53.45	39.3	1.36	51.74	39.2	1.32	76.04	41.1	1.85	60.49	42.6	1.42	89.79	41.0	2.19	71.42	38.4	1.86
December	54.94	40.1	1.37	53.47	40.2	1.33	75.39	40.1	1.88	60.01	41.1	1.46	90.05	40.2	2.24	70.12	37.7	1.86
1954: January	54.60	39.0	1.40	52.65	39.0	1.35	75.06	39.3	1.91	58.51	39.8	1.47	88.20	39.2	2.25	73.34	38.4	1.91
February	55.16	39.4	1.40	53.06	39.3	1.35	76.80	40.0	1.92	60.68	41.0	1.48	89.95	39.8	2.26	73.54	38.3	1.92
March	55.52	39.1	1.42	53.29	38.9	1.37	77.79	40.1	1.94	60.68	41.0	1.48	91.37	39.9	2.29	73.73	38.6	1.91
April	55.34	38.7	1.43	53.93	38.8	1.39	78.57	40.5	1.94	61.30	41.7	1.47	92.48	40.2	2.30	75.26	39.2	1.92
May	55.34	38.7	1.43	53.13	38.5	1.38	78.18	40.3	1.94	60.42	41.1	1.47	92.92	40.4	2.30	73.53	38.7	1.90
June	57.17	39.7	1.44	55.04	39.6	1.39	80.56	41.1	1.96	63.62	42.7	1.49	95.30	40.9	2.33	74.31	38.5	1.93
July	54.91	38.4	1.43	51.79	37.8	1.37	82.17	41.5	1.98	63.94	43.2	1.48	97.00	41.1	2.36	75.66	39.2	1.93
August	55.95	39.4	1.42	53.70	39.2	1.37	78.76	40.6	1.94	62.03	42.2	1.47	93.03	40.1	2.32	73.73	38.4	1.92
September	57.08	40.2	1.42	54.94	40.1	1.37	79.17	40.6	1.95	61.63	42.5	1.45	93.60	40.0	2.34	74.11	38.2	1.94
October	55.55	39.4	1.41	53.84	39.3	1.37	78.78	40.4	1.95	61.59	41.9	1.47	91.80	39.4	2.33	76.25	39.1	1.95
November	55.44	39.6	1.40	53.46	39.6	1.35	79.00	39.9	1.98	59.94	40.5	1.48	92.20	39.4	2.34	80.60	40.1	2.01
December	56.54	40.1	1.41	54.94	40.1	1.37	78.21	39.5	1.98	61.16	40.5	1.51	93.53	39.8	2.35	73.03	36.7	1.99

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued									Tobacco manufactures								
	Miscellaneous food products [4]			*Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and starch*			*Manufactured ice*			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$90.35	42.2	$1.43	$77.99	43.5	$1.77	$59.80	46.0	$1.30	$44.93	38.4	$1.17	$56.45	39.2	$1.44	$40.13	37.5	$1.07
1953: Average	63.12	41.8	1.51	80.94	42.6	1.90	63.34	45.9	1.38	47.37	38.2	1.24	58.89	38.8	1.51	42.71	37.8	1.13
December	64.95	41.9	1.55	82.52	42.1	1.96	65.00	46.1	1.41	49.13	39.3	1.25	63.96	41.0	1.56	43.66	38.3	1.14
1954: January	66.20	41.9	1.58	81.95	41.6	1.97	65.04	45.8	1.42	45.97	36.3	1.27	58.40	37.2	1.57	40.57	35.9	1.13
February	66.36	42.0	1.58	80.96	41.7	1.94	64.16	45.5	1.41	46.31	35.9	1.29	54.91	35.2	1.56	41.98	36.8	1.14
March	65.36	41.9	1.56	81.02	42.2	1.92	64.30	45.6	1.41	47.52	36.0	1.32	56.66	36.1	1.57	41.52	36.1	1.15
April	65.16	41.5	1.57	79.49	41.4	1.92	65.42	46.4	1.41	49.01	36.3	1.35	60.96	38.1	1.60	40.25	34.7	1.16
May	65.78	41.9	1.57	82.84	42.7	1.94	65.71	46.6	1.41	49.98	37.3	1.34	61.60	38.5	1.60	42.09	36.6	1.15
June	65.31	41.6	1.57	80.90	41.7	1.94	64.18	45.2	1.42	51.71	38.3	1.35	65.53	40.7	1.61	42.21	36.7	1.15
July	66.10	42.1	1.57	84.74	42.8	1.98	67.45	47.5	1.42	51.54	37.9	1.36	67.32	41.3	1.63	41.86	36.4	1.15
August	66.99	42.4	1.58	90.29	45.6	1.98	66.46	46.8	1.42	49.67	38.5	1.29	68.30	41.9	1.63	42.90	37.3	1.15
September	66.94	42.1	1.59	84.97	42.7	1.99	66.27	45.7	1.45	48.86	39.4	1.24	66.91	41.3	1.62	43.73	37.7	1.16
October	67.68	42.3	1.60	86.96	43.7	1.99	65.86	44.8	1.47	49.72	40.1	1.24	66.99	41.1	1.63	44.66	38.5	1.16
November	68.26	42.4	1.61	85.73	43.3	1.98	65.85	45.1	1.46	47.60	36.9	1.29	61.88	38.2	1.62	44.96	38.1	1.18
December	66.82	41.5	1.61	82.06	42.3	1.94	65.25	45.0	1.45	49.66	38.2	1.30	67.73	41.3	1.64	42.57	36.7	1.16

Year and month	Tobacco manufactures—Continued						Textile-mill products											
	Tobacco and snuff			Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Scouring and combing plants			Yarn and thread mills [4]			*Yarn mills*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$47.74	37.3	$1.28	$38.91	39.3	$0.99	$53.18	39.1	$1.36	$62.80	40.6	$1.57	$49.15	38.7	$1.27	$49.15	38.7	$1.27
1953: Average	50.90	37.7	1.35	39.73	38.2	1.04	53.57	39.1	1.37	62.40	39.0	1.60	48.51	38.2	1.27	48.26	38.0	1.27
December	51.34	37.2	1.38	40.87	39.3	1.04	52.61	38.4	1.37	60.29	38.4	1.57	45.26	36.5	1.24	44.76	36.1	1.24
1954: January	50.18	36.1	1.39	37.63	35.5	1.06	50.86	37.4	1.36	56.78	37.2	1.53	44.13	35.3	1.25	43.25	34.6	1.25
February	50.92	36.9	1.38	38.63	34.8	1.11	52.06	38.0	1.37	60.74	38.2	1.59	44.78	35.8	1.25	44.13	35.3	1.25
March	49.76	35.8	1.39	41.54	35.2	1.18	51.66	38.0	1.36	60.04	38.0	1.58	45.14	36.4	1.24	44.39	35.8	1.24
April	51.80	37.0	1.40	44.53	36.2	1.23	50.46	37.1	1.36	58.09	37.0	1.57	43.90	35.4	1.24	43.65	35.2	1.24
May	53.02	37.6	1.41	45.14	36.4	1.24	51.10	37.3	1.37	61.30	38.8	1.58	45.00	36.0	1.25	44.80	35.6	1.25
June	53.02	37.6	1.41	47.00	37.9	1.24	51.41	37.8	1.36	60.03	40.9	1.59	45.50	36.4	1.25	45.13	36.1	1.25
July	51.97	36.6	1.42	42.12	35.1	1.20	51.41	37.8	1.36	65.51	43.1	1.52	45.88	37.0	1.24	45.51	36.7	1.24
August	55.10	38.8	1.42	37.86	36.4	1.04	52.36	38.5	1.36	62.78	41.3	1.52	46.88	37.5	1.25	46.25	37.3	1.24
September	55.63	38.9	1.43	38.21	39.8	.96	52.50	38.6	1.36	60.61	39.1	1.55	46.75	37.1	1.26	46.49	36.9	1.26
October	54.53	38.4	1.42	39.96	41.2	.97	53.31	39.2	1.36	55.03	35.5	1.55	47.00	37.6	1.25	47.13	37.7	1.25
November	53.20	37.2	1.43	34.17	33.8	1.02	54.66	39.9	1.37	56.25	35.6	1.58	48.13	38.5	1.25	48.00	38.4	1.25
December	54.05	37.8	1.43	38.85	37.0	1.05	55.07	40.2	1.37	60.28	39.4	1.53	48.75	39.0	1.25	48.63	38.9	1.25

Year and month	*Thread mills*			Broad-woven fabric mills [4]			*Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber*									*Woolen and worsted*		
							United States			North			South					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$49.79	38.6	$1.29	$51.99	38.9	$1.34	$49.79	38.6	$1.29	$55.25	38.1	$1.45	$48.76	38.7	$1.26	$62.55	40.1	$1.56
1953: Average	49.53	39.0	1.27	52.80	39.4	1.34	51.09	39.3	1.30	56.37	39.7	1.42	49.78	39.2	1.27	61.93	39.7	1.56
December	47.00	37.3	1.26	51.34	38.6	1.33	49.67	38.5	1.29	54.99	39.0	1.41	48.38	38.4	1.26	60.84	39.0	1.56
1954: January	46.61	36.7	1.27	49.13	37.5	1.31	47.87	37.4	1.28	53.86	38.2	1.41	46.50	37.2	1.25	59.14	38.4	1.54
February	46.36	36.5	1.27	50.03	37.9	1.32	48.76	37.8	1.29	54.14	38.4	1.41	47.50	37.7	1.26	59.38	38.8	1.53
March	48.89	38.8	1.26	50.16	38.0	1.32	48.76	37.8	1.29	54.43	38.6	1.41	47.50	37.7	1.26	59.21	38.7	1.53
April	45.47	35.8	1.27	48.73	37.2	1.31	47.36	37.0	1.28	53.44	37.9	1.41	46.00	36.8	1.25	60.06	39.0	1.54
May	47.37	37.3	1.27	49.57	37.1	1.32	47.34	36.7	1.29	53.72	38.1	1.41	45.86	36.4	1.26	62.16	40.1	1.55
June	47.63	37.5	1.27	49.53	37.6	1.32	47.49	37.1	1.28	54.53	38.4	1.42	46.13	36.9	1.25	62.68	40.7	1.54
July	48.01	37.8	1.27	49.52	37.8	1.31	47.87	37.4	1.28	54.14	38.4	1.41	46.50	37.2	1.25	60.65	39.9	1.52
August	49.28	38.3	1.28	50.69	38.4	1.32	49.15	38.1	1.29	54.57	38.7	1.41	47.88	38.0	1.26	60.55	40.1	1.51
September	49.02	38.3	1.28	51.08	38.7	1.32	49.54	38.4	1.29	55.38	39.0	1.42	48.26	38.3	1.26	61.41	40.4	1.52
October	44.80	35.0	1.28	52.14	39.5	1.32	50.96	39.5	1.29	55.81	39.3	1.42	50.17	39.5	1.27	60.80	40.0	1.52
November	47.74	37.3	1.28	53.30	40.3	1.32	52.26	40.2	1.30	57.77	40.4	1.43	51.05	40.2	1.27	61.86	40.7	1.52
December	49.15	38.4	1.28	53.46	40.5	1.32	52.12	40.4	1.29	57.79	40.7	1.42	51.18	40.3	1.27	62.67	41.5	1.51

Year and month	Narrow fabrics and small wares			Knitting mills [4]			*Full-fashioned hosiery*									*Seamless hosiery*		
							United States			North			South			United States		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$54.27	40.2	$1.35	$49.02	38.3	$1.28	$57.61	37.9	$1.52	$57.00	37.5	$1.52	$58.06	38.2	$1.52	$40.39	37.4	$1.08
1953: Average	54.53	39.8	1.37	48.75	37.5	1.30	56.70	37.3	1.52	57.00	37.5	1.52	56.24	37.0	1.52	40.26	36.6	1.10
December	54.51	39.5	1.38	48.60	37.1	1.31	57.98	38.4	1.51	59.89	39.4	1.52	56.63	37.5	1.51	40.26	36.6	1.10
1954: January	54.21	39.0	1.39	47.65	36.1	1.32	55.96	37.3	1.50	56.78	37.6	1.51	55.65	37.1	1.50	39.18	35.3	1.11
February	54.79	39.7	1.38	48.84	37.0	1.32	57.75	38.5	1.50	57.98	38.4	1.51	57.37	38.5	1.49	40.32	36.0	1.12
March	54.65	39.6	1.38	48.71	36.9	1.32	57.93	38.3	1.51	58.83	38.2	1.54	57.07	38.3	1.49	39.87	35.6	1.12
April	53.96	39.1	1.38	46.99	35.6	1.32	54.53	36.6	1.49	52.35	34.9	1.50	55.02	37.6	1.49	37.97	33.9	1.12
May	54.65	39.6	1.38	47.65	36.1	1.32	55.12	36.5	1.51	54.87	36.1	1.52	55.20	36.8	1.50	39.31	35.1	1.12
June	54.23	39.3	1.38	48.34	36.9	1.31	54.09	36.3	1.49	54.96	36.4	1.51	53.58	36.2	1.48	40.63	36.6	1.11
July	53.68	38.9	1.38	47.58	36.6	1.30	52.98	35.8	1.48	54.81	36.3	1.51	51.83	35.5	1.46	39.74	35.8	1.11
August	53.98	39.4	1.37	48.88	37.6	1.30	54.46	36.8	1.48	53.79	36.1	1.49	54.68	37.2	1.47	41.78	37.3	1.12
September	54.39	39.7	1.37	49.13	37.5	1.31	54.31	37.2	1.46	54.24	36.9	1.47	54.46	37.3	1.46	41.58	36.8	1.13
October	54.60	39.9	1.40	50.17	38.3	1.31	54.96	37.9	1.45	53.00	36.3	1.46	56.12	38.7	1.45	43.66	38.3	1.14
November	55.30	39.5	1.40	50.82	38.5	1.32	56.79	38.9	1.46	56.45	38.4	1.47	56.84	39.2	1.45	43.66	38.3	1.14
December	55.88	40.2	1.39	50.30	38.4	1.31	58.51	39.8	1.47	57.33	39.0	1.47	59.09	40.2	1.47	43.09	37.8	1.14

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Textile-mill products—Continued

Year and month	*Seamless hosiery*—Continued						*Knit outerwear*			*Knit underwear*			Dyeing and finishing textiles [4]			*Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)*		
	North			South														
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$43.62	38.6	$1.13	$39.33	37.1	$1.06	$49.14	39.0	$1.26	$45.55	38.6	$1.18	$62.58	42.0	$1.49	$62.16	42.0	$1.48
1953: Average	42.88	37.8	1.17	39.31	36.4	1.08	50.81	38.2	1.33	45.12	37.6	1.20	61.65	41.1	1.50	61.68	41.1	1.50
December	41.18	35.6	1.16	40.11	36.8	1.09	50.83	37.1	1.37	42.33	34.7	1.22	61.86	40.7	1.52	61.76	40.9	1.51
1954: January	40.80	34.9	1.20	39.05	35.5	1.10	49.07	35.3	1.39	42.33	34.7	1.22	59.49	39.4	1.51	59.40	39.6	1.50
February	42.72	35.6	1.20	39.71	36.1	1.10	50.82	36.3	1.40	43.08	35.6	1.21	62.17	40.9	1.52	62.06	41.1	1.51
March	43.32	36.1	1.20	39.52	35.6	1.11	50.46	36.3	1.39	43.44	35.9	1.21	62.17	40.9	1.52	62.06	41.1	1.51
April	39.63	33.3	1.19	37.74	34.0	1.11	49.90	35.9	1.39	41.97	34.4	1.22	59.85	39.9	1.50	59.60	40.0	1.49
May	42.72	36.2	1.18	38.85	35.0	1.11	51.32	36.4	1.41	43.66	36.1	1.21	59.55	39.7	1.50	59.30	39.8	1.49
June	44.25	37.5	1.18	40.15	36.5	1.10	52.13	37.5	1.39	45.02	36.9	1.22	59.90	40.2	1.49	59.64	40.3	1.48
July	43.88	37.5	1.17	39.05	35.5	1.10	52.03	37.7	1.38	44.53	36.8	1.21	60.00	40.0	1.50	59.60	40.0	1.49
August	44.46	38.0	1.17	41.29	37.2	1.11	52.72	38.2	1.38	45.13	37.3	1.21	61.16	40.5	1.51	60.90	40.6	1.50
September	43.52	37.2	1.17	41.10	36.7	1.12	53.65	38.6	1.39	45.26	37.1	1.22	61.31	40.6	1.51	61.05	40.7	1.50
October	44.72	37.9	1.18	43.39	38.4	1.13	53.38	38.4	1.39	45.74	37.8	1.21	62.67	41.5	1.51	62.55	41.7	1.50
November	44.25	37.8	1.18	43.78	38.4	1.14	54.00	38.3	1.41	46.49	37.8	1.23	65.18	42.6	1.53	65.06	42.8	1.52
December	43.44	36.5	1.19	42.83	37.9	1.13	51.99	37.4	1.39	45.13	37.3	1.21	66.22	43.0	1.54	66.10	43.2	1.53

Year and month	Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings [4]			*Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn*			Hats (except cloth and millinery)			Miscellaneous textile goods [4]			*Felt goods (except woven felts and hats)*			*Lace goods*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$58.39	41.2	$1.66	$65.74	39.6	$1.66	$53.20	37.2	$1.43	$60.09	40.6	$1.48	$67.70	40.3	$1.68	$57.07	38.3	$1.49
1953: Average	70.58	40.8	1.73	69.08	39.7	1.74	56.47	37.4	1.51	62.42	40.8	1.53	71.04	41.3	1.72	61.85	38.9	1.59
December	69.72	40.3	1.73	68.38	39.3	1.74	56.70	37.3	1.52	62.99	40.9	1.54	70.76	40.9	1.73	61.92	38.7	1.60
1954: January	68.68	39.7	1.73	66.95	38.7	1.73	54.53	36.6	1.49	61.75	40.1	1.54	67.94	39.5	1.72	57.24	35.0	1.63
February	69.83	39.9	1.75	66.99	38.5	1.74	54.66	36.2	1.51	62.00	40.0	1.55	67.82	39.2	1.73	59.84	37.4	1.60
March	69.72	40.3	1.73	67.69	38.9	1.74	53.10	35.4	1.50	61.91	40.2	1.54	68.17	40.1	1.70	60.59	37.4	1.62
April	67.94	39.5	1.72	66.25	38.3	1.73	46.11	31.5	1.45	60.68	39.4	1.54	68.46	39.8	1.72	58.81	36.3	1.62
May	68.38	39.3	1.74	65.19	37.9	1.72	52.39	35.4	1.48	61.23	39.5	1.55	66.05	38.4	1.72	57.96	36.0	1.61
June	68.38	39.3	1.74	65.02	37.8	1.72	54.96	36.4	1.51	61.69	39.8	1.55	71.40	40.8	1.75	60.31	37.0	1.63
July	69.13	39.5	1.75	65.57	37.9	1.73	53.76	35.6	1.51	61.70	39.3	1.57	69.83	39.9	1.75	60.39	36.6	1.65
August	71.63	40.7	1.76	67.99	39.3	1.73	59.90	38.4	1.56	61.85	39.9	1.55	69.25	39.8	1.74	61.55	37.3	1.65
September	73.69	41.4	1.78	69.65	39.8	1.75	54.60	36.4	1.50	62.56	40.1	1.56	70.45	39.8	1.77	62.54	37.9	1.65
October	72.28	41.3	1.75	67.82	39.2	1.73	53.59	34.8	1.54	62.87	40.3	1.56	71.81	40.8	1.76	61.38	37.2	1.65
November	70.47	40.5	1.74	65.84	38.5	1.71	57.82	37.3	1.55	64.06	40.8	1.57	71.98	40.9	1.76	62.05	38.3	1.62
December	71.86	41.3	1.74	69.20	40.0	1.73	60.76	39.2	1.55	65.89	41.7	1.58	72.51	41.2	1.76	64.06	39.3	1.63

Textile-mill products—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products

Year and month	*Puddings and upholstery filling*			*Processed waste and recovered fibers*			*Artificial leather, oilcloth, and other coated fabrics*			*Cordage and twine*			Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's and boys' suits and coats		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$64.17	41.4	$1.55	$51.24	42.7	$1.20	$75.58	44.2	$1.71	$53.09	39.6	$1.34	$47.58	36.6	$1.30	$52.15	35.0	$1.49
1953: Average	65.19	41.0	1.59	51.30	42.4	1.21	80.10	44.8	1.80	53.33	39.5	1.35	48.41	36.4	1.33	57.93	36.9	1.57
December	66.02	40.5	1.63	50.58	41.8	1.21	83.81	45.8	1.83	53.33	39.5	1.35	48.82	35.9	1.36	58.19	36.6	1.59
1954: January	63.55	41.9	1.66	50.82	42.0	1.21	76.68	42.6	1.80	52.25	38.7	1.35	47.68	34.8	1.37	55.84	34.9	1.60
February	65.51	39.7	1.65	49.73	41.1	1.21	79.53	43.7	1.82	53.18	39.1	1.36	49.46	36.1	1.37	57.96	36.0	1.61
March	67.65	41.0	1.65	50.51	41.4	1.22	77.29	42.7	1.81	53.84	39.3	1.37	49.59	36.2	1.37	57.32	35.6	1.61
April	66.66	40.4	1.65	50.02	41.0	1.22	76.93	42.5	1.81	51.41	37.8	1.36	45.62	34.3	1.33	52.64	32.9	1.60
May	69.14	41.4	1.67	51.73	42.4	1.22	77.59	42.4	1.83	52.20	38.1	1.37	46.07	34.9	1.32	52.97	32.9	1.61
June	64.71	39.7	1.63	51.29	41.7	1.23	79.61	43.5	1.83	52.06	38.0	1.37	46.85	35.0	1.33	55.08	34.0	1.62
July	67.60	40.0	1.69	52.03	42.3	1.23	74.03	40.9	1.81	52.88	38.6	1.37	47.17	35.2	1.34	56.80	35.5	1.60
August	68.67	39.8	1.65	50.68	41.2	1.23	76.32	42.4	1.80	53.99	39.7	1.36	48.87	36.2	1.35	57.05	35.0	1.63
September	64.19	38.9	1.65	51.83	41.8	1.24	83.33	44.2	1.84	53.31	39.2	1.36	48.82	35.9	1.36	57.35	35.4	1.62
October	67.67	41.2	1.64	52.08	42.0	1.24	83.84	44.0	1.86	53.54	38.8	1.38	47.84	35.7	1.34	53.63	32.9	1.63
November	70.73	42.1	1.68	52.58	42.4	1.24	84.52	45.2	1.87	52.61	38.4	1.37	48.37	36.1	1.34	55.09	33.8	1.63
December	75.41	44.1	1.71	53.44	43.1	1.24	86.10	45.8	1.88	53.70	39.2	1.37	49.14	36.4	1.35	58.48	36.1	1.62

Year and month	Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing [4]			*Shirts, collars, and nightwear*			*Separate trousers*			*Work shirts*			Women's outerwear [4]			*Women's dresses*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$40.50	37.5	$1.08	$39.96	37.0	$1.08	$42.86	37.6	$1.14	$35.15	37.8	$0.93	$52.39	35.4	$1.48	$51.48	35.5	$1.45
1953: Average	41.18	37.1	1.11	41.40	37.3	1.11	44.63	37.5	1.19	34.32	36.9	.93	52.65	35.1	1.50	52.15	35.0	1.49
December	40.70	35.7	1.14	41.27	36.2	1.14	44.04	36.1	1.22	33.56	35.7	.94	53.61	35.5	1.51	52.80	35.2	1.50
1954: January	39.56	34.4	1.15	39.45	34.3	1.15	44.16	36.2	1.22	31.39	32.7	.96	52.44	34.5	1.52	50.96	34.2	1.49
February	41.29	35.9	1.15	41.52	36.1	1.15	46.12	37.8	1.22	34.24	35.3	.97	54.62	35.7	1.53	53.25	35.5	1.50
March	41.15	36.1	1.14	41.80	36.4	1.14	45.87	37.6	1.22	33.79	35.2	.96	54.93	35.9	1.53	55.18	36.3	1.52
April	39.10	34.6	1.13	39.22	34.4	1.14	42.72	35.6	1.20	34.69	36.9	.94	49.01	33.8	1.45	52.25	34.6	1.51
May	39.67	34.8	1.14	39.67	34.8	1.14	41.41	34.8	1.19	34.20	36.0	.95	49.76	34.8	1.43	53.45	35.4	1.51
June	40.00	35.4	1.13	39.67	34.8	1.14	40.83	34.6	1.18	34.04	36.6	.93	48.53	33.7	1.44	47.91	33.5	1.43
July	39.76	35.5	1.12	39.55	35.0	1.13	41.77	35.7	1.17	33.37	35.5	.94	50.81	34.1	1.49	48.67	33.8	1.44
August	41.70	36.9	1.13	41.47	36.7	1.13	43.32	36.1	1.20	34.78	37.0	.94	53.15	35.2	1.51	52.69	35.6	1.48
September	41.84	36.7	1.14	42.44	36.9	1.15	43.44	36.5	1.19	33.44	35.2	.95	52.17	34.1	1.53	52.86	34.1	1.55
October	41.58	36.8	1.13	42.75	37.5	1.14	42.13	35.7	1.18	33.65	35.8	.94	50.40	33.6	1.50	52.05	33.8	1.54
November	41.61	36.5	1.14	43.82	38.1	1.15	42.36	35.6	1.19	32.59	34.3	.95	51.65	34.9	1.48	52.50	35.0	1.50
December	40.91	36.2	1.13	42.29	37.1	1.14	43.67	36.7	1.19	33.60	35.0	.96	53.34	35.8	1.49	53.70	35.8	1.50

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	*Household apparel*			*Women's suits, coats, and skirts*			Women's and children's undergarments [4]			*Underwear and nightwear, except corsets*			*Corsets and allied garments*			Millinery		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$39.98	37.7	$1.06	$64.94	33.3	$1.95	$43.62	37.6	$1.16	$41.03	37.3	$1.10	$47.24	38.1	$1.24	$36.60	38.4	$1.61
1953: Average	39.74	36.8	1.08	64.81	32.9	1.97	44.28	36.9	1.20	41.58	36.8	1.13	48.10	37.0	1.30	38.64	38.2	1.62
December	40.77	37.4	1.09	65.86	33.6	1.96	44.04	36.4	1.21	41.38	36.3	1.14	48.18	36.5	1.32	38.08	38.3	1.60
1954: January	38.26	35.1	1.09	66.80	33.4	2.00	42.33	34.7	1.22	39.79	34.9	1.14	45.89	34.5	1.33	36.29	38.6	1.62
February	40.26	36.6	1.10	67.94	33.8	2.01	44.28	36.0	1.23	41.63	36.2	1.15	47.97	35.8	1.34	37.09	39.7	1.62
March	41.18	37.1	1.11	65.47	32.9	1.99	44.65	36.6	1.22	41.95	36.8	1.14	48.64	36.3	1.34	37.20	40.0	1.68
April	40.04	36.4	1.10	51.43	27.5	1.87	42.58	34.9	1.22	39.79	34.9	1.14	46.62	34.8	1.34	45.90	30.6	1.50
May	39.79	36.5	1.09	51.44	28.9	1.78	43.67	35.5	1.23	40.14	34.9	1.15	48.78	36.4	1.34	44.68	29.2	1.53
June	38.86	34.7	1.12	60.59	32.4	1.87	43.91	35.7	1.23	40.24	35.3	1.14	48.51	36.2	1.34	52.33	32.8	1.61
July	37.66	35.2	1.07	66.44	33.9	1.96	42.24	35.2	1.20	39.78	35.2	1.13	45.89	35.3	1.30	55.71	34.6	1.61
August	38.91	35.7	1.09	66.92	33.8	1.98	43.80	36.2	1.21	41.02	36.3	1.13	48.01	36.1	1.33	62.58	37.7	1.66
September	39.96	36.0	1.11	63.50	31.8	2.00	44.65	36.9	1.21	41.92	37.1	1.13	48.55	36.5	1.33	64.51	38.4	1.68
October	40.18	36.2	1.11	59.40	29.7	2.00	45.50	37.6	1.21	43.05	38.1	1.13	49.18	36.7	1.34	59.13	36.5	1.62
November	41.63	37.5	1.11	60.87	30.9	1.97	45.51	37.3	1.22	43.09	37.8	1.14	49.28	36.5	1.35	51.90	33.7	1.54
December	40.70	37.0	1.10	65.72	33.7	1.95	43.92	36.3	1.21	40.79	36.1	1.13	49.04	36.6	1.34	54.72	36.0	1.52

Year and month	Children's outerwear			Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products [4]			*Curtains, draperies, and other housefurnishings*			*Textile bags*			*Canvas products*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$43.52	37.2	$1.17	$43.18	37.2	$1.16	$46.46	38.4	$1.21	$42.67	38.1	$1.12	$47.80	38.7	$1.23	$40.88	39.9	$1.25
1953: Average	44.41	36.4	1.22	44.52	37.1	1.20	47.75	37.6	1.27	42.18	37.0	1.14	49.53	38.1	1.30	41.09	39.0	1.31
December	44.98	35.7	1.26	44.41	36.7	1.21	47.21	36.6	1.29	40.71	35.4	1.15	51.32	38.3	1.34	40.41	37.9	1.33
1954: January	45.59	35.9	1.27	42.83	35.4	1.21	45.92	35.6	1.29	39.56	34.1	1.16	50.41	37.9	1.33	40.01	37.6	1.31
February	47.12	37.4	1.26	43.92	36.6	1.20	47.06	36.2	1.30	41.53	35.8	1.16	47.78	36.2	1.32	40.25	37.5	1.34
March	46.63	37.3	1.25	43.80	36.2	1.21	47.60	36.9	1.29	42.69	36.8	1.16	49.50	37.5	1.32	40.76	37.6	1.31
April	42.11	34.8	1.21	40.92	34.1	1.20	46.70	36.2	1.29	41.64	35.9	1.16	48.78	36.4	1.34	51.84	38.4	1.35
May	44.29	36.6	1.21	43.19	35.4	1.22	47.47	36.8	1.29	41.40	36.0	1.15	49.71	37.1	1.34	53.33	39.5	1.35
June	45.38	37.2	1.22	42.59	35.2	1.21	47.23	36.9	1.28	41.41	35.7	1.16	49.95	37.0	1.35	53.19	39.4	1.35
July	45.38	37.2	1.22	42.12	35.1	1.20	46.85	36.6	1.28	41.29	35.9	1.15	50.79	37.9	1.34	52.27	39.3	1.33
August	46.62	37.9	1.23	43.92	36.3	1.21	48.00	37.5	1.28	42.78	37.2	1.15	53.18	39.1	1.36	52.26	39.0	1.34
September	45.26	36.5	1.24	44.77	36.7	1.22	48.76	37.8	1.29	44.58	38.1	1.17	54.26	39.9	1.36	55.58	39.7	1.40
October	44.16	36.2	1.22	45.38	37.2	1.22	49.02	38.3	1.28	45.24	39.0	1.16	51.71	38.3	1.35	52.80	38.6	1.36
November	44.77	37.0	1.21	45.51	37.3	1.22	49.79	38.6	1.29	45.75	39.1	1.17	52.38	38.8	1.35	51.84	38.4	1.35
December	43.92	36.3	1.21	44.89	37.1	1.21	50.31	38.7	1.30	45.31	38.4	1.18	52.22	38.4	1.36	53.33	39.8	1.34

Lumber and wood products (except furniture)

Year and month	Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills [4]			*Sawmills and planing mills, general*								
										United States			South			West		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$63.86	41.2	$1.55	$77.68	41.1	$1.89	$63.24	40.8	$1.55	$63.65	40.8	$1.56	$43.03	42.6	$1.01	$81.51	39.0	$2.09
1953: Average	65.93	40.7	1.62	79.00	39.5	2.00	65.37	40.6	1.61	66.18	40.6	1.63	43.78	42.5	1.03	83.81	38.8	2.16
December	64.32	40.2	1.60	71.81	37.4	1.92	64.64	40.4	1.60	65.04	40.4	1.61	43.99	42.3	1.04	82.22	38.6	2.13
1954: January	62.65	39.4	1.59	72.74	38.9	1.87	62.72	39.2	1.60	63.11	39.2	1.61	41.61	40.4	1.03	80.35	37.9	2.12
February	63.76	40.1	1.59	73.92	38.7	1.91	63.92	40.2	1.59	64.32	40.2	1.60	43.57	42.3	1.03	80.85	38.5	2.10
March	64.40	40.0	1.61	72.96	38.3	2.01	64.96	40.6	1.60	65.37	40.6	1.61	43.26	42.0	1.03	82.68	39.0	2.12
April	65.93	40.2	1.64	80.30	37.7	2.13	65.77	40.6	1.62	66.34	40.7	1.63	43.68	42.0	1.04	84.10	39.3	2.14
May	67.03	39.9	1.68	76.80	36.4	2.11	67.23	40.5	1.66	67.64	40.5	1.67	43.26	41.6	1.04	84.85	39.1	2.17
June	68.71	40.9	1.68	79.18	39.2	2.02	68.80	41.2	1.67	69.38	41.3	1.68	44.20	42.5	1.04	86.76	39.8	2.18
July	63.24	40.8	1.55	63.00	37.5	1.68	64.64	41.7	1.55	65.21	41.8	1.56	43.15	43.0	1.05	85.69	38.6	2.22
August	65.57	41.5	1.58	67.30	38.9	1.73	67.10	42.2	1.59	67.68	42.3	1.60	45.57	43.4	1.05	89.42	40.1	2.23
September	67.47	40.4	1.67	68.16	35.5	1.92	70.06	41.7	1.68	70.47	41.7	1.69	45.68	43.5	1.05	86.19	39.0	2.21
October	70.14	41.5	1.69	77.03	39.3	1.96	70.81	41.9	1.69	71.40	42.0	1.70	46.11	43.5	1.06	88.44	40.2	2.20
November	68.64	41.1	1.67	76.05	39.0	1.95	68.89	41.5	1.66	69.31	41.5	1.67	45.36	43.2	1.05	86.94	39.7	2.19
December	66.67	40.9	1.63	73.12	39.1	1.87	66.26	40.9	1.62	66.67	40.9	1.63	45.36	43.2	1.05	82.78	38.5	2.15

Year and month	Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products [4]			*Millwork*			*Plywood*			Wooden containers [4]			*Wooden boxes, other than cigar*			Miscellaneous wood products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$66.04	42.1	$1.59	$65.83	42.2	$1.56	$70.62	42.8	$1.65	$50.39	41.3	$1.22	$50.82	42.0	$1.21	$53.65	41.9	$1.28
1953: Average	68.89	41.8	1.66	68.55	41.8	1.64	71.32	42.2	1.69	51.25	41.0	1.25	51.34	41.4	1.24	55.46	41.7	1.33
December	69.22	41.2	1.68	68.89	41.5	1.66	71.48	41.8	1.71	50.10	40.4	1.24	49.04	40.2	1.22	56.34	41.3	1.34
1954: January	68.28	40.4	1.69	67.80	40.6	1.67	72.83	42.1	1.73	47.72	38.8	1.23	47.46	38.9	1.22	53.97	39.9	1.33
February	69.19	40.7	1.70	68.47	41.0	1.67	73.25	42.1	1.74	48.83	39.7	1.23	47.95	39.3	1.22	54.67	40.8	1.34
March	68.84	40.8	1.68	68.47	41.0	1.67	71.31	41.7	1.71	49.08	39.9	1.23	49.20	40.0	1.23	54.54	40.7	1.34
April	68.78	40.7	1.69	67.73	40.8	1.66	71.62	41.4	1.73	49.20	40.0	1.22	49.45	40.2	1.23	54.54	40.7	1.34
May	69.77	40.8	1.71	69.55	41.4	1.68	71.10	40.4	1.76	49.97	40.3	1.24	49.85	40.2	1.24	54.68	40.5	1.35
June	71.90	41.8	1.72	71.99	42.6	1.69	71.81	40.8	1.76	51.16	40.6	1.26	51.56	40.6	1.27	55.68	40.8	1.35
July	69.72	41.5	1.68	70.90	42.2	1.68	66.50	40.8	1.63	49.48	39.9	1.24	49.20	40.0	1.23	53.07	39.9	1.33
August	71.99	42.6	1.69	72.84	43.1	1.69	68.69	42.4	1.62	48.98	39.5	1.24	47.95	39.3	1.22	54.13	40.7	1.33
September	71.28	41.2	1.73	72.85	42.6	1.71	71.81	40.8	1.76	50.82	39.7	1.28	50.43	39.4	1.28	56.17	40.7	1.38
October	74.12	42.6	1.74	73.96	43.0	1.72	77.51	43.3	1.79	51.82	40.8	1.27	51.56	40.6	1.27	56.72	41.1	1.38
November	73.43	42.2	1.74	72.93	42.4	1.72	76.72	43.1	1.78	50.50	40.4	1.25	50.38	40.3	1.25	57.13	41.1	1.39
December	73.78	42.4	1.74	72.16	42.2	1.71	78.76	44.0	1.79	51.03	40.5	1.26	51.03	40.5	1.26	57.13	41.4	1.38

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Furniture and fixtures

Year and month	Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture [2]			*Wood household furniture (except upholstered)*			*Wood household furniture, upholstered*			*Mattresses and bedsprings*			Office, public-building, and professional furniture [2]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$61.01	41.5	$1.47	$58.90	41.5	$1.42	$53.38	41.7	$1.28	$64.58	41.4	$1.56	$54.87	40.8	$1.39	$68.36	42.2	$1.62
1953: Average	63.14	41.0	1.54	60.38	40.8	1.48	55.21	41.2	1.34	66.45	40.4	1.62	56.23	39.9	1.66	71.23	41.9	1.70
December	63.90	40.7	1.57	60.70	40.2	1.51	54.66	40.8	1.35	68.80	41.2	1.67	63.25	38.1	1.66	73.01	42.2	1.73
1954: January	61.78	39.6	1.56	58.41	39.2	1.49	53.60	40.0	1.34	60.10	37.1	1.62	54.08	38.6	1.66	70.86	41.2	1.72
February	62.18	40.1	1.55	59.30	39.8	1.49	54.14	40.4	1.34	63.41	38.9	1.63	56.50	39.7	1.67	69.94	40.9	1.71
March	62.56	40.1	1.56	59.85	39.9	1.50	54.54	40.4	1.35	63.57	39.0	1.63	55.97	39.5	1.67	70.93	41.0	1.73
April	61.90	39.1	1.56	58.20	38.8	1.50	52.93	39.2	1.35	62.16	37.9	1.64	54.30	38.5	1.67	68.97	40.1	1.72
May	60.53	38.8	1.56	57.30	38.2	1.50	52.52	38.9	1.35	58.48	36.1	1.62	53.74	38.4	1.66	69.08	40.4	1.71
June	62.17	39.6	1.57	59.19	39.2	1.51	54.26	39.9	1.36	61.13	37.5	1.63	55.63	39.3	1.67	69.32	40.3	1.72
July	62.02	39.5	1.57	59.04	39.1	1.51	52.92	39.2	1.35	62.10	38.1	1.63	57.70	40.3	1.68	69.66	40.5	1.72
August	63.74	40.6	1.57	61.00	40.4	1.51	54.81	40.6	1.35	65.27	39.8	1.64	59.38	41.3	1.68	72.91	41.9	1.74
September	64.46	40.8	1.58	61.71	40.6	1.52	55.08	40.5	1.36	67.49	40.9	1.65	59.97	41.4	1.69	72.31	41.8	1.73
October	65.10	41.2	1.58	62.62	41.2	1.52	56.44	41.5	1.36	68.89	41.5	1.66	58.95	40.8	1.69	72.98	41.7	1.75
November	64.62	40.9	1.58	62.17	40.9	1.52	56.44	41.5	1.36	69.14	41.4	1.67	56.19	39.4	1.68	72.34	41.1	1.76
December	65.57	41.5	1.58	62.78	41.3	1.52	56.98	41.9	1.36	70.98	42.0	1.69	56.70	39.7	1.68	74.03	42.3	1.75

Furniture and fixtures—Continued

Paper and allied products

Year and month	*Wood office furniture*			*Metal office furniture*			Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures			Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$60.86	41.4	$1.47	$72.80	41.6	$1.75	$71.17	40.9	$1.74	$57.09	41.3	$1.39	$68.91	42.8	$1.61	$73.68	43.6	$1.69
1953: Average	61.71	40.6	1.52	75.70	40.7	1.86	75.85	40.8	1.81	62.31	42.1	1.48	72.67	43.0	1.69	78.76	44.0	1.79
December	61.86	40.7	1.52	78.09	41.1	1.90	74.93	40.5	1.85	64.90	42.7	1.52	73.62	42.8	1.72	80.08	44.0	1.82
1954: January	59.60	40.0	1.49	77.11	40.8	1.89	75.14	40.4	1.86	62.47	40.3	1.55	72.07	41.9	1.72	78.55	43.4	1.81
February	59.55	39.7	1.50	77.30	40.9	1.89	73.60	40.0	1.84	62.88	41.1	1.53	72.07	41.9	1.72	78.37	43.3	1.81
March	59.10	39.4	1.50	77.71	40.9	1.90	73.05	39.7	1.84	62.58	40.9	1.53	72.83	42.1	1.73	78.99	43.4	1.82
April	58.17	37.2	1.51	78.98	40.2	1.89	72.68	39.5	1.84	62.42	40.8	1.53	71.55	41.6	1.72	77.47	42.8	1.81
May	57.75	38.5	1.50	75.60	40.0	1.89	73.84	39.7	1.86	64.48	41.6	1.55	72.83	42.1	1.73	78.19	43.2	1.81
June	58.80	39.2	1.50	77.14	40.6	1.90	75.14	40.4	1.86	64.74	41.5	1.56	74.20	42.4	1.75	79.79	43.6	1.83
July	58.84	40.3	1.46	75.64	39.6	1.91	73.90	39.1	1.89	64.90	41.6	1.56	74.62	42.4	1.76	81.47	43.8	1.86
August	61.69	41.4	1.49	77.39	40.1	1.93	75.05	39.5	1.90	64.84	41.3	1.57	74.98	42.6	1.76	81.10	43.6	1.86
September	60.68	41.0	1.48	78.36	40.6	1.93	77.39	40.1	1.93	65.00	41.4	1.57	75.23	42.5	1.77	81.97	43.6	1.88
October	60.49	40.6	1.49	78.34	40.8	1.92	75.84	39.5	1.92	65.41	41.4	1.58	76.01	42.7	1.78	82.16	43.7	1.88
November	58.20	38.8	1.50	79.32	41.1	1.93	76.99	40.1	1.92	64.78	41.0	1.58	76.18	42.8	1.78	81.91	43.8	1.87
December	60.49	40.6	1.49	80.70	41.6	1.94	77.87	40.4	1.92	68.64	42.9	1.60	76.01	42.7	1.78	82.53	43.9	1.88

Paper and allied products—Continued

Printing, publishing, and allied industries

Year and month	Paperboard containers and boxes [2]			*Paperboard boxes*			*Fiber cans, tubes, and drums*			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$64.45	42.4	$1.52	$64.18	42.5	$1.51	$66.01	41.0	$1.61	$62.40	41.6	$1.50	$81.48	38.8	$2.10	$87.12	36.3	$2.40
1953: Average	67.68	42.3	1.60	67.42	42.4	1.59	71.65	41.9	1.71	65.31	41.6	1.57	85.58	38.9	2.20	91.22	36.2	2.52
December	66.65	41.4	1.61	66.08	41.3	1.60	72.08	42.4	1.70	66.72	41.7	1.60	88.43	39.3	2.25	96.87	37.4	2.59
1954: January	65.36	40.1	1.63	65.12	40.2	1.62	69.60	39.1	1.78	65.53	40.7	1.61	86.02	38.4	2.24	90.07	35.6	2.53
February	66.09	40.3	1.64	65.69	40.3	1.63	71.69	40.5	1.77	65.85	40.9	1.61	85.95	38.2	2.25	90.42	35.6	2.54
March	66.75	40.7	1.64	66.34	40.7	1.63	71.69	40.5	1.77	66.01	41.0	1.61	86.85	38.6	2.25	90.68	35.7	2.54
April	66.33	40.2	1.65	65.93	40.2	1.64	71.20	40.0	1.78	65.37	40.6	1.61	86.11	38.1	2.26	92.26	35.9	2.57
May	67.89	40.9	1.66	67.65	41.0	1.65	71.82	39.9	1.80	66.42	41.0	1.62	86.71	38.2	2.27	93.86	36.1	2.60
June	69.14	41.4	1.67	69.06	41.6	1.66	72.47	39.6	1.83	66.83	41.0	1.63	86.94	38.3	2.27	93.59	36.1	2.59
July	69.05	41.1	1.68	68.39	41.2	1.66	74.21	39.9	1.86	66.83	41.0	1.63	86.94	38.3	2.27	92.01	35.8	2.57
August	70.56	42.0	1.68	70.47	42.2	1.67	73.63	39.8	1.85	66.83	41.0	1.63	87.40	38.5	2.27	91.85	35.6	2.58
September	70.98	42.0	1.69	70.47	42.2	1.67	74.48	39.2	1.90	66.67	40.9	1.63	88.39	38.6	2.29	94.08	36.0	2.63
October	71.23	42.4	1.68	71.14	42.6	1.67	74.80	40.0	1.87	67.65	41.0	1.65	87.94	38.4	2.29	94.32	36.0	2.62
November	71.83	42.5	1.69	71.74	42.7	1.68	72.71	39.3	1.85	68.23	41.1	1.66	88.55	38.5	2.30	94.32	36.0	2.62
December	69.81	41.8	1.67	69.55	41.9	1.66	75.70	40.7	1.86	68.39	41.2	1.66	89.70	39.0	2.30	97.15	36.8	2.64

Year and month	Periodicals			Books			Commercial printing			Lithographing			Greeting cards			Bookbinding and related industries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$83.60	40.6	$2.09	$71.24	39.8	$1.79	$80.09	40.2	$1.99	$81.61	40.2	$2.03	$45.84	38.2	$1.20	$62.53	39.2	$1.59
1953: Average	86.98	39.9	2.18	73.84	39.7	1.86	84.42	40.2	2.10	85.26	40.6	2.10	48.50	37.6	1.29	66.30	39.7	1.67
December	89.33	39.6	2.18	74.84	39.6	1.89	86.67	40.5	2.14	85.44	40.3	2.12	52.22	38.4	1.36	68.51	39.6	1.73
1954: January	89.87	40.3	2.23	74.49	39.0	1.91	85.79	39.9	2.15	83.07	39.9	2.13	51.61	37.4	1.38	67.16	38.6	1.74
February	90.27	40.3	2.24	73.91	38.9	1.90	84.50	39.3	2.15	84.98	39.7	2.14	53.10	38.2	1.39	66.95	38.7	1.73
March	88.88	39.9	2.22	75.84	39.5	1.92	85.57	39.8	2.15	87.05	40.3	2.16	53.20	38.0	1.40	67.82	39.2	1.73
April	86.63	39.2	2.21	73.92	38.5	1.92	84.50	39.3	2.15	84.22	39.4	2.14	53.16	37.7	1.41	66.91	38.9	1.72
May	86.14	38.8	2.22	75.27	38.8	1.94	84.46	39.1	2.16	85.97	39.8	2.16	54.05	37.8	1.43	67.64	39.1	1.73
June	85.63	38.4	2.23	75.66	39.2	1.93	85.02	39.0	2.18	88.91	40.6	2.19	51.65	37.7	1.37	68.34	39.5	1.73
July	87.58	39.1	2.24	75.66	39.2	1.93	85.72	39.5	2.17	88.66	40.3	2.20	51.66	37.0	1.38	67.94	39.5	1.72
August	91.03	40.1	2.27	78.98	40.5	1.95	85.10	39.4	2.16	89.54	40.7	2.20	53.62	38.3	1.40	67.60	39.3	1.72
September	89.95	39.8	2.26	78.18	40.3	1.94	85.89	39.4	2.18	89.98	40.9	2.20	53.34	38.1	1.40	67.47	39.0	1.73
October	89.55	39.8	2.25	76.82	39.6	1.94	86.29	39.4	2.19	88.00	40.0	2.20	52.68	37.9	1.39	66.38	39.3	1.74
November	88.82	39.3	2.26	77.22	39.0	1.98	86.90	39.5	2.20	88.00	40.0	2.20	55.91	39.1	1.43	68.95	39.4	1.75
December	86.72	39.6	2.19	78.61	39.5	1.99	88.66	40.3	2.20	86.33	39.6	2.18	54.86	38.1	1.44	69.48	39.7	1.75

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued: Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued: Miscellaneous publishing and printing services			Chemicals and allied products: Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals [4]			*Alkalies and chlorine*			Industrial organic chemicals [4]			*Plastics, except synthetic rubber*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$98.25	39.3	$2.50	$70.45	41.2	$1.71	$77.08	41.0	$1.88	$78.52	40.7	$1.88	$75.11	40.6	$1.85	$76.21	41.7	$1.83
1953: Average	104.15	39.6	2.63	78.38	41.8	1.83	82.81	41.2	2.01	82.39	41.4	1.99	80.18	40.7	1.97	82.84	42.5	1.95
December	106.68	39.8	2.68	77.61	41.5	1.87	85.28	41.4	2.06	83.64	40.8	2.05	81.81	40.7	2.01	82.94	42.1	1.97
1954: January	104.41	39.4	2.65	76.98	41.1	1.87	84.87	41.0	2.07	83.23	41.0	2.03	81.41	40.5	2.01	81.32	41.7	1.95
February	103.33	38.7	2.67	76.86	41.1	1.87	84.46	40.8	2.07	82.82	40.8	2.04	81.20	40.4	2.01	82.12	41.9	1.96
March	106.79	39.7	2.69	76.86	41.1	1.87	85.06	40.7	2.09	82.82	40.4	2.05	81.20	40.2	2.02	81.34	41.5	1.96
April	102.98	38.0	2.71	77.27	41.1	1.88	84.66	40.7	2.08	83.22	40.4	2.06	82.62	40.3	2.05	82.15	41.7	1.97
May	104.13	39.0	2.67	77.71	40.9	1.90	85.06	40.7	2.09	82.21	40.1	2.05	82.62	40.5	2.04	82.76	41.8	1.98
June	103.60	38.8	2.67	79.10	41.2	1.92	85.99	40.9	2.10	81.58	39.6	2.06	84.05	41.0	2.05	83.60	41.8	2.00
July	104.49	38.7	2.70	79.35	40.9	1.94	86.88	40.6	2.14	83.50	39.2	2.13	84.24	40.5	2.08	83.02	41.1	2.02
August	105.30	39.0	2.70	78.94	40.9	1.93	86.48	40.6	2.13	84.38	39.8	2.12	83.43	40.5	2.06	84.02	41.8	2.01
September	105.84	39.2	2.70	79.52	41.2	1.93	88.32	40.7	2.17	85.36	39.7	2.15	85.07	40.9	2.08	85.24	42.2	2.02
October	104.99	38.6	2.72	78.69	41.2	1.91	87.31	40.8	2.14	86.67	40.5	2.14	83.64	40.6	2.06	85.87	42.3	2.03
November	106.11	39.3	2.70	79.71	41.3	1.93	87.53	40.9	2.14	85.86	40.5	2.12	84.66	40.9	2.07	85.85	42.5	2.02
December	105.99	39.4	2.69	79.71	41.3	1.93	87.94	40.9	2.15	84.80	40.0	2.12	84.46	41.0	2.06	85.65	42.4	2.02

Year and month	*Synthetic rubber*			*Synthetic fibers*			*Explosives*			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations [4]			*Soap and glycerin*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$80.60	40.8	$2.00	$66.47	39.8	$1.67	$70.08	39.6	$1.77	$63.44	39.9	$1.59	$73.93	41.3	$1.79	$81.14	41.4	$1.96
1953: Average	87.29	40.6	2.15	69.87	39.7	1.76	74.84	39.6	1.89	68.71	40.0	1.72	78.47	41.3	1.90	85.90	41.1	2.09
December	88.51	40.6	2.18	71.56	40.2	1.78	77.78	40.3	1.93	72.66	42.0	1.73	79.13	41.0	1.93	87.76	41.2	2.13
1954: January	88.29	40.5	2.18	71.60	40.0	1.79	77.78	40.3	1.93	72.28	41.3	1.75	79.93	41.2	1.94	88.07	40.6	2.13
February	88.98	40.4	2.20	69.42	39.0	1.78	78.96	40.7	1.94	73.39	41.7	1.76	79.35	40.9	1.94	87.97	41.3	2.13
March	89.20	40.0	2.23	70.71	39.5	1.79	76.63	39.5	1.94	72.45	41.4	1.75	80.78	41.2	1.96	88.58	41.2	2.14
April	89.69	40.4	2.22	72.47	39.6	1.83	76.44	39.2	1.95	70.64	40.6	1.74	79.77	40.7	1.96	87.29	40.6	2.15
May	89.20	40.0	2.23	72.98	40.1	1.82	77.81	39.7	1.96	71.46	40.6	1.76	80.97	41.1	1.97	88.56	41.0	2.16
June	90.76	40.7	2.23	74.07	40.7	1.82	78.40	40.0	1.96	71.81	40.8	1.76	81.97	41.4	1.98	89.19	41.1	2.17
July	91.39	40.8	2.24	75.11	40.6	1.85	76.06	38.8	1.96	71.46	40.6	1.76	81.39	40.9	1.99	89.16	40.9	2.18
August	91.39	40.8	2.24	72.07	39.6	1.82	78.21	39.7	1.97	71.63	40.7	1.76	82.81	41.2	2.01	90.86	41.3	2.20
September	94.92	42.0	2.26	75.52	40.6	1.86	78.60	39.9	1.97	72.34	41.1	1.76	83.42	41.5	2.01	91.74	41.7	2.20
October	91.39	40.8	2.24	72.40	40.0	1.81	78.01	39.6	1.97	73.34	41.2	1.78	82.01	40.8	2.01	89.54	40.7	2.20
November	92.80	41.1	2.26	73.12	40.4	1.81	79.20	40.0	1.98	72.80	40.9	1.78	82.62	40.9	2.02	89.98	40.9	2.20
December	93.48	41.0	2.28	73.31	40.5	1.81	78.80	40.0	1.97	73.03	40.8	1.79	83.64	41.2	2.03	91.69	41.3	2.22

Year and month	Paints, pigments, and fillers [4]			*Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels*			Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats [4]			*Vegetable oils*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$71.38	41.5	$1.72	$70.47	41.7	$1.69	$59.36	42.1	$1.41	$56.23	42.6	$1.32	$61.61	46.9	$1.34	$57.07	46.4	$1.23
1953: Average	76.08	41.8	1.82	74.64	41.7	1.79	64.22	41.7	1.54	59.36	42.4	1.40	64.89	45.7	1.42	59.67	45.9	1.30
December	77.00	41.4	1.86	75.56	41.3	1.83	64.48	41.6	1.55	60.62	42.1	1.44	66.83	47.4	1.41	62.82	48.7	1.29
1954: January	76.67	41.0	1.87	75.26	40.9	1.84	64.58	41.4	1.56	59.35	41.8	1.43	66.17	46.6	1.42	61.85	47.2	1.30
February	76.67	41.0	1.87	75.44	41.0	1.84	65.36	41.9	1.56	59.50	42.2	1.41	66.87	45.8	1.46	61.58	46.3	1.33
March	76.11	40.7	1.87	74.70	40.6	1.84	65.05	41.7	1.56	61.32	43.8	1.40	67.33	45.8	1.47	62.44	46.6	1.34
April	77.04	41.2	1.87	74.70	40.6	1.84	67.89	42.7	1.59	62.76	44.2	1.42	68.25	45.2	1.51	63.66	45.8	1.39
May	77.87	41.2	1.89	76.45	41.1	1.86	66.17	41.1	1.61	62.33	42.4	1.47	66.53	44.5	1.54	63.35	44.3	1.43
June	79.04	41.6	1.90	77.00	41.4	1.86	67.73	42.6	1.59	61.90	42.4	1.46	69.89	44.8	1.56	64.53	44.2	1.46
July	79.65	41.7	1.91	77.38	41.6	1.86	69.17	43.5	1.59	62.16	42.0	1.48	70.78	44.8	1.58	64.98	43.6	1.49
August	78.88	41.3	1.91	76.86	41.1	1.87	68.80	43.0	1.60	61.30	41.7	1.47	69.99	44.3	1.58	64.37	43.2	1.49
September	77.03	40.8	1.91	75.74	40.5	1.87	70.14	42.0	1.67	62.40	41.6	1.50	67.74	46.4	1.46	62.38	46.9	1.33
October	77.90	41.0	1.90	76.11	40.7	1.87	67.36	42.1	1.60	60.19	41.8	1.44	67.68	47.0	1.44	63.10	47.8	1.32
November	79.07	41.4	1.91	77.64	41.3	1.88	69.21	42.2	1.64	60.88	41.7	1.46	69.41	46.9	1.48	64.74	47.6	1.36
December	79.39	41.3	1.92	77.87	41.2	1.89	67.36	42.1	1.60	61.86	41.8	1.48	68.28	46.2	1.48	63.38	46.6	1.36

Year and month	Chemicals and allied products—Continued: *Animal oils and fats*			Miscellaneous chemicals [4]			*Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics*			*Compressed and liquefied gases*			Products of petroleum and coal: Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$70.34	44.8	$1.57	$65.35	41.1	$1.59	$54.49	39.2	$1.39	$74.10	42.1	$1.76	$84.85	40.6	$2.09	$88.44	40.2	$2.20
1953: Average	74.29	45.3	1.64	69.94	40.9	1.71	57.66	38.7	1.49	80.37	42.3	1.90	90.17	40.8	2.21	94.19	40.6	2.32
December	75.26	44.8	1.68	71.05	40.6	1.75	60.13	39.3	1.53	80.10	41.8	1.93	91.98	40.7	2.26	96.05	40.7	2.36
1954: January	76.39	45.2	1.69	70.35	40.2	1.75	59.44	38.1	1.56	81.67	42.1	1.94	91.53	40.5	2.26	95.58	40.5	2.36
February	78.88	44.7	1.72	71.46	40.6	1.76	61.86	39.4	1.57	80.67	41.8	1.93	90.66	40.3	2.25	94.47	40.2	2.35
March	75.75	44.3	1.71	71.10	40.4	1.76	60.45	38.5	1.57	80.10	41.5	1.93	90.45	40.2	2.25	94.47	40.2	2.35
April	75.58	44.2	1.71	70.53	40.3	1.75	60.22	38.6	1.56	82.06	42.3	1.94	91.08	40.3	2.26	94.87	40.2	2.36
May	75.99	44.7	1.70	70.93	40.3	1.76	59.90	38.4	1.56	81.29	41.9	1.94	93.52	41.2	2.27	97.17	41.0	2.37
June	77.98	45.6	1.71	71.10	40.4	1.76	60.58	38.9	1.56	81.71	41.9	1.95	93.98	41.4	2.27	97.17	41.0	2.37
July	78.88	46.4	1.70	70.98	40.1	1.77	58.28	37.6	1.55	82.52	42.1	1.96	94.53	41.1	2.30	97.51	40.8	2.39
August	78.66	46.0	1.71	71.33	40.3	1.77	59.68	38.5	1.55	82.71	42.2	1.96	93.07	41.0	2.27	96.05	40.7	2.36
September	78.43	45.6	1.72	71.51	40.4	1.77	60.14	38.8	1.55	83.13	42.2	1.97	95.58	41.2	2.32	97.85	40.6	2.41
October	77.63	45.4	1.71	72.09	40.5	1.78	60.76	39.2	1.55	82.74	42.0	1.97	92.57	40.6	2.28	95.75	40.4	2.37
November	80.08	45.5	1.76	72.54	40.3	1.80	60.76	39.2	1.55	83.60	41.8	2.00	93.66	40.9	2.29	97.10	40.8	2.38
December	79.17	45.5	1.74	73.49	40.6	1.81	61.94	39.2	1.58	85.00	42.5	2.00	92.34	40.5	2.28	95.99	40.5	2.37

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Products of petroleum and coal—Con.			Rubber products												Leather and leather products		
	Coke and other petroleum and coal products			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$73.74	41.9	$1.76	$74.48	40.7	$1.83	$85.65	40.4	$2.12	$92.23	40.4	$1.54	$66.58	41.1	$1.62	$50.69	38.4	$1.32
1953: Average	78.81	41.7	1.89	77.78	40.3	1.93	88.31	39.6	2.23	95.60	40.0	1.64	70.93	41.0	1.73	51.65	37.7	1.37
December	77.36	40.5	1.91	75.66	39.2	1.93	82.43	37.3	2.21	95.44	39.9	1.64	72.45	40.7	1.78	52.03	37.7	1.38
1954: January	77.57	40.4	1.92	75.08	38.7	1.94	82.88	37.8	2.21	92.98	38.4	1.64	70.62	39.9	1.77	51.99	37.6	1.38
February	77.52	40.8	1.90	75.47	38.9	1.94	83.03	37.4	2.23	95.57	39.5	1.66	70.40	40.0	1.76	52.44	38.0	1.38
March	75.98	40.2	1.89	74.31	38.5	1.93	80.89	36.6	2.21	95.51	39.7	1.65	70.22	39.9	1.76	52.40	37.7	1.39
April	76.95	40.5	1.90	75.08	38.7	1.94	84.14	37.9	2.22	93.58	38.3	1.66	69.30	39.6	1.75	49.13	35.6	1.38
May	80.06	41.7	1.92	77.81	39.7	1.96	88.65	39.4	2.25	95.46	39.2	1.67	70.98	40.1	1.77	49.21	35.4	1.39
June	83.27	42.7	1.95	79.60	40.2	1.98	92.06	40.2	2.29	97.20	40.3	1.67	70.98	40.1	1.77	51.01	36.7	1.39
July	83.78	42.1	1.99	76.83	39.4	1.95	87.01	38.5	2.26	96.45	40.0	1.66	70.62	39.9	1.77	51.38	37.5	1.37
August	83.13	42.2	1.97	76.25	39.1	1.95	85.65	37.4	2.29	96.08	40.0	1.66	71.15	40.2	1.77	51.24	37.4	1.37
September	87.67	43.4	2.02	77.81	39.3	1.98	86.18	38.3	2.25	96.08	39.1	1.69	72.36	40.2	1.80	49.96	36.2	1.38
October	82.17	41.5	1.98	81.20	40.4	2.01	90.39	39.3	2.30	71.34	41.0	1.74	74.98	41.2	1.82	49.62	35.7	1.39
November	81.79	41.1	1.99	83.02	41.1	2.02	94.54	40.4	2.34	71.51	41.1	1.74	75.71	41.6	1.82	51.06	37.0	1.38
December	79.58	40.6	1.96	85.69	41.8	2.05	99.25	41.7	2.38	71.86	41.3	1.74	76.86	42.0	1.83	52.54	37.8	1.39

Year and month	Leather: tanned, curried, and finished			Industrial leather belting and packing			Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Footwear (except rubber)			Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$64.48	39.8	$1.62	$64.12	41.1	$1.56	$49.40	38.9	$1.27	$48.26	38.0	$1.27	$56.70	40.5	$1.40	$45.08	38.2	$1.18
1953: Average	68.23	38.9	1.71	67.97	41.7	1.63	50.16	38.0	1.32	49.10	37.2	1.32	57.09	39.1	1.46	46.99	38.2	1.23
December	69.43	39.9	1.74	70.39	41.9	1.68	51.72	38.6	1.34	49.10	37.2	1.32	53.40	35.6	1.50	48.24	38.9	1.24
1954: January	68.68	39.7	1.73	69.22	41.2	1.68	50.65	37.8	1.34	49.37	37.4	1.32	53.10	35.4	1.50	46.38	37.1	1.25
February	68.34	39.5	1.73	66.80	40.0	1.67	50.67	38.1	1.33	50.41	37.9	1.33	51.64	34.2	1.51	48.88	39.1	1.25
March	67.64	39.1	1.73	64.57	38.9	1.66	50.52	37.7	1.34	49.98	37.3	1.34	50.17	37.2	1.51	49.38	39.5	1.25
April	67.34	38.7	1.74	64.91	39.1	1.66	48.06	35.6	1.35	46.42	34.9	1.33	54.60	36.4	1.50	45.00	36.0	1.25
May	68.25	39.0	1.75	61.94	38.0	1.63	48.96	36.0	1.36	45.89	34.5	1.33	57.60	38.4	1.50	45.18	35.3	1.28
June	69.70	39.6	1.76	65.01	39.4	1.65	50.12	37.4	1.34	47.75	35.9	1.33	58.11	39.0	1.49	47.13	37.7	1.25
July	68.43	39.1	1.75	63.63	38.8	1.64	49.50	37.5	1.32	48.73	37.2	1.31	56.83	38.4	1.48	46.62	37.9	1.23
August	68.99	39.2	1.76	66.97	40.1	1.67	48.55	36.5	1.33	48.71	36.9	1.32	56.24	38.0	1.48	47.82	39.2	1.22
September	68.32	38.6	1.77	66.63	39.9	1.67	49.68	36.8	1.35	46.68	35.1	1.33	59.36	38.8	1.53	48.09	39.1	1.23
October	69.60	39.1	1.78	66.53	39.6	1.68	47.66	35.3	1.35	45.62	34.3	1.33	61.20	40.0	1.53	48.53	38.9	1.25
November	71.64	39.8	1.80	68.68	40.4	1.70	50.05	36.8	1.36	47.39	35.9	1.32	59.58	39.2	1.52	50.02	39.7	1.26
December	72.18	40.1	1.80	68.28	40.4	1.69	52.25	38.7	1.35	49.34	37.1	1.33	55.27	36.6	1.51	49.85	40.2	1.24

Year and month	Leather and leather products—Con.			Stone, clay, and glass products														
	Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Flat glass			Glass and glassware, pressed or blown [4]			*Glass containers*			*Pressed and blown glass*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$44.15	37.1	$1.19	$66.33	41.2	$1.61	$85.65	40.4	$2.12	$62.09	39.8	$1.56	$63.12	39.7	$1.59	$60.89	39.8	$1.53
1953: Average	44.04	36.4	1.21	70.35	40.9	1.72	97.34	40.9	2.38	67.89	39.7	1.71	69.60	40.0	1.74	65.46	39.2	1.67
December	44.53	36.5	1.22	71.23	40.7	1.75	98.42	40.8	2.43	69.34	39.4	1.76	72.80	40.5	1.79	65.53	38.1	1.72
1954: January	43.54	35.4	1.23	69.48	39.7	1.75	99.31	40.7	2.44	68.64	39.0	1.76	70.35	39.3	1.79	66.61	38.5	1.73
February	44.02	35.8	1.24	70.70	40.4	1.75	100.28	41.1	2.44	70.09	39.6	1.77	72.54	40.3	1.80	66.95	38.7	1.73
March	44.27	35.7	1.24	70.30	40.4	1.74	98.00	40.0	2.40	70.49	39.6	1.78	72.80	40.0	1.82	67.47	39.0	1.73
April	43.77	35.3	1.24	70.18	40.1	1.75	95.80	40.0	2.42	68.94	38.3	1.80	72.52	39.2	1.85	63.81	37.1	1.72
May	44.02	35.5	1.24	71.10	40.4	1.76	99.38	40.4	2.46	69.81	39.0	1.79	73.38	40.1	1.83	65.25	37.5	1.74
June	43.68	35.2	1.24	70.79	40.4	1.75	98.64	40.1	2.41	69.45	38.8	1.79	72.83	39.8	1.83	65.28	37.5	1.74
July	43.79	35.6	1.23	71.33	40.3	1.77	97.84	40.1	2.44	69.50	38.4	1.81	70.98	39.0	1.82	66.75	37.5	1.78
August	44.90	36.5	1.23	72.04	40.7	1.77	96.29	39.3	2.45	70.77	39.1	1.81	73.45	39.7	1.85	66.85	38.2	1.75
September	45.14	36.7	1.23	72.05	40.7	1.79	100.44	40.5	2.48	71.53	39.3	1.82	71.41	38.6	1.85	71.96	40.2	1.79
October	45.38	36.6	1.24	73.34	41.2	1.78	102.12	42.2	2.42	72.25	39.7	1.82	73.63	39.8	1.85	70.31	39.5	1.78
November	46.50	37.5	1.24	74.39	41.1	1.81	111.11	42.9	2.59	72.91	39.2	1.86	73.63	39.8	1.85	72.19	38.4	1.88
December	45.25	36.2	1.25	73.80	41.0	1.80	109.12	43.3	2.52	72.31	39.3	1.84	73.66	39.6	1.86	70.59	39.0	1.81

Year and month	Glass products made of purchased glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products [4]			*Brick and hollow tile*			*Floor and wall tile*			*Sewer pipe*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$56.30	40.8	$1.38	$67.73	41.8	$1.62	$60.09	40.6	$1.48	$58.51	42.4	$1.38	$62.64	39.9	$1.57	$59.98	39.2	$1.53
1953: Average	60.01	41.1	1.46	73.39	41.7	1.76	64.06	40.8	1.57	61.77	42.6	1.45	67.47	40.4	1.67	64.56	40.1	1.61
December	61.24	41.1	1.49	73.46	41.8	1.77	65.03	40.9	1.59	63.77	42.8	1.49	66.90	40.3	1.66	64.55	39.6	1.63
1954: January	57.57	38.9	1.48	73.51	41.3	1.78	62.81	39.5	1.59	59.13	40.5	1.46	66.36	39.5	1.68	63.20	39.5	1.60
February	59.94	40.5	1.48	74.05	41.6	1.78	64.40	40.5	1.59	62.05	42.5	1.46	66.36	39.5	1.68	64.40	40.0	1.61
March	60.49	40.6	1.49	73.81	41.7	1.77	64.08	40.3	1.59	62.31	42.1	1.48	67.54	40.2	1.68	64.99	40.1	1.62
April	59.19	39.2	1.51	74.05	41.6	1.78	65.85	40.9	1.61	65.53	43.4	1.51	67.03	39.9	1.68	66.26	40.4	1.64
May	59.10	39.4	1.50	73.98	41.1	1.80	66.74	41.2	1.62	65.82	43.3	1.52	68.40	40.0	1.71	68.06	41.0	1.66
June	58.29	38.9	1.51	77.10	41.9	1.84	66.33	41.2	1.61	65.23	43.2	1.51	70.18	40.8	1.72	67.57	41.2	1.64
July	59.95	39.7	1.51	78.44	41.5	1.89	66.17	41.1	1.61	65.21	42.9	1.52	68.68	40.4	1.70	68.64	41.1	1.67
August	61.76	40.9	1.51	76.36	41.5	1.84	67.23	41.5	1.62	66.40	43.4	1.53	69.19	40.7	1.70	69.22	41.7	1.66
September	62.47	41.1	1.52	80.22	42.0	1.91	67.49	40.9	1.65	65.76	42.7	1.54	69.08	40.4	1.71	68.45	40.5	1.69
October	63.72	42.2	1.51	76.91	41.8	1.84	67.40	41.1	1.64	65.79	43.0	1.53	68.28	40.4	1.69	69.19	40.7	1.70
November	63.57	42.1	1.51	76.13	41.6	1.83	67.65	41.0	1.65	66.19	42.7	1.55	67.26	39.8	1.69	68.95	40.8	1.69
December	64.30	42.3	1.52	75.53	41.5	1.82	67.57	41.2	1.64	65.64	42.9	1.53	69.26	40.5	1.71	66.73	40.2	1.66

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued

Year and month	Clay refractories			Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products [4]			Concrete products			Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products [4]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$61.60	38.5	$1.60	$61.15	38.7	$1.58	$70.65	45.0	$1.57	$70.22	45.3	$1.55	$60.01	41.1	$1.46	$69.83	40.6	$1.72
1953: Average	66.85	38.2	1.75	62.04	37.6	1.65	72.87	43.9	1.66	71.56	43.9	1.63	63.91	41.5	1.54	74.07	40.7	1.82
December	67.79	38.3	1.77	61.62	36.9	1.67	73.25	43.6	1.68	71.94	43.6	1.65	66.34	42.8	1.55	74.56	40.3	1.85
1954: January	67.11	37.7	1.78	60.14	35.8	1.68	70.31	42.1	1.67	68.30	41.9	1.63	61.29	39.8	1.54	73.08	39.5	1.85
February	66.93	37.6	1.78	61.62	36.9	1.67	72.48	43.4	1.67	70.63	43.6	1.62	63.55	41.0	1.55	72.68	39.5	1.84
March	65.16	36.4	1.79	62.66	37.3	1.68	72.38	43.6	1.66	70.79	43.7	1.62	64.12	41.1	1.56	72.80	39.4	1.84
April	64.44	36.0	1.79	60.79	36.4	1.67	73.04	44.0	1.66	70.56	44.1	1.60	64.27	41.2	1.56	71.02	38.6	1.84
May	66.06	36.7	1.80	60.82	36.2	1.68	73.48	44.0	1.67	71.44	44.1	1.62	65.16	41.5	1.57	72.52	39.2	1.85
June	64.98	36.1	1.80	59.95	35.9	1.67	73.54	44.3	1.66	72.48	45.0	1.61	63.18	40.5	1.56	73.47	39.8	1.85
July	66.06	36.7	1.80	57.63	34.1	1.69	75.99	44.7	1.70	73.35	45.0	1.63	62.87	40.3	1.56	72.91	39.2	1.86
August	67.16	36.9	1.82	60.32	35.7	1.69	76.05	45.0	1.69	73.51	45.1	1.63	64.78	41.0	1.58	73.28	39.4	1.86
September	69.33	36.3	1.91	60.33	35.7	1.69	75.82	44.6	1.70	72.86	44.7	1.63	65.35	41.1	1.59	74.24	39.7	1.87
October	68.63	36.9	1.86	64.26	37.8	1.70	76.27	44.6	1.71	74.09	44.9	1.65	66.04	41.8	1.58	75.58	40.2	1.88
November	70.13	37.5	1.87	64.73	38.3	1.69	75.24	44.0	1.71	72.27	43.8	1.65	66.36	42.0	1.58	76.33	40.6	1.88
December	71.81	38.4	1.87	62.76	36.7	1.71	74.29	43.7	1.70	70.58	43.3	1.63	65.92	41.2	1.60	77.11	40.8	1.89

Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued

Primary metal industries

Year and month	Abrasive products			Asbestos products			Nonclay refractories			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills [4]			Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills, except electrometallurgical products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$73.45	39.7	$1.85	$71.57	42.6	$1.68	$65.70	36.3	$1.81	$77.33	40.7	$1.90	$79.60	40.0	$1.99	$79.60	40.0	$1.99
1953: Average	79.98	40.6	1.97	76.43	42.7	1.79	71.51	36.3	1.97	84.25	40.9	2.06	87.48	40.5	2.16	87.48	40.5	2.16
December	79.70	40.0	1.98	76.44	42.0	1.82	73.00	36.5	2.00	82.78	39.8	2.08	85.46	39.2	2.18	85.46	39.2	2.18
1954: January	76.44	39.0	1.96	75.07	40.8	1.84	71.64	36.0	1.99	81.74	39.3	2.08	84.80	38.9	2.18	84.80	38.9	2.18
February	75.86	38.9	1.95	75.81	41.2	1.84	69.95	34.8	2.01	79.52	38.6	2.06	81.27	37.8	2.15	81.27	37.8	2.15
March	75.47	38.7	1.95	74.52	40.5	1.84	68.14	32.9	1.98	78.28	38.0	2.06	79.12	36.8	2.15	79.12	36.8	2.15
April	74.69	38.3	1.95	74.37	40.2	1.85	61.74	31.5	1.96	77.90	38.0	2.05	79.39	37.1	2.14	79.18	37.0	2.14
May	75.86	38.9	1.95	77.23	41.3	1.87	61.04	31.3	1.95	79.49	38.4	2.07	81.22	37.6	2.16	81.22	37.6	2.16
June	75.27	38.8	1.94	79.71	42.4	1.88	60.28	30.6	1.97	80.70	38.8	2.08	83.22	38.0	2.19	83.22	38.0	2.19
July	73.06	36.9	1.98	78.40	41.7	1.88	63.24	32.1	1.97	80.81	38.3	2.11	84.00	37.5	2.24	84.00	37.5	2.24
August	73.48	37.3	1.97	78.25	41.4	1.89	65.93	33.3	1.98	80.64	38.4	2.10	82.43	37.3	2.21	82.43	37.3	2.21
September	75.04	37.9	1.98	79.57	42.1	1.89	68.71	34.7	1.98	82.39	38.5	2.14	84.90	37.4	2.27	84.90	37.4	2.27
October	78.20	39.1	2.00	78.66	41.4	1.90	72.00	36.0	2.00	82.64	38.8	2.13	84.45	37.7	2.24	84.45	37.7	2.24
November	80.40	40.0	2.01	79.04	41.6	1.90	75.55	37.4	2.02	84.53	39.5	2.14	87.30	38.8	2.25	87.30	38.8	2.25
December	80.80	40.2	2.01	80.56	42.4	1.90	75.89	37.2	2.04	86.03	40.2	2.14	89.27	39.5	2.26	89.27	39.5	2.26

Year and month	Electrometallurgical products			Iron and steel foundries [4]			Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals [4]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$76.04	41.1	$1.85	$72.22	40.8	$1.77	$69.89	40.4	$1.73	$70.56	39.2	$1.80	$77.70	42.0	$1.85	$75.48	41.7	$1.81
1953: Average	80.36	41.0	1.96	76.33	40.6	1.88	74.89	40.7	1.84	76.95	40.5	1.90	79.98	40.6	1.97	80.93	41.5	1.95
December	78.40	40.0	1.96	75.43	39.7	1.90	74.40	40.0	1.86	73.34	38.6	1.90	78.80	39.6	1.99	82.54	41.9	1.97
1954: January	77.41	39.9	1.94	74.30	38.9	1.91	73.51	39.1	1.88	72.77	38.1	1.91	76.43	38.6	1.98	83.40	41.7	2.00
February	77.61	39.8	1.95	72.77	38.5	1.89	71.61	38.5	1.86	70.11	36.9	1.90	77.81	39.3	1.98	79.98	40.6	1.97
March	77.02	39.7	1.94	72.77	38.5	1.89	71.42	38.4	1.86	74.66	39.1	1.91	76.43	38.6	1.98	78.20	39.9	1.96
April	80.18	40.7	1.97	72.96	38.4	1.90	72.56	38.8	1.87	72.58	37.8	1.92	73.66	37.4	1.97	78.41	39.8	1.97
May	78.41	39.8	1.97	72.77	38.3	1.90	72.56	38.8	1.87	72.01	37.7	1.91	73.48	37.3	1.97	78.40	40.0	1.96
June	79.00	39.7	1.99	73.53	38.7	1.90	73.30	39.2	1.87	71.28	37.7	1.89	74.45	37.6	1.98	79.39	40.3	1.97
July	79.80	39.7	2.01	72.95	38.6	1.89	72.73	39.1	1.86	69.55	36.8	1.89	75.04	37.9	1.98	79.60	39.8	2.00
August	79.00	39.5	2.00	74.10	39.0	1.90	73.49	39.3	1.87	75.07	39.1	1.92	75.62	38.0	1.99	79.60	40.2	1.98
September	82.82	40.6	2.04	74.11	38.8	1.91	73.51	39.1	1.88	74.11	38.2	1.94	75.62	38.0	1.99	79.39	39.3	2.02
October	82.01	40.4	2.03	75.66	39.2	1.93	75.05	39.5	1.90	77.02	39.7	1.94	76.00	38.0	2.00	80.40	40.0	2.01
November	82.42	40.4	2.04	76.04	39.4	1.93	76.02	39.8	1.91	78.60	40.1	1.96	75.60	37.8	2.00	80.60	40.3	2.00
December	82.62	40.7	2.03	77.99	40.2	1.94	77.36	40.5	1.91	79.17	40.6	1.95	78.38	38.8	2.02	81.00	40.5	2.00

Year and month	Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals [4]			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$75.06	41.7	$1.80	$76.08	41.8	$1.82	$68.15	41.3	$1.65	$74.29	41.5	$1.79	$76.49	41.8	$1.83	$69.95	40.2	$1.74
1953: Average	80.41	42.1	1.91	81.81	40.8	2.02	73.63	41.6	1.77	82.91	42.3	1.96	85.37	42.9	1.99	77.93	40.8	1.91
December	81.60	42.8	1.92	84.25	40.9	2.06	75.36	42.1	1.79	80.59	40.7	1.98	81.20	40.6	2.00	77.79	40.1	1.94
1954: January	82.49	42.3	1.95	84.66	40.9	2.07	73.62	40.9	1.80	78.21	39.7	1.97	77.21	38.8	1.99	77.99	40.2	1.94
February	77.93	40.8	1.91	82.80	40.0	2.07	73.03	40.8	1.79	77.82	39.5	1.97	75.64	38.2	1.98	78.57	40.5	1.94
March	74.66	39.5	1.89	83.84	40.5	2.07	72.85	40.7	1.79	77.82	39.5	1.97	76.43	38.6	1.98	77.99	40.2	1.94
April	74.28	39.3	1.89	84.45	40.6	2.08	72.85	40.7	1.79	78.41	39.6	1.98	76.23	38.5	1.98	79.58	40.6	1.96
May	74.66	39.5	1.89	84.45	40.6	2.08	73.80	41.0	1.80	80.20	40.3	1.99	79.80	39.9	2.00	79.58	40.6	1.96
June	76.21	39.9	1.91	84.45	40.6	2.08	75.12	41.5	1.81	81.19	40.8	1.99	82.01	40.8	2.01	79.77	40.7	1.96
July	75.85	39.3	1.93	85.24	40.4	2.11	73.31	40.5	1.81	79.60	40.0	1.99	81.40	40.7	2.00	75.85	38.5	1.97
August	76.59	40.1	1.91	84.82	40.2	2.11	72.67	40.6	1.79	80.60	40.1	2.01	80.40	40.0	2.01	80.00	40.0	2.00
September	74.69	38.3	1.95	85.01	40.1	2.12	75.00	41.3	1.84	83.43	41.1	2.03	84.46	41.4	2.04	82.22	40.5	2.06
October	76.43	39.6	1.93	86.46	40.4	2.14	77.15	41.7	1.85	83.44	40.7	2.05	83.64	40.6	2.06	81.61	40.4	2.02
November	77.09	40.0	1.94	86.90	40.8	2.13	77.56	41.7	1.86	85.90	41.7	2.06	88.40	42.5	2.08	81.81	40.5	2.02
December	77.97	40.4	1.93	86.46	40.4	2.14	77.89	42.1	1.85	85.90	41.7	2.06	87.56	42.3	2.07	82.62	40.7	2.03

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Primary metal industries—Continued

Year and month	Nonferrous foundries			Miscellaneous primary metal industries [4]			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			Welded and heavy-riveted pipe			Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment) Total: Fabricated metal products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$77.79	41.6	$1.87	$82.15	41.7	$1.97	$86.00	42.2	$2.04	$80.54	41.3	$1.95	$81.14	41.4	$1.96	$73.38	41.6	$1.74
1953: Average	80.97	41.1	1.97	87.87	41.5	2.11	91.12	41.4	2.18	84.87	41.0	2.07	84.45	40.6	2.08	77.15	41.7	1.85
December	81.61	40.6	2.01	86.08	40.4	2.13	90.35	40.7	2.22	82.78	39.8	2.08	85.84	40.3	2.13	78.02	41.5	1.88
1954: January	80.49	40.0	2.01	83.95	39.6	2.12	88.40	40.0	2.21	81.14	39.2	2.07	83.37	39.7	2.10	76.92	40.7	1.89
February	80.20	40.1	2.00	83.53	39.4	2.12	87.86	39.8	2.20	81.54	39.2	2.08	82.16	39.5	2.08	76.33	40.6	1.88
March	79.00	39.5	2.00	82.29	39.0	2.11	85.58	38.9	2.20	81.33	39.1	2.08	82.16	39.5	2.08	75.95	40.4	1.88
April	78.01	39.2	1.99	81.66	38.7	2.11	83.22	38.0	2.19	81.33	39.1	2.08	82.97	39.7	2.09	75.39	40.1	1.88
May	79.00	39.5	2.00	83.53	39.4	2.12	84.04	38.2	2.20	84.23	40.1	2.10	84.85	40.6	2.09	77.33	40.7	1.90
June	79.19	39.4	2.01	85.39	39.9	2.14	84.42	38.2	2.21	86.92	41.0	2.12	86.09	40.8	2.11	76.92	40.7	1.89
July	77.79	38.7	2.01	84.10	39.3	2.14	84.89	38.2	2.22	84.80	40.0	2.12	85.24	40.4	2.11	75.60	40.0	1.89
August	79.80	39.7	2.01	84.53	39.5	2.14	86.08	38.6	2.23	85.65	40.4	2.12	83.16	39.6	2.10	76.95	40.5	1.90
September	80.39	39.6	2.03	85.78	39.7	2.16	85.79	38.3	2.24	87.10	40.7	2.14	86.03	40.2	2.14	77.74	40.7	1.91
October	84.25	40.9	2.06	86.18	39.9	2.16	87.46	38.7	2.26	87.33	41.0	2.13	85.22	40.2	2.12	78.53	40.9	1.92
November	84.85	40.6	2.09	86.80	40.0	2.17	88.76	39.1	2.27	87.74	41.0	2.14	82.89	39.1	2.12	79.71	41.3	1.93
December	84.86	40.8	2.08	90.45	41.3	2.19	91.25	40.2	2.27	91.37	42.3	2.16	87.53	40.9	2.14	80.99	41.7	1.94

Year and month	Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, handtools, and hardware [4]			Cutlery and edgetools			Handtools			Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies [4]		
1952: Average	$69.31	41.8	$1.67	$69.05	41.1	$1.68	$63.55	41.0	$1.55	$69.36	41.3	$1.68	$70.69	41.1	$1.72	$70.99	40.8	$1.74
1953: Average	78.71	41.6	1.82	74.65	41.6	1.78	67.32	41.3	1.63	74.70	41.5	1.80	75.89	41.7	1.82	73.57	40.2	1.83
December	77.93	41.9	1.86	74.39	41.1	1.81	67.89	40.9	1.66	74.07	40.7	1.82	77.00	41.4	1.86	73.63	39.8	1.85
1954: January	77.79	40.1	1.94	73.16	40.2	1.82	64.12	39.1	1.64	73.57	40.2	1.83	76.33	40.6	1.88	71.80	38.6	1.86
February	81.71	41.9	1.95	73.38	40.1	1.83	65.67	39.8	1.65	73.42	39.9	1.84	75.78	40.3	1.88	73.10	39.3	1.86
March	79.32	41.1	1.93	72.04	39.8	1.81	65.44	39.9	1.64	73.05	39.7	1.84	74.03	39.8	1.86	73.10	39.3	1.86
April	78.94	40.9	1.93	72.62	39.9	1.82	63.41	38.9	1.63	72.10	39.4	1.83	75.95	40.4	1.88	70.66	38.4	1.84
May	82.74	42.0	1.97	74.74	40.4	1.85	66.00	40.0	1.65	72.31	39.3	1.84	78.50	41.1	1.91	73.28	39.4	1.86
June	83.13	42.2	1.97	72.65	39.7	1.83	65.74	39.6	1.66	72.13	39.2	1.84	75.01	39.9	1.88	74.59	40.1	1.86
July	82.12	41.9	1.96	72.29	39.5	1.83	64.29	39.2	1.64	70.84	38.5	1.84	75.79	40.1	1.89	72.34	39.1	1.85
August	83.13	42.2	1.97	74.74	40.4	1.85	66.17	40.1	1.65	73.26	39.6	1.85	77.93	40.8	1.91	75.14	40.4	1.86
September	81.34	41.5	1.96	75.11	40.6	1.85	66.90	40.3	1.66	73.26	39.6	1.85	78.50	41.1	1.91	75.20	40.0	1.88
October	80.00	40.2	1.99	75.70	40.7	1.86	68.21	40.6	1.68	73.10	39.3	1.86	79.30	41.3	1.92	76.92	40.7	1.89
November	79.20	39.8	1.99	76.48	40.9	1.87	69.97	41.4	1.69	74.21	39.9	1.86	79.52	41.2	1.93	75.79	40.1	1.89
December	83.21	41.4	2.01	78.62	41.6	1.89	69.87	41.1	1.70	74.59	40.1	1.86	83.10	42.4	1.96	77.16	40.4	1.91

Year and month	Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products [4]			Structural steel and ornamental metalwork			Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim			Boiler-shop products		
1952: Average	$73.66	40.9	$1.84	$69.87	41.1	$1.70	$74.87	42.3	$1.77	$75.05	42.4	$1.77	$74.23	41.7	$1.78	$74.80	42.5	$1.76
1953: Average	78.64	39.6	1.91	72.33	40.4	1.79	80.75	42.5	1.90	81.27	43.0	1.89	78.44	41.5	1.89	80.94	42.6	1.90
December	78.66	39.2	1.93	72.80	40.0	1.82	83.23	42.9	1.94	85.17	43.9	1.94	79.61	41.9	1.90	82.60	42.8	1.93
1954: January	74.69	38.9	1.92	70.46	38.5	1.83	80.25	41.8	1.92	82.18	42.8	1.92	75.39	40.1	1.88	80.87	41.9	1.93
February	74.69	38.9	1.92	72.29	39.5	1.83	79.49	41.4	1.92	80.79	42.3	1.91	74.86	39.4	1.90	80.67	41.8	1.93
March	76.04	39.4	1.93	71.92	39.3	1.83	78.66	41.2	1.91	79.99	42.1	1.90	76.21	39.9	1.91	79.30	41.3	1.92
April	72.88	37.8	1.92	69.87	38.6	1.81	78.72	41.0	1.92	79.42	41.8	1.90	76.42	39.8	1.92	78.94	40.9	1.93
May	75.66	39.2	1.93	72.29	39.5	1.83	79.30	41.3	1.92	80.41	42.1	1.91	76.99	40.1	1.92	78.74	40.8	1.93
June	77.79	40.1	1.94	73.38	40.1	1.83	80.06	41.7	1.92	81.75	42.8	1.91	79.10	41.2	1.92	78.74	40.8	1.93
July	75.83	39.7	1.91	70.62	38.8	1.82	79.13	41.0	1.93	79.46	41.6	1.91	79.35	40.9	1.94	77.79	40.1	1.94
August	79.38	40.6	1.96	73.53	40.4	1.82	79.73	41.1	1.94	80.87	41.9	1.93	78.38	40.4	1.94	78.76	40.6	1.94
September	76.44	39.2	1.95	74.56	40.3	1.85	79.35	40.9	1.94	79.30	41.3	1.92	79.79	40.5	1.97	79.15	40.8	1.94
October	79.59	40.4	1.97	75.89	40.8	1.86	79.56	40.8	1.95	79.90	41.4	1.93	80.19	40.5	1.98	78.39	40.2	1.95
November	81.39	40.9	1.99	75.63	39.8	1.85	79.56	40.8	1.95	80.10	41.5	1.93	79.79	40.3	1.98	79.17	40.6	1.95
December	81.00	40.5	2.00	74.96	40.3	1.86	80.34	41.2	1.95	79.71	41.3	1.93	84.22	41.9	2.01	79.77	40.7	1.96

Year and month	Sheet-metalwork			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving [4]			Vitreous-enameled products			Stamped and pressed metal products			Lighting fixtures			Fabricated wire products		
1952: Average	$75.18	42.0	$1.79	$74.29	41.5	$1.79	$54.00	37.5	$1.44	$77.33	41.8	$1.85	$68.00	40.0	$1.70	$68.30	40.9	$1.67
1953: Average	80.22	42.0	1.91	78.81	41.7	1.89	59.06	38.6	1.53	81.90	42.0	1.95	72.50	40.5	1.79	72.62	40.8	1.78
December	80.93	41.5	1.95	79.90	41.4	1.93	60.60	38.6	1.57	81.97	41.4	1.98	75.58	41.3	1.83	71.31	39.4	1.81
1954: January	77.95	40.6	1.92	81.16	41.2	1.97	61.88	38.2	1.62	83.63	41.4	2.02	72.58	40.1	1.81	73.02	39.9	1.83
February	76.80	40.0	1.92	78.76	40.6	1.94	61.60	38.5	1.60	80.79	40.6	1.99	70.49	39.6	1.78	72.04	39.8	1.81
March	77.59	40.2	1.93	77.97	40.4	1.93	60.87	38.5	1.58	80.19	40.5	1.98	70.13	39.4	1.78	72.76	40.2	1.81
April	77.18	40.2	1.92	78.18	40.3	1.94	60.83	38.5	1.58	80.60	40.5	1.99	70.35	39.3	1.79	71.46	39.7	1.80
May	79.73	41.1	1.94	80.36	41.0	1.96	61.06	38.4	1.59	83.01	41.3	2.01	71.82	39.9	1.80	72.58	40.1	1.81
June	79.93	41.2	1.94	79.58	40.6	1.96	59.01	36.2	1.63	82.21	40.9	2.01	71.10	39.5	1.80	72.80	40.0	1.82
July	79.54	41.0	1.94	76.44	39.2	1.95	56.13	35.3	1.59	79.40	39.5	2.01	71.28	39.6	1.80	72.94	40.3	1.81
August	79.37	40.7	1.95	78.40	40.0	1.96	59.73	37.1	1.61	80.60	40.1	2.01	70.71	39.5	1.79	73.12	40.4	1.81
September	79.17	40.6	1.95	80.78	40.8	1.98	61.24	37.8	1.62	83.84	41.1	2.04	72.32	40.4	1.79	72.76	40.2	1.81
October	78.78	40.4	1.95	82.98	41.7	1.99	63.18	39.0	1.62	85.90	41.9	2.05	76.48	40.9	1.87	73.89	40.6	1.82
November	78.20	40.1	1.95	85.02	42.3	2.01	63.34	39.1	1.62	87.98	42.5	2.07	79.66	41.5	1.92	76.18	41.4	1.84
December	80.56	41.1	1.96	86.25	42.7	2.02	63.43	39.4	1.61	89.23	42.9	2.08	81.32	41.7	1.95	77.93	41.9	1.86

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued															Machinery (except electrical)		
	Miscellaneous fabricated metal products [4]			*Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails*			*Steel springs*			*Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets*			*Screw-machine products*			Total: Machinery (except electrical)		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$73.02	42.7	$1.71	$79.61	43.5	$1.83	$74.26	40.8	$1.82	$72.83	42.1	$1.73	$76.37	44.4	$1.72	$79.79	42.9	$1.86
1953: Average	78.81	42.9	1.83	82.35	41.8	1.97	83.13	42.2	1.97	79.18	42.8	1.85	81.07	44.3	1.83	82.91	42.3	1.96
December	77.52	41.9	1.85	83.84	41.1	2.04	84.22	41.9	2.01	77.19	41.5	1.86	78.75	42.8	1.84	84.42	42.0	2.01
1954: January	74.70	40.6	1.84	81.41	40.3	2.02	81.40	40.7	2.00	74.00	40.0	1.85	75.76	41.4	1.83	82.40	41.2	2.00
February	75.85	41.0	1.85	82.01	40.6	2.02	79.00	40.1	1.97	75.92	40.6	1.87	75.95	41.5	1.83	82.60	41.3	2.00
March	74.34	40.4	1.84	82.61	41.1	2.01	77.03	39.3	1.96	73.66	39.6	1.86	74.52	41.0	1.82	82.20	41.1	2.00
April	72.47	39.6	1.83	80.60	40.1	2.01	75.07	38.3	1.96	72.52	39.2	1.85	72.25	39.7	1.82	81.00	40.5	2.00
May	73.78	40.1	1.84	85.68	42.0	2.04	75.04	37.9	1.98	72.91	39.2	1.86	74.12	40.5	1.83	81.61	40.6	2.01
June	74.56	40.3	1.85	84.84	42.0	2.02	77.81	39.1	1.99	73.68	39.4	1.87	73.93	40.4	1.83	81.41	40.5	2.01
July	73.28	39.4	1.86	77.99	38.8	2.01	76.04	38.6	1.97	73.14	38.7	1.89	71.92	39.3	1.83	80.60	40.1	2.01
August	74.00	40.0	1.85	85.08	41.1	2.07	74.48	38.0	1.96	74.26	39.5	1.88	72.62	39.9	1.82	80.80	40.2	2.01
September	75.70	40.7	1.86	83.44	40.7	2.05	73.30	37.4	1.96	77.52	40.8	1.90	75.26	40.9	1.84	81.81	40.3	2.03
October	77.08	41.0	1.88	83.64	40.6	2.06	77.01	38.7	1.99	78.91	41.1	1.92	76.45	41.1	1.86	81.61	40.2	2.03
November	79.38	42.0	1.89	83.22	40.4	2.06	85.49	41.5	2.06	80.87	41.9	1.93	79.10	42.3	1.87	82.01	40.4	2.03
December	80.75	42.5	1.90	84.66	40.7	2.08	84.87	41.0	2.07	83.42	43.0	1.94	80.22	42.9	1.87	83.44	40.9	2.04
	Engines and turbines [4]			*Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels*			*Diesel and other internal combustion engines, not elsewhere classified*			Agricultural machinery and tractors [4]			*Tractors*			*Agricultural machinery (except tractors)*		
1952: Average	$82.68	42.4	$1.95	$89.02	42.8	$2.08	$80.37	42.3	$1.90	$75.41	39.9	$1.89	$77.02	39.7	$1.94	$73.97	40.2	$1.84
1953: Average	85.28	41.2	2.07	93.66	42.0	2.23	82.41	41.0	2.01	77.21	39.8	1.94	79.20	39.6	2.00	76.20	40.0	1.90
December	88.61	41.6	2.13	99.72	42.8	2.33	84.87	41.2	2.06	76.54	39.3	1.95	79.79	39.5	2.02	73.70	39.3	1.88
1954: January	86.51	41.0	2.11	97.02	42.0	2.31	82.42	40.6	2.03	77.03	39.5	1.95	80.19	39.7	2.02	74.47	39.4	1.89
February	86.30	40.9	2.11	97.06	42.2	2.30	82.62	40.5	2.04	77.62	39.6	1.96	79.78	39.3	2.03	76.02	39.8	1.91
March	86.28	40.7	2.12	99.03	42.5	2.33	81.20	40.0	2.03	79.00	40.1	1.97	81.40	39.9	2.04	77.38	40.3	1.92
April	83.39	39.9	2.09	89.60	40.0	2.24	81.00	39.9	2.03	78.41	39.6	1.98	80.17	39.3	2.04	76.61	39.9	1.92
May	86.07	40.6	2.12	94.76	41.2	2.30	82.82	40.4	2.05	78.80	39.8	1.98	80.77	39.4	2.05	76.99	40.1	1.92
June	83.81	40.1	2.09	86.14	38.8	2.22	83.23	40.6	2.05	78.41	39.8	1.97	78.78	39.0	2.02	77.97	40.4	1.93
July	85.44	40.3	2.12	92.34	40.8	2.28	83.02	40.3	2.06	77.03	39.3	1.96	78.78	39.0	2.02	75.45	39.8	1.91
August	84.77	39.8	2.13	95.17	41.2	2.31	80.36	39.2	2.05	77.22	39.2	1.97	80.36	39.2	2.05	74.67	39.3	1.90
September	85.84	40.3	2.13	93.94	41.2	2.28	82.59	39.9	2.07	78.80	39.4	2.00	82.39	39.8	2.07	75.46	39.1	1.93
October	85.97	39.8	2.16	97.34	40.9	2.38	81.56	39.4	2.07	76.81	38.6	1.99	79.52	38.6	2.06	73.73	38.6	1.91
November	86.86	40.4	2.15	100.67	41.6	2.42	81.40	39.9	2.04	78.40	39.2	2.00	81.97	39.6	2.07	74.69	38.9	1.92
December	90.03	41.3	2.18	97.75	40.9	2.39	87.15	41.5	2.10	80.40	40.0	2.01	84.03	40.4	2.08	77.02	39.7	1.94
	Construction and mining machinery [4]			*Construction and mining machinery, except for oilfields*			*Oilfield machinery and tools*			Metalworking machinery [4]			*Machine tools*			*Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)*		
1952: Average	$77.61	43.6	$1.78	$76.64	43.3	$1.77	$79.48	44.4	$1.79	$91.87	46.4	$1.98	$89.96	47.1	$1.91	$85.95	45.0	$1.91
1953: Average	79.42	41.8	1.90	78.85	41.8	1.99	80.98	42.4	1.91	96.64	45.8	2.11	94.92	46.3	2.05	89.52	44.1	2.03
December	79.54	41.0	1.94	78.17	40.8	1.93	83.33	42.3	1.97	96.75	45.0	2.15	96.18	45.8	2.10	87.95	42.9	2.05
1954: January	79.76	40.9	1.95	77.59	40.2	1.93	84.77	42.6	1.99	94.60	44.0	2.15	93.66	44.6	2.10	85.27	41.8	2.04
February	80.93	41.5	1.95	78.36	40.6	1.93	86.33	43.6	1.98	94.39	43.9	2.15	93.53	44.8	2.09	86.51	42.2	2.05
March	79.93	41.2	1.94	78.74	40.8	1.93	81.90	42.0	1.95	93.74	43.6	2.15	93.21	44.6	2.09	86.10	42.0	2.05
April	78.74	40.8	1.93	77.57	40.4	1.92	81.93	41.8	1.96	92.45	42.8	2.16	89.43	43.2	2.07	84.48	41.0	2.06
May	79.76	40.9	1.95	78.57	40.5	1.94	82.54	41.9	1.97	92.87	42.6	2.18	88.51	42.6	2.08	84.48	40.8	2.07
June	79.95	41.0	1.95	78.98	40.5	1.95	82.52	42.1	1.96	92.64	42.9	2.16	87.36	41.8	2.09	84.87	41.0	2.07
July	78.00	40.0	1.95	77.21	39.8	1.94	78.99	40.3	1.96	92.20	42.1	2.19	85.28	41.0	2.08	86.10	41.0	2.10
August	78.59	40.3	1.95	76.82	39.6	1.94	82.96	41.9	1.98	92.64	42.3	2.19	86.11	41.4	2.08	85.70	41.2	2.08
September	77.62	39.6	1.96	77.42	39.7	1.95	78.01	39.4	1.98	91.96	41.8	2.20	87.36	41.6	2.10	84.45	40.6	2.08
October	78.01	39.8	1.96	77.22	39.6	1.95	79.79	40.3	1.98	92.16	41.7	2.21	87.99	41.7	2.11	83.41	40.1	2.08
November	79.00	40.1	1.97	78.01	39.8	1.96	81.40	40.7	2.00	90.89	41.5	2.19	86.31	41.1	2.10	83.21	40.2	2.07
December	79.98	40.6	1.97	79.18	40.4	1.96	81.59	41.0	1.99	91.98	42.0	2.19	88.20	41.8	2.11	85.69	41.0	2.09
	Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery) [4]			*Food-products machinery*			*Textile machinery*			*Paper-industries machinery*			*Printing-trades machinery and equipment*		
1952: Average	$95.53	46.6	$2.05	$77.40	43.0	$1.80	$77.96	42.6	$1.83	$68.54	40.8	$1.68	$82.68	45.6	$1.80	$87.36	43.9	$1.99
1953: Average	100.93	46.3	2.18	81.32	42.8	1.90	81.56	42.7	1.91	71.93	41.1	1.75	82.84	44.3	1.87	94.59	44.2	2.14
December	101.47	45.8	2.22	83.23	42.9	1.94	83.89	42.8	1.96	73.63	41.6	1.77	86.98	45.3	1.92	97.24	44.0	2.21
1954: January	99.23	44.7	2.22	80.51	41.5	1.94	84.16	42.5	1.98	70.09	39.6	1.77	83.03	43.7	1.90	89.24	41.7	2.14
February	98.34	44.1	2.23	81.29	41.9	1.94	84.94	42.9	1.98	71.69	40.5	1.77	83.98	44.2	1.90	91.38	42.5	2.15
March	97.66	43.6	2.24	80.47	41.8	1.93	83.95	42.4	1.98	71.33	40.3	1.77	84.11	44.5	1.89	92.23	42.5	2.17
April	96.08	43.4	2.26	79.13	41.0	1.93	81.36	41.3	1.97	70.05	39.8	1.76	82.08	43.2	1.90	87.74	41.0	2.14
May	99.62	43.5	2.29	79.15	40.8	1.94	80.97	41.1	1.97	69.52	39.5	1.76	82.94	43.2	1.92	91.56	42.0	2.18
June	99.36	43.2	2.30	78.55	40.7	1.93	79.97	40.8	1.96	69.65	39.8	1.75	83.28	43.6	1.91	87.53	40.9	2.14
July	99.59	43.3	2.30	77.78	40.3	1.93	79.18	40.4	1.96	67.16	38.6	1.74	81.98	42.7	1.92	90.73	42.2	2.15
August	100.02	43.3	2.31	77.78	40.3	1.93	79.58	40.6	1.96	68.60	39.2	1.75	81.06	42.0	1.93	85.86	40.5	2.12
September	98.18	42.5	2.31	78.98	40.5	1.95	80.18	40.7	1.97	68.64	39.0	1.76	83.27	42.7	1.95	87.72	40.8	2.15
October	98.60	42.5	2.32	79.37	40.7	1.95	79.59	40.4	1.97	70.18	40.1	1.75	82.10	42.1	1.95	88.32	40.7	2.17
November	97.29	42.3	2.30	79.95	41.0	1.95	79.99	40.4	1.98	71.63	40.7	1.76	83.27	42.7	1.95	88.56	41.0	2.16
December	97.55	42.6	2.29	81.14	41.4	1.96	80.78	40.8	1.98	72.69	41.3	1.76	86.72	43.8	1.98	88.34	40.9	2.16

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	General industrial machinery [2]			Pumps, air and gas compressors			Conveyors and conveying equipment			Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans			Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.			Mechanical power-transmission equipment		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$79.24	43.3	$1.83	$78.66	43.7	$1.80	$79.79	42.9	$1.86	$74.47	42.8	$1.74	$81.22	43.2	$1.88	$79.98	43.0	$1.86
1953: Average	83.42	43.0	1.94	81.98	42.7	1.92	84.44	43.3	1.95	76.50	42.8	1.80	83.50	42.6	1.96	86.93	43.4	1.96
December	83.98	42.4	1.98	80.90	41.7	1.94	85.80	42.9	2.00	76.54	41.6	1.84	80.54	41.3	1.95	85.85	42.5	2.02
1954: January	81.16	41.2	1.97	80.56	41.1	1.96	81.78	41.5	1.97	75.07	40.8	1.84	73.18	38.1	1.92	83.82	41.7	2.01
February	81.36	41.3	1.97	80.56	41.1	1.96	82.76	41.8	1.98	74.26	40.8	1.82	76.04	39.4	1.93	81.99	41.2	1.99
March	79.77	40.7	1.96	79.38	40.4	1.94	81.16	41.2	1.97	73.02	39.9	1.83	76.63	39.8	1.94	79.40	40.1	1.98
April	78.99	40.3	1.96	78.18	40.3	1.94	79.79	40.5	1.97	72.40	40.0	1.81	77.02	39.7	1.94	79.20	40.0	1.98
May	79.39	40.3	1.97	76.63	39.5	1.94	82.00	41.0	2.00	73.38	40.1	1.83	77.42	39.7	1.95	79.79	40.3	1.98
June	80.19	40.5	1.98	77.60	40.0	1.94	82.61	41.1	2.01	74.93	40.5	1.85	78.78	40.4	1.95	80.09	40.2	1.99
July	79.40	40.1	1.98	77.81	39.9	1.95	85.04	42.1	2.02	73.68	39.4	1.87	75.65	38.4	1.97	78.80	39.6	1.99
August	80.20	40.3	1.99	79.00	40.1	1.97	80.60	40.1	2.01	74.77	40.2	1.86	77.82	39.5	1.97	79.80	40.1	1.99
September	80.80	40.4	2.00	80.19	40.5	1.98	80.80	40.0	2.02	75.62	39.8	1.90	78.41	39.4	1.99	80.80	40.2	2.01
October	81.20	40.4	2.01	80.39	40.6	1.98	81.20	40.0	2.03	76.40	40.0	1.91	81.41	40.5	2.01	82.62	40.7	2.03
November	80.00	40.0	2.00	78.40	40.0	1.96	78.38	38.8	2.02	75.22	39.8	1.89	78.61	39.5	1.99	83.03	40.7	2.04
December	81.41	40.5	2.01	79.39	40.3	1.97	82.01	40.4	2.03	75.05	39.7	1.89	79.60	40.0	1.99	83.44	40.9	2.04
	Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces and ovens			Office and store machines and devices [4]			Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service-industry and household machines [4]			Domestic laundry equipment		
1952: Average	$76.97	43.0	$1.79	$75.26	40.9	$1.84	$81.80	40.9	$2.00	$68.88	41.0	$1.68	$75.81	41.2	$1.84	$74.89	40.7	$1.84
1953: Average	81.02	42.2	1.92	77.38	40.3	1.92	83.21	40.2	2.07	70.02	40.3	1.76	78.74	40.8	1.93	78.57	40.8	1.94
December	83.36	42.1	1.98	79.59	40.4	1.97	85.44	40.3	2.12	72.94	40.3	1.81	78.01	39.8	1.96	77.03	39.3	1.96
1954: January	82.98	41.7	1.99	78.60	39.9	1.97	84.40	40.0	2.11	71.31	39.4	1.81	77.62	39.6	1.96	73.91	38.1	1.94
February	82.76	41.8	1.98	77.81	39.7	1.96	84.19	39.9	2.11	71.50	39.8	1.81	78.01	39.8	1.96	77.42	39.7	1.95
March	81.77	41.3	1.98	77.82	39.6	1.96	84.61	40.1	2.11	72.89	39.4	1.82	78.01	39.8	1.96	79.20	39.8	1.99
April	80.19	40.5	1.98	77.82	39.5	1.97	83.74	39.5	2.12	71.74	39.2	1.83	76.05	38.8	1.96	74.25	37.5	1.98
May	79.60	40.2	1.98	77.42	39.3	1.97	83.10	39.2	2.12	72.13	39.2	1.84	77.22	39.2	1.97	74.88	38.6	1.94
June	80.00	39.8	2.01	78.41	39.6	1.98	84.10	39.3	2.14	73.63	39.8	1.85	75.85	39.1	1.94	73.27	38.6	1.95
July	78.61	39.5	1.99	79.40	39.7	2.00	86.80	40.0	2.17	72.86	39.6	1.84	75.27	38.8	1.94	79.79	40.5	1.97
August	79.00	39.7	1.99	79.40	39.7	2.00	86.40	40.0	2.16	73.23	39.8	1.84	76.44	39.2	1.95	81.20	40.4	2.01
September	82.01	40.8	2.01	80.00	40.0	2.00	85.97	39.8	2.16	75.48	40.8	1.85	78.80	39.8	1.98	85.90	41.7	2.06
October	81.41	40.3	2.02	79.80	39.9	2.00	85.93	39.6	2.17	74.70	40.6	1.84	79.80	40.1	1.99	87.35	42.2	2.07
November	80.20	39.9	2.01	81.20	40.2	2.02	87.64	40.2	2.18	76.89	40.9	1.88	78.80	39.6	1.99	84.26	41.1	2.05
December	81.00	40.3	2.01	80.60	40.1	2.01	87.64	40.2	2.18	76.52	40.7	1.88	79.79	40.3	1.98	82.01	40.8	2.01
	Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines			Sewing machines			Refrigerators and air conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts [4]			Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves			Ball and roller bearings		
1952: [3] Average	$76.39	43.9	$1.74	$76.73	40.6	$1.89	$76.04	41.1	$1.85	$73.36	42.1	$1.79	$73.39	41.7	$1.76	$74.87	41.2	$1.81
1953: Average	76.56	42.3	1.81	77.01	39.9	1.93	79.76	40.9	1.95	78.85	41.8	1.90	77.90	41.0	1.90	77.71	40.9	1.90
December	77.75	41.8	1.86	78.80	39.6	1.99	78.41	39.6	1.98	80.03	41.8	1.93	81.54	41.6	1.96	78.89	40.3	1.96
1954: January	73.93	40.4	1.83	77.60	38.8	2.00	79.40	39.9	1.99	78.57	40.8	1.94	78.78	40.4	1.95	77.42	39.8	1.96
February	76.26	40.9	1.84	79.20	39.8	1.99	79.00	39.7	1.99	78.18	40.3	1.94	78.78	40.4	1.95	78.85	39.1	1.94
March	78.11	40.6	1.85	79.60	40.0	1.99	78.61	39.7	1.98	78.18	40.3	1.94	79.18	40.4	1.96	75.08	38.9	1.93
April	75.62	41.1	1.84	78.80	39.6	1.99	78.44	38.8	1.97	76.61	39.8	1.93	77.60	40.6	1.94	73.73	38.4	1.92
May	75.85	41.0	1.85	79.60	39.8	2.00	78.01	39.2	1.99	77.60	40.0	1.94	78.40	40.0	1.96	74.50	38.8	1.92
June	74.56	40.3	1.85	79.80	40.1	1.99	75.86	38.9	1.95	77.79	40.1	1.94	78.20	40.1	1.95	75.46	39.1	1.93
July	72.10	39.4	1.83	78.21	39.8	1.98	74.69	38.3	1.95	76.05	39.2	1.94	78.27	38.6	1.95	74.69	38.8	1.94
August	75.17	40.2	1.87	77.82	39.8	1.97	75.66	38.6	1.96	77.03	39.8	1.95	76.44	38.8	1.97	75.46	39.1	1.93
September	73.42	39.9	1.84	79.20	39.6	2.00	78.21	39.3	1.99	78.80	39.8	1.98	80.20	40.1	2.00	78.66	38.6	1.99
October	74.59	40.1	1.86	80.40	40.2	2.00	79.40	39.7	2.00	78.61	39.7	1.98	78.20	39.1	2.00	77.42	39.1	1.98
November	74.15	40.3	1.84	81.41	40.5	2.01	78.80	39.4	2.00	79.99	40.4	1.98	81.20	40.4	2.01	78.61	39.7	1.98
December	75.14	40.4	1.86	81.81	40.5	2.02	80.40	40.2	2.00	80.99	40.7	1.99	80.20	40.1	2.00	80.99	40.7	1.99
	Machinery (except electrical)—Con.			Electrical machinery														
	Machine shops (job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus [4]			Wiring devices and supplies			Carbon and graphite products (electrical)			Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments		
1952: Average	$78.55	43.4	$1.81	$82.80	41.2	$1.67	$74.40	41.8	$1.78	$64.78	41.0	$1.58	$75.58	41.3	$1.83	$71.48	41.8	$1.71
1953: Average	80.28	42.7	1.88	71.81	40.8	1.76	77.83	41.4	1.88	68.54	40.8	1.68	77.83	41.4	1.88	73.57	41.1	1.79
December	82.22	42.6	1.93	72.36	40.2	1.80	78.91	41.1	1.92	69.60	40.7	1.71	77.11	40.8	1.89	74.66	40.8	1.83
1954: January	79.68	41.5	1.92	70.74	39.3	1.80	76.99	40.1	1.92	67.20	39.3	1.71	75.39	40.1	1.88	71.92	39.3	1.83
February	79.49	41.4	1.92	72.22	39.9	1.81	77.38	40.3	1.92	67.32	39.6	1.70	76.14	40.5	1.88	73.16	40.2	1.82
March	79.71	41.3	1.93	71.28	39.6	1.80	76.40	40.0	1.91	67.49	39.7	1.70	74.43	39.8	1.87	72.25	39.7	1.82
April	77.74	40.7	1.91	70.56	39.2	1.80	75.48	39.8	1.91	65.23	38.6	1.69	74.61	39.9	1.87	71.50	39.5	1.81
May	79.52	41.2	1.93	71.50	39.5	1.81	76.22	39.7	1.92	66.08	39.1	1.69	74.82	39.8	1.88	72.44	39.8	1.82
June	79.32	41.1	1.93	72.07	39.6	1.82	76.61	39.9	1.92	66.47	39.1	1.70	74.07	39.4	1.88	72.98	40.1	1.82
July	78.55	40.7	1.93	71.53	39.3	1.82	76.42	39.8	1.92	65.79	38.7	1.70	73.49	39.3	1.87	72.58	40.1	1.81
August	78.55	40.7	1.93	72.04	39.8	1.81	77.78	40.3	1.93	67.60	39.3	1.72	74.80	40.0	1.87	73.16	40.2	1.82
September	79.38	40.8	1.96	72.98	40.1	1.82	78.76	40.6	1.94	68.85	39.8	1.73	74.80	40.0	1.87	74.32	40.5	1.84
October	79.84	41.0	1.94	73.93	40.4	1.83	78.76	40.6	1.94	69.89	40.4	1.73	74.96	40.3	1.86	74.89	40.7	1.84
November	79.96	41.0	1.95	74.89	40.7	1.84	79.15	40.8	1.94	70.58	40.8	1.73	74.34	40.4	1.84	74.15	40.3	1.84
December	81.95	41.6	1.97	74.52	40.5	1.84	79.56	40.8	1.95	71.34	41.0	1.74	74.85	40.9	1.83	71.89	39.5	1.82

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Electrical machinery—Continued

Year and month	Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets			Power and distribution transformers			Switchgear, switchboard and industrial controls			Electrical welding apparatus			Electrical appliances			Insulated wire and cable		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$80.22	42.0	$1.91	$72.04	40.7	$1.77	$72.16	42.2	$1.71	$91.28	46.1	$1.98	$72.32	40.4	$1.79	$72.11	43.7	$1.65
1953: Average	84.03	41.6	2.02	76.53	40.6	1.88	75.84	41.9	1.81	85.20	42.6	2.00	76.92	40.7	1.89	72.24	42.0	1.72
December	84.67	41.3	2.05	76.63	39.5	1.94	76.91	41.8	1.84	81.38	41.1	1.98	76.21	39.9	1.91	69.77	40.8	1.71
1954: January	82.62	40.5	2.04	75.85	39.1	1.94	75.11	40.6	1.85	78.21	39.7	1.97	74.87	39.2	1.91	67.20	39.3	1.71
February	83.23	40.6	2.05	76.24	39.3	1.94	75.48	40.8	1.85	78.39	40.2	1.95	76.02	39.8	1.91	69.32	40.3	1.72
March	82.01	40.2	2.04	78.20	40.1	1.95	74.37	40.2	1.85	80.56	41.1	1.96	76.03	39.6	1.92	68.57	40.1	1.71
April	80.59	39.7	2.03	76.44	39.2	1.95	73.66	39.6	1.86	83.73	42.5	1.97	75.26	39.2	1.92	67.77	39.4	1.72
May	80.78	39.6	2.04	79.19	40.2	1.97	74.99	40.1	1.87	81.99	41.2	1.99	76.22	39.7	1.92	69.14	40.2	1.72
June	80.99	39.7	2.04	78.59	40.3	1.95	75.36	40.3	1.87	83.42	41.8	2.01	74.68	39.1	1.91	69.77	40.1	1.74
July	81.80	40.1	2.04	77.02	39.7	1.94	78.39	40.1	1.88	83.23	40.8	2.04	75.46	39.3	1.92	70.30	40.4	1.74
August	83.64	40.6	2.06	78.98	40.5	1.95	78.98	40.2	1.89	86.48	42.6	2.03	75.46	39.3	1.92	69.95	40.2	1.74
September	85.08	41.1	2.07	76.14	40.5	1.88	79.76	40.4	1.90	87.55	42.5	2.06	76.43	39.6	1.93	73.39	41.7	1.76
October	84.87	41.0	2.07	79.76	40.9	1.95	76.78	40.2	1.91	83.64	41.0	2.04	73.73	38.2	1.93	72.39	40.9	1.77
November	84.05	40.8	2.06	80.77	41.0	1.97	79.32	41.1	1.93	83.64	41.2	2.03	79.17	40.6	1.95	74.82	41.8	1.79
December	83.84	40.5	2.07	83.60	41.8	2.00	79.13	41.0	1.93	84.44	41.8	2.02	77.39	40.1	1.93	73.69	41.4	1.78

Year and month	Electric equipment for vehicles			Electric lamps			Communication equipment [4]			Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Radio tubes			Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$72.98	40.1	$1.82	$58.89	39.0	$1.51	$64.21	40.9	$1.57	$62.12	40.6	$1.53	$57.49	40.2	$1.43	$82.03	43.4	$1.89
1953: Average	76.70	40.8	1.88	65.21	40.5	1.61	66.66	40.4	1.65	64.64	39.9	1.62	62.27	40.7	1.53	82.49	42.3	1.95
December	74.84	39.6	1.89	65.44	39.9	1.64	67.49	39.7	1.70	67.03	39.9	1.68	59.19	37.7	1.57	81.12	41.6	1.95
1954: January	75.06	39.3	1.91	64.12	39.1	1.64	65.96	38.8	1.70	65.02	38.7	1.68	59.72	37.8	1.58	77.78	40.3	1.93
February	75.24	39.6	1.90	65.01	39.4	1.65	67.89	39.7	1.71	67.09	39.7	1.69	61.78	39.1	1.58	79.38	40.8	1.95
March	73.32	39.0	1.88	65.24	39.3	1.66	67.55	39.5	1.71	66.59	39.4	1.69	61.39	39.1	1.57	78.99	40.3	1.96
April	72.19	38.4	1.88	64.19	38.9	1.65	66.30	39.0	1.70	65.35	38.9	1.68	62.02	39.5	1.57	77.03	39.8	1.93
May	78.17	40.5	1.93	64.87	39.3	1.65	67.42	39.2	1.72	66.08	39.1	1.69	62.65	39.4	1.59	78.41	39.8	1.97
June	75.26	39.2	1.92	63.69	38.6	1.65	66.51	39.6	1.73	67.32	39.6	1.70	63.27	39.3	1.61	79.40	39.9	1.99
July	73.54	38.3	1.92	60.42	36.4	1.66	67.64	39.1	1.73	67.20	39.3	1.71	61.99	38.5	1.61	78.21	39.8	1.96
August	74.10	39.0	1.90	63.69	38.6	1.65	69.03	39.9	1.73	67.66	39.8	1.70	64.08	39.8	1.61	80.60	40.3	2.00
September	74.50	38.8	1.92	65.63	39.3	1.67	69.55	40.2	1.73	68.34	40.2	1.70	63.99	39.5	1.62	81.60	40.8	2.00
October	81.18	41.0	1.98	67.77	40.1	1.69	70.88	40.5	1.75	69.32	40.3	1.72	66.99	40.6	1.65	83.43	41.1	2.03
November	79.59	40.4	1.97	68.51	40.3	1.70	71.23	40.7	1.75	69.26	40.5	1.71	67.49	40.9	1.65	84.66	41.5	2.04
December	79.98	40.6	1.97	68.91	40.3	1.71	70.70	40.4	1.75	69.49	40.4	1.72	65.11	39.7	1.64	83.64	41.2	2.03

Electrical machinery—Continued

Transportation equipment

Year and month	Miscellaneous electrical products [4]			Storage batteries			Primary batteries (dry and wet)			X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles [4]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$65.93	40.7	$1.62	$73.34	41.2	$1.78	$56.66	39.9	$1.42	$72.93	42.9	$1.70	$81.14	41.4	$1.96	$92.82	40.6	$2.04
1953: Average	67.94	40.2	1.69	76.67	41.0	1.87	59.20	40.0	1.48	72.36	40.2	1.80	85.28	41.2	2.07	97.95	41.1	2.14
December	68.51	39.6	1.73	75.83	39.7	1.91	60.74	39.7	1.53	74.74	40.4	1.85	85.88	40.7	2.11	87.42	40.1	2.18
1954: January	68.43	39.1	1.75	76.22	39.7	1.92	59.13	38.9	1.52	74.64	39.7	1.88	85.86	40.5	2.12	89.79	41.0	2.19
February	69.60	40.0	1.74	76.99	40.1	1.92	60.80	40.0	1.52	77.74	40.7	1.91	84.82	40.2	2.11	85.72	39.5	2.17
March	69.13	39.5	1.75	74.69	38.9	1.92	60.74	39.7	1.53	80.32	41.4	1.94	84.21	40.1	2.10	84.93	39.8	2.18
April	68.73	39.5	1.74	75.84	39.5	1.92	60.28	39.4	1.53	77.57	40.4	1.92	84.82	40.2	2.11	87.26	40.4	2.16
May	67.51	38.8	1.74	75.66	39.2	1.93	57.91	38.1	1.52	77.59	40.2	1.93	85.67	40.6	2.11	88.34	40.9	2.16
June	69.52	39.5	1.76	79.00	40.1	1.97	59.19	39.2	1.51	76.62	39.7	1.93	84.59	39.9	2.12	85.28	39.3	2.17
July	68.43	39.1	1.75	76.24	39.3	1.94	58.35	38.9	1.50	79.79	40.3	1.98	84.38	39.8	2.12	85.06	39.2	2.17
August	67.25	39.1	1.72	75.06	39.3	1.91	57.90	38.6	1.50	77.60	40.0	1.94	85.63	40.2	2.13	88.00	40.0	2.20
September	67.82	39.2	1.73	75.66	39.0	1.94	58.26	39.1	1.49	78.41	39.8	1.97	86.00	40.0	2.15	89.15	39.8	2.24
October	69.48	39.7	1.75	78.60	39.9	1.97	58.35	38.9	1.50	79.60	40.1	1.97	87.26	40.4	2.16	90.54	40.6	2.23
November	70.98	40.1	1.77	81.80	40.9	2.00	58.20	38.8	1.50	78.98	40.5	1.95	90.91	41.7	2.18	96.53	42.9	2.25
December	70.53	39.4	1.79	77.62	39.4	1.97	59.13	38.9	1.52	81.36	41.3	1.97	93.08	42.5	2.19	99.67	44.1	2.26

Year and month	Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories			Truck and bus bodies			Trailers (truck and automobile)			Aircraft and parts [4]			Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$83.64	40.6	$2.06	$70.18	40.8	$1.72	$70.52	41.0	$1.72	$81.70	43.0	$1.90	$79.66	42.6	$1.87	$88.92	43.9	$1.98
1953: Average	88.78	41.1	2.16	74.26	40.8	1.82	73.60	40.0	1.84	83.80	41.9	2.00	82.19	41.3	1.99	87.39	43.0	2.03
December	88.22	40.1	2.20	78.77	41.9	1.88	75.79	40.1	1.89	85.27	41.8	2.04	83.43	41.1	2.03	87.96	42.7	2.06
1954: January	90.43	41.1	2.20	75.58	40.2	1.88	72.56	38.8	1.87	83.23	40.6	2.05	82.21	40.1	2.05	84.67	41.3	2.05
February	86.11	39.8	2.18	72.68	39.8	1.84	73.49	39.3	1.87	85.28	41.2	2.07	85.49	41.3	2.07	85.28	41.0	2.08
March	85.10	39.4	2.16	74.89	40.7	1.84	72.89	39.4	1.85	84.46	41.0	2.06	84.67	41.1	2.06	84.24	40.8	2.06
April	88.07	40.4	2.18	74.96	40.3	1.86	72.68	39.8	1.84	83.43	40.5	2.06	83.22	40.4	2.06	83.84	40.5	2.07
May	89.16	40.9	2.18	77.06	41.0	1.88	73.17	40.3	1.89	83.84	40.7	2.06	83.84	40.7	2.06	83.42	40.3	2.07
June	85.85	39.2	2.19	77.71	40.9	1.90	78.91	41.1	1.92	84.86	40.8	2.08	84.86	40.8	2.08	84.65	40.5	2.09
July	86.07	39.3	2.19	74.10	39.0	1.90	74.29	39.1	1.90	84.66	40.7	2.08	84.86	40.8	2.08	86.81	41.0	2.11
August	88.58	39.9	2.22	78.09	41.1	1.90	73.70	39.2	1.88	85.27	40.8	2.09	85.07	40.9	2.08	86.10	41.0	2.10
September	89.95	39.8	2.26	76.22	39.7	1.92	74.69	38.7	1.93	85.68	40.8	2.10	85.89	40.9	2.10	84.63	40.3	2.10
October	91.35	40.6	2.25	75.83	39.7	1.91	79.49	41.4	1.92	85.47	40.7	2.10	85.47	40.7	2.10	84.63	40.3	2.10
November	97.18	43.0	2.26	76.80	40.0	1.92	82.12	41.9	1.96	87.34	41.2	2.12	87.77	41.4	2.12	85.46	40.8	2.11
December	100.33	44.2	2.27	79.15	40.8	1.94	83.27	42.7	1.95	87.77	41.4	2.12	87.56	41.3	2.12	87.13	41.1	2.12

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Transportation equipment—Continued

Year and month	*Aircraft propellers and parts*: Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	*Other aircraft parts and equipment*: Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Ship and boat building and repairing [4]: Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	*Shipbuilding and repairing*: Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	*Boatbuilding and repairing*: Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$92.25	45.0	$2.05	$81.22	43.2	$1.88	$75.58	40.2	$1.88	$76.78	40.2	$1.91	$66.23	39.9	$1.66
1953: Average	85.90	41.9	2.05	85.17	42.8	1.99	79.37	39.1	2.03	80.91	38.9	2.08	70.58	40.1	1.76
December	85.08	41.3	2.06	87.95	42.9	2.05	82.37	39.6	2.08	83.92	39.4	2.13	73.62	40.9	1.80
1954: January	78.28	38.0	2.06	85.07	41.7	2.04	78.66	38.0	2.07	80.14	37.8	2.12	70.53	39.4	1.79
February	84.04	40.6	2.07	84.04	41.4	2.03	81.12	39.0	2.08	83.25	38.9	2.14	70.45	39.8	1.77
March	85.67	40.6	2.11	84.05	41.2	2.04	81.95	39.4	2.08	84.28	39.2	2.15	70.93	40.3	1.76
April	82.76	39.6	2.09	83.85	40.9	2.05	80.70	38.8	2.08	82.18	38.4	2.14	71.58	40.9	1.75
May	79.87	38.4	2.08	85.08	41.3	2.06	80.94	39.1	2.07	82.82	38.7	2.14	72.34	41.1	1.76
June	80.26	38.4	2.09	84.87	41.2	2.06	80.55	39.1	2.06	82.64	38.8	2.13	71.23	40.7	1.75
July	79.87	38.4	2.08	83.84	40.5	2.07	80.11	38.7	2.07	82.22	38.6	2.13	68.95	39.4	1.75
August	82.53	39.3	2.10	84.85	40.6	2.09	81.12	39.0	2.08	83.03	38.8	2.14	70.75	40.2	1.76
September	83.35	39.5	2.11	86.10	41.0	2.10	78.83	37.9	2.08	80.09	37.6	2.13	71.06	39.7	1.79
October	83.37	39.7	2.10	87.34	41.2	2.12	80.85	38.5	2.10	82.51	38.2	2.16	71.82	39.9	1.80
November	84.21	40.1	2.10	87.98	41.5	2.12	80.22	38.2	2.10	81.86	37.9	2.16	70.49	39.6	1.78
December	84.21	40.1	2.10	90.52	42.3	2.14	82.68	39.0	2.12	84.92	38.6	2.20	71.69	41.2	1.74

Year and month	Transportation equipment—Continued: Railroad equipment [4]: Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	*Locomotives and parts*: Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	*Railroad and streetcars*: Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Other transportation equipment: Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Instruments and related products: Total: Instruments and related products: Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$77.33	40.7	$1.90	$81.14	41.4	$1.96	$74.00	40.0	$1.85	$73.02	42.7	$1.71	$72.07	41.9	$1.72
1953: Average	80.39	39.6	2.03	82.00	40.0	2.05	79.19	39.4	2.01	73.49	40.6	1.81	73.69	41.4	1.78
December	82.76	39.6	2.09	84.35	39.6	2.13	81.97	39.6	2.07	69.34	38.1	1.82	75.17	41.3	1.82
1954: January	82.32	39.2	2.10	82.89	39.1	2.12	81.54	39.2	2.08	68.78	38.0	1.81	72.22	39.9	1.81
February	82.95	39.5	2.10	84.21	40.1	2.10	82.11	39.1	2.10	71.31	39.4	1.81	73.12	40.4	1.81
March	81.93	39.2	2.09	82.97	39.7	2.09	81.30	38.9	2.09	71.31	39.4	1.81	72.76	40.2	1.81
April	80.08	38.5	2.08	81.97	39.6	2.07	78.79	37.7	2.09	71.16	39.1	1.82	72.07	39.6	1.82
May	80.85	38.5	2.10	82.78	39.8	2.08	79.13	37.5	2.11	73.35	40.3	1.82	72.07	39.6	1.82
June	81.45	38.6	2.11	85.22	40.2	2.12	78.33	37.3	2.10	77.27	41.1	1.88	72.83	39.8	1.83
July	80.60	38.2	2.11	84.38	39.8	2.12	78.70	37.3	2.11	71.97	38.9	1.85	72.29	39.5	1.83
August	81.79	38.4	2.13	86.43	40.2	2.15	78.49	37.2	2.11	74.43	39.8	1.87	72.29	39.5	1.83
September	78.02	36.8	2.12	78.81	37.0	2.13	77.23	36.6	2.11	74.40	40.0	1.86	73.82	39.9	1.85
October	82.51	38.2	2.16	83.71	39.3	2.13	81.38	37.5	2.17	71.23	38.5	1.85	74.19	40.1	1.85
November	86.98	39.9	2.18	86.40	40.0	2.16	87.38	39.9	2.19	70.86	38.3	1.85	74.56	40.3	1.85
December	88.88	40.4	2.20	89.38	41.0	2.18	88.40	40.0	2.21	71.37	39.0	1.83	75.33	40.5	1.86

Year and month	Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments: Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments: Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Optical instruments and lenses: Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Surgical, medical, and dental instruments: Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Ophthalmic goods: Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$93.11	45.2	$2.06	$71.66	42.4	$1.69	$76.68	42.6	$1.80	$64.68	41.2	$1.57	$56.63	39.6	$1.43
1953: Average	89.25	42.5	2.10	74.16	41.2	1.80	79.00	42.7	1.85	66.74	41.2	1.62	58.69	40.2	1.46
December	88.83	42.1	2.11	75.85	41.0	1.85	78.35	41.9	1.87	66.83	40.5	1.65	60.09	40.6	1.48
1954: January	80.50	38.7	2.08	72.83	39.8	1.83	75.11	40.6	1.85	66.00	40.0	1.65	58.76	39.7	1.48
February	83.22	40.4	2.06	74.70	40.6	1.84	73.38	40.1	1.83	67.73	40.8	1.66	58.76	39.7	1.48
March	83.43	40.5	2.06	74.12	40.5	1.83	73.20	40.0	1.83	67.23	40.5	1.66	58.71	39.4	1.49
April	82.18	39.7	2.07	73.60	40.0	1.84	72.65	39.7	1.83	66.30	39.7	1.67	58.20	38.8	1.50
May	81.56	39.4	2.07	73.60	40.0	1.84	74.52	40.5	1.84	65.97	39.5	1.67	58.20	38.8	1.50
June	82.59	39.9	2.07	74.77	40.2	1.86	75.41	39.9	1.89	67.13	40.2	1.67	58.50	39.0	1.50
July	79.72	38.7	2.06	74.24	39.7	1.87	74.64	39.7	1.88	65.97	39.5	1.67	58.35	38.9	1.50
August	82.59	39.9	2.07	72.54	39.0	1.86	73.68	39.4	1.87	67.47	40.4	1.67	56.70	37.8	1.50
September	84.63	40.3	2.10	74.26	39.5	1.88	76.73	40.6	1.89	67.13	40.2	1.67	59.65	39.5	1.51
October	84.63	40.3	2.10	75.39	40.1	1.88	76.78	40.2	1.91	65.46	39.2	1.67	59.04	39.1	1.51
November	86.30	40.9	2.11	75.58	40.2	1.88	78.31	41.0	1.91	66.47	39.8	1.67	59.70	39.8	1.50
December	87.34	41.2	2.12	77.49	41.0	1.89	78.09	41.1	1.90	67.13	40.2	1.67	59.10	39.4	1.50

Year and month	Instruments and related products—Continued: Photographic apparatus: Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Watches and clocks: Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries: Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries: Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware [4]: Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	*Jewelry and findings*: Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$76.73	41.7	$1.84	$60.55	40.1	$1.51	$61.50	41.0	$1.50	$65.99	42.3	$1.56	$63.33	42.5	$1.49
1953: Average	77.49	41.0	1.89	66.98	41.6	1.61	64.06	40.8	1.57	68.85	42.5	1.62	65.41	42.2	1.55
December	80.83	42.1	1.92	67.49	40.9	1.65	65.53	40.7	1.61	71.98	43.1	1.67	68.53	43.1	1.59
1954: January	81.16	41.2	1.97	64.62	39.4	1.64	63.43	39.4	1.61	66.58	40.6	1.64	63.65	40.8	1.56
February	80.57	40.9	1.97	64.39	39.5	1.63	64.16	40.1	1.60	68.22	41.6	1.64	64.95	41.9	1.55
March	79.98	40.6	1.97	64.62	39.4	1.64	64.00	40.0	1.60	67.24	41.0	1.64	64.12	41.1	1.56
April	79.99	40.4	1.98	62.43	38.3	1.63	62.72	39.2	1.60	65.69	40.3	1.63	63.34	40.6	1.56
May	79.79	40.3	1.98	62.98	38.4	1.64	63.43	39.4	1.61	66.99	40.6	1.65	62.80	40.0	1.57
June	80.98	40.9	1.98	61.66	37.6	1.64	63.36	39.6	1.60	65.85	40.4	1.63	62.93	40.6	1.55
July	79.59	40.4	1.97	63.69	38.6	1.65	62.79	39.0	1.61	64.06	39.3	1.63	60.30	38.9	1.55
August	79.79	40.5	1.97	63.91	38.5	1.66	63.84	39.9	1.60	66.26	40.9	1.62	62.58	40.9	1.53
September	80.60	40.3	2.00	65.97	39.5	1.67	64.40	40.0	1.61	70.05	42.2	1.66	66.99	42.4	1.58
October	81.20	40.6	2.00	67.06	40.4	1.66	65.21	40.5	1.61	71.71	43.2	1.66	68.89	43.6	1.58
November	81.60	40.8	2.00	65.74	39.6	1.66	65.21	40.5	1.61	71.81	43.0	1.67	68.37	43.0	1.59
December	82.41	41.0	2.01	65.30	39.1	1.67	65.93	40.7	1.62	71.90	42.8	1.68	68.16	42.6	1.60

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued; Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued: *Silverware and plated ware*			Musical instruments and parts			Toys and sporting goods [4]			*Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles*			*Sporting and athletic goods*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$70.81	41.9	$1.69	$68.64	41.1	$1.67	$58.73	40.5	$1.45	$58.84	40.3	$1.46	$58.90	40.9	$1.44
1953: Average	75.86	43.1	1.76	71.81	40.8	1.76	60.70	40.2	1.51	61.35	40.1	1.53	60.35	40.5	1.49
December	77.83	43.0	1.81	73.51	41.3	1.78	61.69	39.8	1.55	61.70	39.3	1.57	61.41	40.4	1.52
1954: January	71.33	40.3	1.77	70.75	40.2	1.76	60.22	38.6	1.56	59.63	37.5	1.59	60.65	39.9	1.52
February	73.98	41.1	1.80	70.40	40.0	1.76	60.30	38.9	1.55	60.83	38.5	1.58	59.49	39.4	1.51
March	73.03	40.8	1.79	69.13	39.5	1.75	59.98	39.2	1.53	61.15	39.2	1.56	58.65	39.1	1.50
April	70.27	39.7	1.77	67.90	38.8	1.75	57.76	38.0	1.52	58.52	38.0	1.54	56.77	38.1	1.49
May	71.60	40.0	1.79	67.06	38.1	1.76	59.04	39.1	1.51	59.13	38.9	1.52	58.71	39.4	1.49
June	70.62	39.9	1.77	71.06	39.7	1.79	57.66	38.7	1.49	57.28	38.7	1.48	58.20	38.8	1.50
July	71.02	39.9	1.78	70.88	39.6	1.79	56.77	38.1	1.49	56.09	37.9	1.48	57.98	38.4	1.51
August	74.03	40.9	1.81	71.20	40.0	1.78	58.41	39.2	1.49	58.31	39.4	1.48	58.74	38.9	1.51
September	76.68	41.9	1.83	74.98	41.2	1.82	58.50	39.0	1.50	58.26	39.1	1.49	58.98	38.8	1.52
October	77.65	42.2	1.84	77.65	42.2	1.84	59.40	39.6	1.50	59.45	39.9	1.49	59.58	39.2	1.52
November	78.87	43.1	1.83	77.04	42.1	1.83	58.50	39.0	1.50	58.50	39.0	1.50	59.04	39.1	1.51
December	79.67	43.3	1.84	76.49	41.8	1.83	58.98	38.8	1.52	57.91	38.1	1.52	59.80	39.6	1.51

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued; Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued: Pens, pencils, and other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastic products			Other manufacturing industries			Transportation and public utilities: Class I railroads [8]		
1952: Average	$57.26	40.9	$1.40	$55.74	40.1	$1.39	$64.79	41.8	$1.55	$62.02	40.8	$1.52	$74.30	40.6	$1.83
1953: Average	58.98	40.4	1.46	59.09	40.2	1.47	67.97	41.7	1.63	64.80	40.5	1.60	76.33	40.6	1.88
December	61.12	41.3	1.48	58.36	39.7	1.47	68.31	41.4	1.65	66.50	40.3	1.65	76.78	40.2	1.91
1954: January	59.30	39.8	1.49	57.42	38.8	1.48	66.23	39.9	1.66	65.46	39.2	1.67	75.08	38.7	1.94
February	61.80	41.2	1.50	57.67	39.5	1.46	67.06	40.4	1.66	66.00	40.0	1.65	79.18	40.4	1.96
March	60.79	40.8	1.49	57.82	39.6	1.46	67.40	40.6	1.66	66.40	40.0	1.66	78.66	41.4	1.90
April	61.61	40.8	1.51	55.63	38.1	1.46	65.40	39.4	1.66	65.18	39.5	1.65	78.50	41.1	1.91
May	61.31	40.6	1.51	56.45	38.4	1.47	66.86	39.8	1.68	66.13	39.6	1.67	76.56	39.3	1.94
June	61.05	40.7	1.50	57.77	39.3	1.47	67.20	40.0	1.68	66.30	39.7	1.67	79.84	41.8	1.91
July	59.30	39.8	1.49	56.21	38.5	1.46	67.60	40.0	1.69	65.35	38.9	1.68	77.59	40.2	1.93
August	59.35	40.1	1.48	56.74	39.4	1.44	68.61	40.6	1.69	66.63	39.9	1.67	79.10	41.2	1.92
September	60.45	40.3	1.50	56.50	38.7	1.46	69.36	40.8	1.70	66.23	39.9	1.66	80.32	41.4	1.94
October	62.58	40.9	1.53	57.77	39.3	1.47	69.53	40.9	1.70	66.57	40.1	1.66	78.38	40.4	1.94
November	63.76	41.4	1.54	57.82	39.6	1.46	70.38	41.4	1.70	66.40	40.0	1.66	80.90	41.7	1.94
December	63.19	41.3	1.53	59.28	40.6	1.46	70.62	41.3	1.71	67.47	40.4	1.67	...	...	...

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued: Local railways and buslines [6]			Communication: Telephone			Switchboard operating employees [7]			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees [8]			Telegraph		
1952: Average	$76.56	46.4	$1.65	$61.22	38.5	$1.59	$51.43	37.0	$1.39	$86.51	42.2	$2.05	[9]$72.48	[9]43.4	[9]$1.67
1953: Average	77.12	45.1	1.71	65.02	38.7	1.68	54.39	37.0	1.47	92.23	42.5	2.17	74.23	41.7	1.78
December	77.43	44.5	1.74	65.84	38.5	1.71	53.58	36.2	1.48	95.44	42.8	2.23	73.16	41.1	1.78
1954: January	78.59	44.4	1.77	65.70	38.2	1.72	54.30	36.2	1.50	91.94	41.6	2.21	72.80	40.9	1.79
February	77.25	43.4	1.78	65.74	38.0	1.73	54.36	36.0	1.51	92.57	41.7	2.22	73.69	41.4	1.78
March	77.33	43.2	1.79	65.70	38.2	1.72	53.64	36.0	1.49	93.91	42.3	2.22	73.75	41.2	1.79
April	77.58	43.1	1.80	66.09	38.2	1.73	54.09	36.3	1.49	93.46	42.1	2.22	75.78	42.1	1.80
May	77.94	43.3	1.80	67.38	38.5	1.75	56.98	37.0	1.54	93.88	42.1	2.23	75.78	42.1	1.80
June	79.10	43.7	1.81	67.34	38.7	1.74	56.39	37.1	1.52	94.75	42.3	2.24	77.15	41.7	1.85
July	78.51	42.9	1.83	68.60	39.2	1.75	57.15	37.6	1.52	96.95	42.9	2.26	77.15	41.7	1.85
August	78.26	43.0	1.82	67.69	38.9	1.74	56.47	37.4	1.51	95.18	42.3	2.25	77.33	41.8	1.85
September	78.14	42.7	1.83	71.60	40.0	1.79	58.90	38.0	1.55	105.77	45.2	2.34	77.93	41.9	1.86
October	78.32	42.8	1.83	72.04	39.8	1.81	60.04	38.0	1.58	104.13	44.5	2.34	78.31	42.1	1.86
November	77.78	42.5	1.83	72.65	39.7	1.83	60.86	37.8	1.61	104.08	44.1	2.36	76.78	41.5	1.85
December	79.67	43.3	1.84	71.10	39.5	1.80	57.13	37.1	1.54	103.43	44.2	2.34	77.00	41.4	1.86

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Con.: Other public utilities: Total: Gas and electric utilities			Wholesale and retail trade: Wholesale trade			Retail trade: Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores [4]			*Department stores and general mail-order houses*		
1952: Average	$75.12	41.5	$1.81	$67.80	40.6	$1.67	$52.67	39.9	$1.32	$38.41	35.9	$1.07	$44.77	37.0	$1.21
1953: Average	80.51	41.5	1.94	71.69	40.5	1.77	55.02	39.3	1.40	38.96	35.1	1.11	44.88	35.9	1.25
December	82.37	41.6	1.98	73.26	40.7	1.80	54.49	39.2	1.39	39.93	36.3	1.10	47.13	37.7	1.25
1954: January	81.77	41.3	1.98	72.76	40.2	1.81	55.77	39.0	1.43	40.14	34.9	1.15	45.31	35.4	1.28
February	80.97	41.1	1.97	72.36	40.2	1.80	55.91	39.1	1.43	39.90	35.0	1.14	45.47	35.8	1.27
March	80.77	41.0	1.97	72.76	40.2	1.81	55.91	39.1	1.43	40.13	35.2	1.14	45.49	36.1	1.26
April	80.77	41.0	1.97	73.16	40.2	1.82	55.91	39.1	1.43	39.76	35.5	1.12	45.74	36.3	1.26
May	81.59	41.0	1.99	73.93	40.4	1.83	56.41	38.9	1.45	39.91	34.7	1.15	45.82	35.8	1.28
June	82.40	41.2	2.00	73.93	40.4	1.83	57.38	39.3	1.46	41.30	35.3	1.17	47.06	36.2	1.30
July	83.83	41.5	2.02	74.34	40.4	1.84	58.51	39.8	1.47	42.35	36.2	1.17	47.84	36.8	1.30
August	83.43	41.3	2.02	74.34	40.4	1.84	58.36	39.7	1.47	41.76	36.0	1.16	47.32	36.4	1.30
September	85.49	41.7	2.05	74.74	40.4	1.85	57.62	39.2	1.47	40.83	35.2	1.16	46.93	36.1	1.30
October	86.94	42.0	2.07	74.93	40.5	1.85	57.18	38.9	1.47	40.48	34.9	1.16	46.41	35.7	1.30
November	85.28	41.4	2.06	74.74	40.4	1.85	56.50	38.7	1.46	40.14	34.6	1.16	46.05	35.7	1.29
December	85.28	41.4	2.06	75.70	40.7	1.86	56.49	39.5	1.43	40.85	35.8	1.11	48.01	38.1	1.26

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Wholesale and retail trade—Continued														
	Retail trade—Continued														
	Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Other retail trade					
										Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware supply stores		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$56.52	39.8	$1.42	$70.06	45.2	$1.55	$43.68	35.8	$1.22	$61.06	42.7	$1.43	$61.19	43.4	$1.41
1953: Average	58.89	39.0	1.51	73.92	44.8	1.65	44.96	35.4	1.27	62.31	42.1	1.48	64.65	43.1	1.50
December	59.83	38.6	1.55	72.37	44.4	1.63	46.90	35.8	1.31	66.07	42.9	1.54	65.79	43.0	1.53
1954: January	59.75	38.3	1.56	71.60	44.2	1.62	46.11	35.2	1.31	63.00	42.0	1.50	64.14	42.2	1.52
February	59.59	38.2	1.56	72.82	44.4	1.64	46.15	35.5	1.30	61.89	42.1	1.47	65.33	42.7	1.53
March	59.75	38.3	1.56	73.26	44.4	1.65	45.80	35.5	1.29	62.46	42.2	1.48	65.33	42.7	1.53
April	59.75	38.3	1.56	74.76	44.5	1.68	46.37	35.4	1.31	62.31	42.1	1.48	66.22	43.0	1.54
May	59.82	38.1	1.57	75.75	44.3	1.71	45.37	34.9	1.30	62.73	42.1	1.49	67.39	43.2	1.56
June	60.92	38.8	1.57	76.37	44.4	1.72	46.51	35.5	1.31	63.30	42.2	1.50	67.70	43.4	1.56
July	62.57	39.6	1.58	76.37	44.4	1.72	47.29	36.1	1.31	64.30	42.3	1.52	67.86	43.5	1.56
August	62.09	39.3	1.58	75.75	44.3	1.71	47.06	36.2	1.30	63.84	42.0	1.52	68.45	43.6	1.57
September	61.53	38.7	1.59	74.70	44.2	1.69	46.51	35.5	1.31	63.99	42.1	1.52	67.98	43.3	1.57
October	60.80	38.0	1.60	75.14	44.2	1.70	46.95	35.3	1.33	64.99	42.2	1.54	68.85	43.3	1.59
November	61.34	38.1	1.61	74.70	44.2	1.69	46.68	35.1	1.33	64.99	42.2	1.54	67.94	43.0	1.58
December	61.22	38.5	1.59	75.92	44.4	1.71	48.05	36.4	1.32	66.84	43.4	1.54	67.51	43.0	1.57

Year and month	Finance, insurance, and real estate [10]			Service and miscellaneous									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round [11]			Personal services						Motion-picture production and distribution [10]
							Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
1952: Average	$52.59	$81.08	$63.38	$37.06	42.6	$0.87	$38.63	41.1	$0.94	$45.10	41.0	$1.10	$90.56
1953: Average	54.84	82.94	67.29	38.40	42.2	.91	39.69	40.5	.98	45.71	40.1	1.14	90.04
December	55.68	84.19	68.43	39.81	41.9	.95	40.60	40.6	1.00	46.68	39.9	1.17	95.25
1954: January	56.51	86.83	68.74	39.71	41.8	.95	39.70	39.7	1.00	45.08	38.2	1.18	92.18
February	56.79	86.57	68.66	39.90	42.0	.95	39.80	39.8	1.00	45.55	38.6	1.18	92.97
March	56.47	89.53	69.06	39.81	41.9	.95	39.60	39.6	1.00	46.26	39.2	1.18	92.55
April	56.76	92.09	68.99	39.62	41.7	.95	40.80	40.4	1.01	50.40	42.0	1.20	92.25
May	57.19	91.53	69.72	40.13	41.8	.96	40.30	40.3	1.00	47.32	40.1	1.18	97.30
June	57.09	92.97	69.78	39.81	41.9	.95	40.50	40.5	1.00	49.20	41.0	1.20	101.81
July	57.66	94.89	71.12	40.03	41.7	.96	40.00	40.0	1.00	45.78	38.8	1.18	102.79
August	57.75	97.66	71.09	40.13	41.8	.96	39.40	39.4	1.00	45.46	38.2	1.19	101.65
September	57.71	96.75	70.68	40.64	41.9	.97	40.50	40.1	1.01	47.24	39.7	1.19	98.90
October	58.02	97.24	70.90	40.87	41.7	.98	40.50	40.5	1.00	47.72	40.1	1.19	102.28
November	58.11	100.09	70.79	41.16	42.0	.98	40.40	40.0	1.01	46.77	39.3	1.19	98.28
December	58.35	107.73	71.01	41.16	42.0	.98	40.70	40.3	1.01	47.52	39.6	1.20	102.82

[1] Data are based upon reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors. Data for the most recent month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

[2] See footnote 2, table A-2.

[3] See footnote 3, table A-2.

[4] Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

[5] Figures for class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M-300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I).

[6] Beginning with January 1953, data include only privately operated establishments. Averages for earlier years include both privately operated and Government operated establishments.

[7] Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants. During 1953 such employees made up 45 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

[8] Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. During 1953 such employees made up 24 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

[9] 10-month average.

[10] Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

[11] Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips not included.

See NOTE on p. 346.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Hours and Earnings in Nonagricultural Industries, which appeared in the April 1954 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE C–2: Gross average weekly earnings of production workers in selected industries, in current and 1947–49 dollars [1]

Period	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current dollars	1947–49 dollars	Current dollars	1947–49 dollars	Current dollars	1947–49 dollars
1939: Average	$23.86	$40.17	$23.88	$40.20	$17.64	$29.70
1940: Average	25.20	42.07	24.71	41.25	17.93	29.93
1941: Average	29.58	47.03	30.86	49.06	18.69	29.71
1942: Average	36.65	52.58	35.02	50.24	20.34	29.18
1943: Average	43.14	58.30	41.62	56.24	23.08	31.19
1944: Average	46.08	61.28	51.27	68.18	25.95	34.51
1945: Average	44.39	57.72	52.25	67.95	27.73	36.06
1946: Average	43.82	52.54	58.03	69.58	30.20	36.21
1947: Average	49.97	52.32	66.59	69.73	32.71	34.25
1948: Average	54.14	52.67	72.12	70.16	34.23	33.30
1949: Average	54.92	53.95	63.28	62.16	34.98	34.36
1950: Average	59.32	57.71	70.35	68.43	35.47	34.50
1951: Average	64.71	58.30	77.79	70.08	37.81	34.06
1952: Average	67.97	59.89	78.09	68.80	38.63	34.04
1953: Average	71.69	62.67	85.31	74.57	39.69	34.69
1953: December	$72.36	$62.98	$82.25	$71.58	$40.60	$35.34
1954: January	70.92	61.56	82.34	71.48	39.70	34.46
February	71.28	61.98	79.04	68.73	39.80	34.61
March	70.71	61.59	73.06	63.64	39.60	34.49
April	70.20	61.26	71.67	62.54	40.80	35.60
May	71.13	61.85	76.32	66.37	40.30	35.04
June	71.68	62.28	83.00	72.11	40.50	35.19
July	70.92	61.56	75.39	65.44	40.00	34.72
August	71.06	61.79	82.09	71.38	39.40	34.26
September	71.86	62.65	81.17	70.77	40.50	35.31
October	72.22	63.07	87.54	76.45	40.50	35.37
November	73.57	64.20	88.29	77.04	40.40	35.25
December [2]	74.30	65.00	92.75	81.15	40.70	35.61

[1] These series indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as determined from the Bureau's Consumer Price Index, the years 1947–49 being the base period.

[2] Preliminary.

See NOTE on p. 346.

TABLE C–3: Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947–49 dollars [1]

Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Amount	Index (1947–49=100)	Current dollars	1947–49 dollars	Current dollars	1947–49 dollars
1939: Average	$23.86	45.1	$23.58	$39.70	$23.62	$39.76
1940: Average	25.20	47.6	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.63
1941: Average	29.58	55.9	28.05	44.59	29.28	46.55
1942: Average	36.65	69.2	31.77	45.58	36.28	52.05
1943: Average	43.14	81.5	36.01	48.66	41.39	55.93
1944: Average	46.08	87.0	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59
1945: Average	44.39	83.8	36.97	48.08	42.74	55.58
1946: Average	43.82	82.8	37.72	45.23	43.20	51.80
1947: Average	49.97	94.4	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51
1948: Average	54.14	102.2	47.43	46.14	53.17	51.72
1949: Average	54.92	103.7	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88
1950: Average	59.33	112.0	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65
1951: Average	64.71	122.2	54.04	48.68	61.28	55.21
1952: Average	67.97	128.4	55.66	49.04	63.62	56.05
1953: Average	71.69	135.4	58.54	51.17	66.58	58.20
1953: December	$72.36	$136.7	$59.06	$51.40	$67.11	$58.41
1954: January	70.92	133.9	58.80	51.04	66.00	57.29
February	71.28	134.6	59.09	51.38	66.30	57.65
March	70.71	133.5	58.63	51.07	65.83	57.34
April	70.20	132.6	58.22	50.80	65.41	57.08
May	71.13	134.3	58.97	51.28	66.18	57.55
June	71.68	135.4	59.41	51.62	66.63	57.89
July	70.92	133.9	58.80	51.04	66.00	57.29
August	71.06	134.2	58.91	51.23	66.12	57.50
September	71.86	135.7	59.55	51.92	66.78	58.22
October	72.22	136.4	59.84	52.26	67.07	58.58
November	73.57	138.9	60.92	53.16	68.18	59.49
December [2]	74.30	140.3	61.51	53.81	68.78	60.17

[1] Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, social security and income taxes for which the specified type of worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) a worker with 3 dependents. See footnote 1, table C–2.

The computation of net spendable earnings for both the worker with no dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers.

[2] Preliminary.

See NOTE on p. 346.

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TABLE C–4: Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing industries [1]

Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods		Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime		Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
		Amount	Index (1947–49=100)							Amount	Index (1947–49=100)				
1941: Average	$0.729	$0.702	84.5	$0.806	$0.770	$0.640	$0.625	1953: December	$1.80	$1.74	$135.1	$1.90	$1.84	$1.64	$1.59
1942: Average	.853	.805	62.5	.947	.881	.723	.698	1954: January	1.80	1.76	136.6	1.91	1.86	1.65	1.61
1943: Average	.961	.894	69.4	1.059	.976	.803	.763	February	1.80	1.75	135.9	1.90	1.85	1.65	1.61
1944: Average	1.019	.947	73.5	1.117	1.029	.861	.814	March	1.79	1.73	135.9	1.90	1.85	1.65	1.61
1945: Average	1.023	[2] .963	[2] 74.8	1.111	[2] 1.042	.904	[2] .858	April	1.80	1.75	135.9	1.90	1.85	1.65	1.61
1946: Average	1.086	1.051	81.6	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981	May	1.81	1.76	136.6	1.91	1.86	1.66	1.62
1947: Average	1.237	1.198	93.0	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133	June	1.81	1.76	136.6	1.91	1.86	1.66	1.62
1948: Average	1.360	1.310	101.7	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241	July	1.80	1.76	136.6	1.91	1.86	1.66	1.62
1949: Average	1.401	1.367	106.1	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292	August	1.79	1.74	135.1	1.91	1.85	1.65	1.60
1950: Average	1.455	1.415	109.9	1.537	1.490	1.378	1.337	September	1.81	1.76	136.6	1.93	1.87	1.66	1.61
1951: Average	1.59	1.53	118.8	1.67	1.60	1.48	1.43	October	1.81	1.76	136.6	1.93	1.87	1.66	1.61
1952: Average	1.67	1.61	125.0	1.77	1.70	1.54	1.49	November	1.83	1.77	137.4	1.94	1.88	1.67	1.62
1953: Average	1.77	1.71	132.8	1.87	1.80	1.61	1.56	December [3]	1.83	1.77	137.4	1.95	1.88	1.67	1.62

[1] Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings excluding overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays.

[2] 11-month average; August 1945 excluded because of V–J holiday period.
[3] Preliminary.
See NOTE on p. 346.

TABLE C–5: Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity [1]

[1947–49=100]

Industry	1954												1953	Annual average	
	Dec.[2]	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1953	1952
Total [3]	103.8	104.3	103.8	103.1	102.9	100.2	102.1	100.4	99.9	101.8	102.4	101.9	108.4	113.5	109.7
Mining division	75.1	73.7	73.0	73.3	74.8	72.5	75.4	72.3	71.5	73.9	78.0	80.3	82.9	86.6	90.9
Contract construction division	114.1	124.1	129.3	129.4	135.4	132.7	129.4	122.5	115.9	109.8	106.0	98.3	120.6	124.2	127.8
Manufacturing division	104.2	103.5	102.2	101.4	100.1	97.4	100.0	99.1	99.8	102.5	103.5	103.8	108.4	113.7	108.4
Durable goods	111.4	110.1	107.3	104.7	103.5	102.2	107.0	107.2	108.1	110.6	112.5	113.7	118.4	125.6	116.6
Ordnance and accessories	478.4	483.7	490.5	494.7	489.9	506.1	522.1	542.0	587.8	654.3	712.1	764.1	812.7	826.7	625.0
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	91.7	95.9	97.7	92.8	83.2	80.6	93.8	88.5	85.3	84.1	82.3	79.6	86.1	94.0	96.9
Furniture and fixtures	101.0	101.0	101.7	99.7	96.6	88.9	90.0	88.8	91.6	96.2	96.7	96.1	101.4	108.2	106.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	101.3	102.2	102.2	100.7	99.9	96.7	97.8	97.6	97.3	98.2	97.8	96.2	103.2	106.6	104.3
Primary metal industries	99.3	96.2	92.7	91.5	91.6	91.5	94.0	92.4	92.8	94.4	97.5	101.4	105.4	114.0	104.6
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	111.9	110.8	108.0	105.0	105.5	102.8	107.5	107.8	108.9	109.4	111.8	112.9	115.4	123.7	112.1
Machinery (except electrical)	97.5	95.1	94.8	95.3	94.9	95.9	100.6	102.0	103.7	105.6	108.6	109.4	112.3	118.9	118.4
Electrical machinery	130.5	131.5	128.7	125.5	121.5	117.2	119.8	122.0	123.8	127.9	130.6	131.1	138.3	148.0	131.3
Transportation equipment	145.5	138.2	125.6	118.3	124.2	127.0	131.9	136.0	138.6	141.0	144.0	148.6	181.1	158.7	138.0
Instruments and related products	111.2	110.7	110.0	109.8	106.6	106.8	110.2	112.0	114.3	118.9	120.9	121.9	128.1	129.1	122.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	100.0	103.8	104.6	101.6	97.8	91.6	98.4	95.6	96.8	101.0	102.1	98.7	107.5	109.8	100.8
Nondurable goods	95.7	95.6	96.1	97.6	96.1	91.7	91.6	89.4	89.2	92.9	92.8	92.1	96.4	99.7	98.6
Food and kindred products	87.2	91.0	95.8	103.9	101.0	94.8	89.4	84.2	81.3	81.5	81.8	83.8	89.4	93.5	94.7
Tobacco manufactures	95.8	94.0	111.0	107.9	97.4	78.1	78.4	75.5	73.5	75.0	80.1	87.3	101.7	90.1	92.2
Textile-mill products	84.2	83.2	81.6	80.2	79.6	75.8	78.0	76.0	76.5	79.2	79.5	78.5	83.2	90.0	90.7
Apparel and other finished textile products	103.0	101.0	99.6	100.6	101.0	91.8	91.9	91.5	93.8	105.1	104.3	98.2	103.5	106.8	104.5
Paper and allied products	109.9	110.7	110.4	110.3	109.0	107.2	108.5	106.9	105.7	107.8	107.5	107.6	111.1	111.4	105.9
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	108.2	106.5	106.5	106.7	104.5	103.9	104.9	104.0	104.0	105.4	103.7	104.3	109.0	105.5	102.7
Chemicals and allied products	103.3	103.3	103.1	102.3	99.9	99.4	101.0	101.8	103.8	104.9	104.4	105.0	108.1	107.8	104.7
Products of petroleum and coal	92.4	93.8	94.0	96.7	97.5	98.6	99.3	97.4	94.0	94.0	94.9	95.3	97.3	100.9	98.2
Rubber products	110.1	105.6	103.6	98.2	87.0	85.8	100.1	98.3	95.0	96.4	99.1	100.1	102.8	111.7	108.4
Leather and leather products	93.1	90.3	85.6	88.1	92.9	90.3	87.4	82.2	85.3	93.6	94.9	91.9	92.3	96.4	98.9

[1] Aggregate man-hours are for the weekly pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month and do not represent totals for the month. For mining and manufacturing industries, data refer to production and related workers. For contract construction, the data relate to construction workers.

[2] Preliminary.
[3] Includes only the divisions shown.

TABLE C–6: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas [1]

Year and month	Alabama									Arizona						Arkansas		
	State			Birmingham			Mobile			State			Phoenix			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$52.53	40.1	$1.31	$63.18	40.5	$1.56	$60.20	40.4	$1.49	$75.50	42.7	$1.74	$71.40	42.0	$1.70	$47.20	41.4	$1.14
1953: Average	55.32	39.8	1.39	69.20	40.0	1.73	63.04	39.9	1.58	78.96	42.0	1.88	76.45	41.1	1.86	49.49	40.9	1.21
1953: December	54.99	39.0	1.41	70.27	39.7	1.77	65.29	40.3	1.62	79.65	41.7	1.91	76.97	40.3	1.91	50.75	40.6	1.25
1954: January	54.96	38.7	1.42	71.56	40.2	1.78	64.08	39.8	1.61	82.06	42.3	1.94	81.34	41.5	1.96	48.64	38.6	1.26
February	54.95	38.7	1.42	70.71	39.5	1.79	63.04	39.4	1.60	79.10	41.2	1.92	77.97	40.4	1.93	51.13	40.9	1.25
March	54.57	38.7	1.41	70.13	39.4	1.78	65.12	40.2	1.62	79.04	41.6	1.90	78.12	40.9	1.91	50.92	41.4	1.23
April	54.24	38.2	1.42	68.85	38.9	1.77	64.87	39.8	1.63	79.10	41.2	1.92	77.55	40.6	1.91	50.84	41.0	1.24
May	54.67	38.5	1.42	70.09	39.6	1.77	67.32	41.3	1.63	79.71	41.3	1.93	76.97	40.3	1.91	50.22	40.5	1.24
June	55.06	38.5	1.43	70.71	39.5	1.79	64.96	40.6	1.60	81.83	42.4	1.93	79.10	41.2	1.92	51.38	41.1	1.25
July	55.24	38.9	1.42	72.50	39.4	1.84	67.89	40.9	1.66	77.03	39.5	1.95	72.38	37.5	1.93	51.66	41.0	1.26
August	56.23	39.6	1.42	71.86	39.7	1.81	67.87	40.4	1.68	83.95	42.4	1.98	82.78	41.6	1.99	51.53	40.9	1.26
September	57.28	39.5	1.45	73.08	39.5	1.85	67.89	39.7	1.71	83.38	41.9	1.99	83.20	41.6	2.00	51.53	40.9	1.26
October	57.02	40.0	1.44	72.07	39.6	1.82	67.37	40.1	1.68	82.78	41.6	1.99	82.81	41.2	2.01	52.20	41.1	1.27
November	58.44	40.3	1.45	72.47	39.6	1.83	69.32	40.3	1.72	81.56	41.4	1.97	80.60	40.5	1.99	51.69	40.7	1.27
December	58.84	40.3	1.46	72.47	39.6	1.83	72.28	41.3	1.75	80.98	40.9	1.98	80.40	40.2	2.00	52.32	41.2	1.27

Year and month	Arkansas—Con.			California														
	Little Rock–North Little Rock			State			Fresno			Los Angeles			Sacramento			San Bernardino–Riverside–Ontario		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$45.81	40.9	$1.12	$75.85	40.6	$1.87	$64.27	37.6	$1.71	$76.20	41.3	$1.84	$73.00	39.8	$1.83	$73.78	40.5	$1.82
1953: Average	48.38	41.0	1.18	78.82	40.1	1.97	67.37	37.4	1.80	79.03	40.7	1.94	74.77	39.0	1.92	76.78	40.3	1.91
1953: December	49.50	41.6	1.19	80.28	39.9	2.01	66.05	36.2	1.82	80.40	40.4	1.99	76.51	38.2	2.00	78.97	40.6	1.95
1954: January	46.17	38.8	1.19	80.23	39.6	2.02	68.11	36.5	1.86	80.44	40.2	2.00	76.52	37.9	2.02	78.40	40.1	1.95
February	48.96	40.8	1.20	80.23	39.6	2.02	67.95	36.4	1.87	80.44	40.2	2.00	76.52	37.9	2.02	76.04	39.4	1.93
March	48.20	40.5	1.19	79.68	39.5	2.02	69.50	37.8	1.84	79.68	40.0	1.99	75.85	37.1	2.05	76.13	39.6	1.92
April	49.08	40.9	1.20	79.54	39.4	2.02	70.82	37.9	1.87	79.25	39.8	1.99	72.01	36.3	1.98	76.00	39.3	1.93
May	49.37	40.8	1.21	80.85	39.8	2.03	72.11	38.2	1.89	80.26	40.1	2.00	78.03	39.9	1.95	77.51	39.8	1.95
June	48.96	40.8	1.20	81.44	39.9	2.04	70.86	38.1	1.86	81.17	40.3	2.01	77.10	38.7	1.99	79.43	40.3	1.97
July	49.41	40.5	1.22	80.43	39.6	2.03	70.32	37.7	1.87	80.48	40.0	2.01	77.36	37.7	2.05	78.80	40.1	1.97
August	48.28	39.9	1.21	81.24	40.4	2.01	73.76	39.5	1.87	81.19	40.4	2.01	69.47	36.4	1.91	80.37	40.7	1.97
September	49.65	40.7	1.22	81.56	40.2	2.03	68.47	37.0	1.85	81.41	40.2	2.02	85.23	42.6	2.00	80.47	40.4	1.99
October	50.55	41.1	1.23	81.98	40.2	2.04	71.33	38.8	1.84	81.51	40.3	2.02	81.11	40.4	2.01	80.47	40.4	1.99
November	49.82	40.5	1.23	82.09	40.0	2.05	67.65	36.5	1.85	82.50	40.6	2.03	77.51	37.7	2.06	80.68	40.6	1.99
December	51.17	41.6	1.23	83.27	40.3	2.06	72.93	38.1	1.91	83.78	41.1	2.04	79.14	38.4	2.06	78.22	39.2	1.99

Year and month	California—Continued												Colorado					
	San Diego			San Francisco–Oakland			San Jose			Stockton			State			Denver		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$69.92	38.5	$1.82	$77.27	39.6	$1.95	$72.00	40.8	$1.76	$71.30	39.3	$1.81	$67.16	41.2	$1.63	$67.07	41.4	$1.62
1953: Average	75.59	39.1	1.93	80.30	39.2	2.05	73.36	40.2	1.88	74.17	39.4	1.88	71.34	41.0	1.74	71.28	41.2	1.73
1953: December	82.66	41.7	1.98	81.21	38.6	2.10	76.56	39.3	1.95	75.26	38.6	1.95	72.04	40.7	1.77	70.40	40.0	1.76
1954: January	81.92	40.8	2.01	82.14	38.9	2.11	76.25	38.4	1.99	77.67	38.8	2.00	71.02	39.9	1.78	70.67	39.7	1.78
February	78.89	39.6	1.99	81.28	38.6	2.11	77.85	38.9	2.00	75.16	38.3	1.96	72.00	40.0	1.80	71.82	39.9	1.80
March	78.82	39.2	2.01	81.80	38.8	2.11	76.24	38.9	1.96	75.44	38.1	1.98	72.32	40.4	1.79	72.72	40.4	1.80
April	79.99	39.4	2.03	81.20	38.4	2.12	75.30	37.8	1.99	75.35	38.6	1.95	71.78	40.1	1.79	73.44	40.8	1.80
May	81.35	40.1	2.03	83.18	39.2	2.12	77.35	38.8	1.99	75.66	39.0	1.94	72.76	40.2	1.81	72.20	40.0	1.83
June	80.79	39.6	2.04	83.33	39.3	2.12	78.94	39.2	2.01	77.79	40.0	1.94	74.75	41.3	1.81	74.39	40.6	1.83
July	81.77	39.9	2.05	82.76	39.1	2.11	74.07	39.9	1.85	75.03	38.7	1.94	75.17	41.3	1.82	73.53	40.4	1.82
August	81.91	39.8	2.06	83.48	40.1	2.08	78.81	43.9	1.79	71.98	39.0	1.85	73.03	40.8	1.79	72.32	40.4	1.79
September	80.87	39.2	2.06	83.16	39.7	2.10	76.60	42.2	1.81	76.01	40.5	1.87	71.82	39.9	1.80	72.83	39.8	1.83
October	81.37	39.5	2.06	83.85	39.4	2.13	76.97	40.4	1.91	76.38	40.3	1.89	70.23	38.8	1.81	74.15	40.3	1.84
November	83.25	40.2	2.07	83.46	38.8	2.15	74.79	37.9	1.97	74.70	38.1	1.96	75.03	41.0	1.83	74.96	40.3	1.86
December	85.16	40.7	2.09	84.89	39.4	2.16	79.32	39.1	2.03	76.85	38.8	1.98	73.38	40.1	1.83	74.21	39.9	1.86

Year and month	Connecticut																	
	State			Bridgeport			Hartford			New Britain			New Haven			Stamford		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$70.28	42.0	$1.67	$72.58	42.2	$1.72	$77.28	43.7	$1.77	$69.53	42.2	$1.65	$65.00	41.4	$1.57	$74.64	41.9	$1.78
1953: Average	74.87	42.3	1.77	75.71	41.6	1.82	80.96	44.0	1.84	73.95	42.5	1.74	70.64	41.8	1.69	80.45	41.9	1.92
1953: December	75.24	41.8	1.80	76.82	41.3	1.86	81.47	43.8	1.86	75.47	42.4	1.78	70.62	41.3	1.71	80.34	41.2	1.95
1954: January	72.14	40.3	1.79	74.03	39.8	1.86	77.70	42.0	1.85	71.20	40.0	1.78	65.66	38.4	1.71	77.39	40.1	1.93
February	72.90	40.5	1.80	76.30	40.8	1.87	77.79	41.6	1.87	73.34	41.2	1.78	67.66	39.8	1.70	82.39	41.4	1.99
March	71.96	40.2	1.79	75.52	40.6	1.86	76.07	40.9	1.86	71.69	40.5	1.77	67.49	39.7	1.70	80.57	40.9	1.97
April	71.10	39.5	1.80	73.47	39.5	1.86	75.48	40.8	1.85	70.62	39.9	1.77	66.35	38.8	1.71	79.59	40.4	1.97
May	71.82	39.9	1.80	74.80	40.0	1.87	75.30	40.7	1.85	70.27	39.7	1.77	68.28	39.7	1.72	78.99	40.3	1.96
June	72.40	40.0	1.81	75.17	40.2	1.87	76.26	41.0	1.86	70.31	39.5	1.78	68.85	39.8	1.73	78.39	40.2	1.95
July	72.00	40.0	1.80	74.40	40.0	1.86	77.68	41.1	1.89	70.53	39.4	1.79	70.64	40.6	1.74	75.84	39.5	1.92
August	72.36	40.2	1.80	74.03	39.8	1.86	76.67	41.0	1.87	70.13	39.4	1.78	69.49	40.4	1.72	80.78	40.8	1.98
September	73.13	40.4	1.81	75.58	40.2	1.88	77.64	41.3	1.88	68.71	38.6	1.78	69.60	40.0	1.74	81.16	41.2	1.97
October	73.57	40.4	1.82	75.79	40.1	1.89	77.23	41.3	1.87	69.60	39.1	1.78	70.30	40.4	1.74	82.81	41.2	2.01
November	75.03	41.0	1.83	77.30	40.9	1.89	78.81	41.7	1.89	71.42	39.9	1.79	70.53	40.3	1.75	82.42	40.8	2.02
December	75.38	41.3	1.83	77.90	41.0	1.90	79.80	42.0	1.90	71.42	39.9	1.79	71.63	40.7	1.76	81.40	40.7	2.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–6: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas [1]—Continued

Year and month	Connecticut—Con.			Delaware						Florida						Georgia		
	Waterbury			State			Wilmington			State			Tampa–St. Petersburg			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$68.75	41.8	$1.65	$66.46	41.0	$1.62	$76.85	40.9	$1.88	$53.59	42.7	$1.26	$51.68	41.8	$1.24	$47.88	39.9	$1.20
1953: Average	75.93	42.9	1.77	69.89	40.8	1.71	82.28	41.2	2.00	55.36	42.2	1.31	54.53	42.0	1.30	50.27	39.9	1.26
1953: December	73.16	41.1	1.78	71.90	40.6	1.77	83.52	40.8	2.05	56.68	42.7	1.33	56.31	43.4	1.30	49.53	39.0	1.27
1954: January	69.91	39.5	1.77	71.71	39.4	1.82	83.29	40.2	2.07	56.53	42.5	1.33	55.73	41.9	1.33	49.79	38.6	1.29
February	71.60	40.0	1.79	69.97	39.6	1.77	81.84	40.0	2.05	56.39	42.4	1.33	57.24	42.4	1.35	49.28	38.8	1.27
March	72.00	40.0	1.80	69.30	39.4	1.76	81.03	39.8	2.04	55.74	41.6	1.34	53.60	40.3	1.33	48.76	38.7	1.26
April	69.27	38.7	1.79	69.53	38.8	1.79	83.82	40.2	2.09	56.01	41.8	1.34	55.06	41.4	1.33	48.13	38.2	1.26
May	70.88	39.6	1.79	71.02	39.9	1.78	84.23	40.3	2.09	55.07	41.1	1.34	54.93	41.3	1.33	47.88	38.0	1.26
June	72.58	40.1	1.81	71.21	40.6	1.75	85.32	40.9	2.09	55.62	40.9	1.36	54.80	41.2	1.33	48.51	38.5	1.26
July	73.30	40.5	1.81	72.36	40.2	1.80	85.25	40.5	2.11	55.62	40.6	1.37	55.20	40.0	1.38	48.38	38.7	1.25
August	72.36	40.2	1.80	68.29	40.7	1.68	83.25	40.1	2.08	56.17	41.0	1.37	56.16	40.4	1.39	49.00	39.2	1.25
September	74.03	40.9	1.81	69.29	39.8	1.74	83.33	39.7	2.10	56.17	40.7	1.38	55.48	40.2	1.38	49.27	39.1	1.26
October	74.44	40.9	1.82	70.84	39.8	1.78	84.22	39.8	2.12	56.30	40.8	1.38	56.98	40.7	1.40	50.93	40.1	1.27
November	76.36	41.5	1.84	73.77	40.2	1.84	86.99	40.9	2.13	57.13	41.7	1.37	59.50	41.9	1.42	52.65	40.5	1.30
December	74.30	40.6	1.83	74.44	40.7	1.83	88.86	41.6	2.14	57.95	42.3	1.37	59.08	42.2	1.40	52.26	40.2	1.30

Year and month	Georgia—Continued						Idaho			Illinois						Indiana		
	Atlanta			Savannah			State			State			Chicago			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$67.94	40.8	$1.42	$60.21	42.7	$1.41	$75.03	41.0	$1.83	$72.18	41.2	$1.75	$74.76	41.2	$1.82	$72.64	40.8	$1.78
1953: Average	62.83	40.8	1.54	63.57	42.1	1.51	76.48	40.9	1.87	76.39	41.1	1.86	79.84	41.3	1.93	76.96	40.6	1.89
1953: December	62.62	40.4	1.55	68.57	43.4	1.58	77.00	41.4	1.86	76.91	40.7	1.89	80.36	40.9	1.96	77.66	40.2	1.93
1954: January	65.69	40.8	1.61	67.27	41.2	1.56	77.30	40.9	1.89	75.90	40.0	1.90	78.64	39.9	1.97	76.07	39.4	1.93
February	61.62	39.5	1.56	66.73	42.5	1.57	72.86	39.6	1.84	75.66	40.0	1.89	78.24	39.8	1.97	75.39	39.3	1.92
March	60.45	39.0	1.55	64.64	41.7	1.55	73.02	39.9	1.83	75.39	39.8	1.89	77.83	39.6	1.97	75.02	39.2	1.91
April	61.86	39.4	1.57	64.37	41.8	1.54	75.36	40.3	1.87	74.60	39.4	1.89	76.62	39.1	1.96	74.14	38.7	1.92
May	62.41	39.5	1.58	64.17	41.4	1.55	78.34	40.8	1.92	75.25	39.5	1.91	77.98	39.4	1.98	75.78	39.6	1.92
June	62.25	39.4	1.58	64.74	41.5	1.56	80.12	41.3	1.94	76.21	40.1	1.90	79.24	40.0	1.98	75.70	39.5	1.92
July	63.36	40.1	1.58	65.94	42.0	1.57	82.84	42.7	1.94	75.66	39.7	1.91	78.54	39.5	1.99	75.29	39.0	1.93
August	62.80	40.0	1.57	66.43	42.5	1.61	76.76	40.4	1.90	75.82	40.0	1.90	78.74	39.7	1.98	75.20	39.3	1.91
September	62.02	39.5	1.57	65.85	40.9	1.61	82.26	42.4	1.94	77.45	40.4	1.92	79.74	40.1	1.99	75.29	39.7	1.89
October	63.04	39.9	1.58	66.82	41.5	1.61	79.46	41.6	1.91	76.70	40.0	1.92	78.32	39.2	2.00	77.54	40.1	1.93
November	65.77	40.6	1.62	69.21	42.2	1.64	78.35	41.9	1.87	78.00	40.5	1.93	80.91	40.4	2.00	79.37	40.5	1.96
December	65.93	40.7	1.62	70.19	42.8	1.64	79.15	42.1	1.88	78.82	40.7	1.94	81.96	40.7	2.01	80.54	40.7	1.98

Year and month	Iowa						Kansas						Kentucky		
	State			Des Moines			State			Topeka			Wichita			State [3]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$67.06	41.5	$1.62	$69.81	40.3	$1.73	$71.42	42.6	$1.68	$65.55	42.2	$1.56	$76.73	43.7	$1.76	$62.78	42.1	$1.49
1953: Average	69.08	40.8	1.69	73.98	40.0	1.85	74.18	41.3	1.79	66.62	41.1	1.62	76.33	40.9	1.86	68.00	41.9	1.62
1953: December	70.00	40.8	1.71	74.42	40.0	1.86	73.80	40.3	1.83	69.13	41.2	1.68	74.12	38.6	1.92	67.03	40.6	1.65
1954: January	69.83	40.4	1.73	73.11	39.1	1.87	75.86	40.7	1.86	68.08	41.2	1.65	75.44	38.9	1.94	[3] 64.53	[3] 40.0	[3] 1.62
February	68.58	39.9	1.72	72.01	38.6	1.87	76.90	41.5	1.85	67.21	41.0	1.64	81.06	41.7	1.94	64.84	39.7	1.63
March	69.24	39.9	1.73	73.54	39.4	1.87	76.12	41.1	1.85	66.61	40.8	1.63	81.04	41.5	1.95	64.88	39.4	1.65
April	69.10	39.7	1.74	75.18	39.8	1.89	76.45	41.3	1.85	67.02	40.4	1.66	81.22	41.7	1.95	64.59	38.9	1.66
May	70.57	40.1	1.76	77.71	40.1	1.94	78.15	42.0	1.86	69.24	41.0	1.69	81.70	41.7	1.96	64.95	39.5	1.64
June	71.26	40.5	1.76	77.50	40.1	1.94	76.77	41.6	1.84	72.88	42.5	1.72	80.12	41.0	1.95	65.85	39.4	1.67
July	70.87	40.1	1.77	73.82	38.2	1.93	78.20	42.1	1.86	63.57	39.3	1.62	82.40	42.4	1.94	65.99	39.7	1.66
August	70.41	40.3	1.75	76.58	39.0	1.96	79.37	42.2	1.88	65.03	39.4	1.65	85.20	42.8	1.99	66.64	40.2	1.66
September	72.45	40.6	1.79	77.34	39.3	1.97	80.06	42.2	1.90	78.84	43.1	1.83	85.40	42.8	2.00	67.63	39.8	1.70
October	73.04	41.2	1.77	77.79	39.8	1.96	80.35	42.1	1.91	78.79	42.8	1.84	83.06	41.8	1.99	68.07	40.4	1.68
November	72.24	40.6	1.78	73.63	38.4	1.92	81.66	42.4	1.93	80.20	43.8	1.83	84.66	42.7	1.98	68.59	40.2	1.71
December	74.77	41.6	1.80	78.54	39.3	2.00	81.50	42.4	1.92	83.31	45.0	1.85	86.22	43.1	2.00			

Year and month	Louisiana						Maine						Maryland		
	State			Baton Rouge			New Orleans			State			Portland			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$59.22	42.0	$1.41	$84.46	41.4	$2.04	$56.82	40.3	$1.41	$55.17	40.8	$1.35	$56.96	41.9	$1.36	$63.84	40.5	$1.58
1953: Average	63.80	41.7	1.53	89.02	41.6	2.14	62.56	40.1	1.56	56.88	40.6	1.40	59.57	41.6	1.43	67.35	40.7	1.66
1953: December	65.14	42.3	1.54	91.10	41.6	2.19	63.67	40.3	1.58	57.81	40.7	1.42	58.46	40.1	1.46	68.72	40.4	1.70
1954: January	63.90	40.7	1.57	89.79	41.0	2.19	63.50	39.2	1.62	56.60	40.5	1.40	59.02	40.7	1.45	66.15	38.5	1.72
February	63.83	40.4	1.58	89.84	41.4	2.17	63.41	38.9	1.63	57.11	40.5	1.41	60.93	41.0	1.49	67.92	39.7	1.71
March	65.35	41.1	1.59	91.65	41.1	2.23	65.20	40.0	1.63	57.02	40.3	1.42	60.65	40.7	1.49	68.18	40.0	1.71
April	64.24	40.4	1.59	92.32	41.4	2.23	63.73	39.1	1.63	55.53	39.2	1.42	61.27	40.8	1.50	67.30	39.3	1.71
May	65.67	41.3	1.59	92.74	41.4	2.24	66.99	40.6	1.65	54.70	38.9	1.41	59.64	40.5	1.47	68.20	39.7	1.72
June	66.46	41.8	1.59	93.41	41.7	2.24	67.06	40.4	1.66	56.17	40.2	1.40	60.68	41.1	1.48	68.62	40.2	1.71
July	66.01	41.0	1.61	94.89	40.9	2.32	65.84	39.9	1.65	56.70	40.3	1.41	61.37	41.2	1.49	68.92	39.6	1.74
August	64.87	40.8	1.59	91.58	40.7	2.25	67.06	40.4	1.66	55.78	39.9	1.40	61.50	40.9	1.50	67.92	40.2	1.69
September	65.47	41.7	1.57	93.56	40.5	2.31	66.09	40.3	1.64	55.29	38.7	1.43	60.96	40.3	1.51	68.28	39.9	1.71
October	64.02	41.3	1.55	90.76	40.7	2.23	66.33	40.2	1.65	56.20	39.1	1.44	60.48	40.0	1.51	68.48	39.7	1.73
November	64.48	42.7	1.51	92.75	40.5	2.29	65.67	39.8	1.65	57.44	39.7	1.45	60.45	39.5	1.53	71.00	40.3	1.76
December	65.14	42.3	1.54	91.39	40.8	2.24	65.24	39.3	1.66	58.80	40.7	1.45	58.91	39.4	1.50	72.30	40.6	1.78

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–6: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas [1]—Continued

Year and month	Maryland—Con.			Massachusetts																
	Baltimore			State			Boston			Fall River			New Bedford			Springfield-Holyoke		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$67.22	40.7	$1.65	$63.43	40.4	$1.57	$65.04	40.4	$1.61	$49.63	37.6	$1.32	$53.52	38.5	$1.39	$69.39	41.8	$1.66
1953: Average	71.73	40.9	1.76	66.60	40.4	1.65	68.09	40.1	1.70	53.46	39.0	1.37	55.55	39.3	1.42	70.38	40.9	1.72
1953: December	72.57	40.5	1.79	67.37	40.1	1.68	69.25	39.8	1.74	54.49	39.2	1.39	55.54	38.3	1.45	71.22	40.7	1.75
1954: January	69.61	38.9	1.79	66.19	39.4	1.68	67.86	39.0	1.74	51.80	37.6	1.40	53.68	37.8	1.42	71.51	40.4	1.77
February	71.34	39.9	1.79	66.63	39.9	1.67	68.16	39.4	1.73	53.79	38.7	1.39	53.02	37.6	1.41	71.63	40.7	1.76
March	71.66	40.2	1.78	65.90	39.7	1.66	68.90	39.6	1.74	51.79	37.8	1.37	53.68	37.8	1.42	71.40	40.8	1.75
April	70.97	39.7	1.79	64.02	38.8	1.65	67.69	38.9	1.74	52.47	38.3	1.37	51.55	36.3	1.42	69.52	39.5	1.76
May	72.16	40.0	1.80	64.57	38.9	1.66	68.78	39.3	1.75	50.46	36.3	1.39	53.86	37.4	1.44	70.80	40.0	1.77
June	72.49	40.2	1.80	65.24	39.3	1.66	68.16	39.4	1.73	51.34	37.2	1.38	55.54	38.3	1.45	71.96	40.2	1.79
July	73.79	40.3	1.83	65.07	39.2	1.66	68.21	39.2	1.74	51.99	37.4	1.39	55.20	38.6	1.43	72.14	40.3	1.79
August	73.16	40.2	1.82	65.57	39.5	1.66	68.51	39.6	1.73	47.79	35.4	1.35	54.57	38.7	1.41	70.98	40.1	1.77
September	73.48	40.2	1.83	65.24	39.3	1.66	69.30	39.6	1.75	50.46	37.1	1.36	58.40	40.0	1.46	70.62	39.9	1.77
October	73.07	39.8	1.83	65.13	39.0	1.67	68.29	38.8	1.76	53.93	38.8	1.39	57.27	38.7	1.48	70.80	40.0	1.77
November	74.66	40.4	1.85	65.80	39.4	1.67	68.82	39.1	1.76	54.60	39.0	1.40	56.68	38.3	1.48	71.73	40.3	1.78
December	76.26	40.9	1.87	67.20	40.0	1.68	69.87	39.7	1.76	54.32	38.8	1.40	57.42	39.6	1.45	72.85	40.7	1.7

Year and month	Massachusetts—Con.			Michigan														
	Worcester			State			Detroit			Flint			Grand Rapids			Lansing		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$68.21	40.6	$1.68	$81.34	41.0	$1.98	$84.36	40.5	$2.08	$85.00	41.3	$2.06	$74.64	41.7	$1.79	$84.79	41.2	$2.06
1953: Average	71.81	40.9	1.76	86.65	41.5	2.09	89.18	41.0	2.18	99.19	44.8	2.21	80.54	42.1	1.91	94.87	43.5	2.18
1953: December	71.91	40.4	1.78	87.75	41.1	2.14	90.44	40.5	2.23	97.27	43.6	2.23	85.54	42.6	2.01	95.18	42.7	2.23
1954: January	69.92	39.5	1.77	88.46	41.3	2.14	91.58	40.9	2.24	99.36	44.3	2.24	83.01	41.8	1.99	92.30	41.5	2.22
February	70.05	39.8	1.76	86.48	40.6	2.13	89.06	39.9	2.23	94.98	42.9	2.21	81.99	41.6	1.97	98.12	43.9	2.24
March	69.87	39.7	1.76	85.10	40.2	2.12	88.70	39.9	2.23	87.87	40.7	2.16	80.08	40.9	1.96	92.82	42.5	2.18
April	69.38	39.2	1.77	85.97	40.4	2.13	87.87	39.6	2.20	99.59	44.5	2.24	81.45	41.2	1.98	96.26	43.3	2.22
May	69.42	39.0	1.78	86.31	40.5	2.13	89.34	40.1	2.23	97.59	43.8	2.23	79.93	40.8	1.96	96.70	43.6	2.22
June	71.28	39.6	1.80	85.47	39.9	2.14	88.44	39.2	2.26	89.20	40.6	2.20	80.40	41.0	1.96	94.01	42.1	2.23
July	70.20	39.0	1.80	85.13	39.8	2.14	88.71	39.2	2.26	89.09	40.7	2.19	80.06	40.6	1.97	88.11	40.4	2.18
August	71.10	39.5	1.80	86.65	40.3	2.15	91.68	40.0	2.29	92.52	41.9	2.21	78.63	40.2	1.96	88.53	40.5	2.19
September	70.20	39.0	1.80	87.85	40.3	2.18	92.57	39.8	2.33	95.20	41.7	2.28	81.13	41.1	1.97	88.82	40.1	2.22
October	71.49	39.5	1.81	89.72	41.1	2.18	94.96	41.0	2.32	92.56	41.1	2.25	82.01	41.4	1.98	88.20	40.0	2.21
November	70.59	39.0	1.81	91.98	42.0	2.19	96.89	42.0	2.31	99.05	44.2	2.24	81.87	41.1	1.99	94.67	42.0	2.25
December	74.34	40.4	1.84	95.82	43.3	2.21	102.71	44.1	2.33	98.73	43.8	2.25	84.14	41.9	2.01	94.03	42.3	2.22

Year and month	Michigan—Continued			Minnesota														
	Muskegon			Saginaw			State			Duluth			Minneapolis			St. Paul		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$82.37	40.2	$2.05	$78.44	41.7	$1.88	$69.35	41.7	$1.66	$68.11	39.5	$1.72	$70.16	41.9	$1.67	$70.27	40.3	$1.74
1953: Average	82.76	40.0	2.07	86.40	43.2	2.00	72.56	41.2	1.76	71.16	39.0	1.83	72.88	41.2	1.77	74.02	40.0	1.85
1953: December	81.08	39.0	2.08	81.55	41.0	1.99	74.73	41.0	1.82	69.27	37.7	1.84	73.42	40.7	1.81	74.68	39.1	1.91
1954: January	81.07	38.9	2.08	83.19	41.1	2.02	73.04	40.5	1.80	71.92	38.2	1.88	73.36	40.5	1.81	76.72	39.9	1.92
February	80.77	38.7	2.09	78.84	39.4	2.00	73.81	40.6	1.82	74.59	39.1	1.91	73.12	40.5	1.81	76.08	39.6	1.92
March	81.48	39.1	2.08	78.49	39.7	1.98	73.43	40.4	1.82	71.14	38.9	1.83	72.80	40.0	1.82	75.49	39.5	1.91
April	79.66	38.3	2.08	84.33	41.3	2.04	72.92	40.0	1.82	71.38	39.4	1.81	72.48	39.9	1.82	75.61	39.2	1.93
May	79.73	38.5	2.07	82.05	40.4	2.03	73.38	40.2	1.83	73.73	39.7	1.86	72.48	39.7	1.83	76.08	39.4	1.93
June	77.78	37.5	2.07	84.81	40.6	2.05	74.22	40.7	1.83	71.59	39.0	1.84	75.03	40.6	1.85	75.81	39.5	1.92
July	80.14	38.2	2.10	80.87	39.8	2.03	73.58	41.1	1.79	76.07	40.0	1.90	74.03	40.1	1.85	74.68	38.6	1.93
August	79.15	38.2	2.07	82.01	40.3	2.04	71.48	39.5	1.81	78.76	40.1	1.96	73.71	40.0	1.84	74.16	38.1	1.95
September	81.38	39.2	2.08	84.19	40.3	2.09	73.40	40.6	1.81	75.59	39.3	1.92	75.93	40.7	1.86	77.97	39.6	1.97
October	83.17	39.7	2.10	88.54	42.2	2.10	74.67	40.7	1.83	75.97	38.2	1.99	75.73	40.6	1.86	77.96	39.6	1.97
November	83.37	39.7	2.10	86.44	41.6	2.08	76.53	41.4	1.85	77.76	38.8	2.01	75.57	40.6	1.86	80.18	40.4	1.98
December	84.92	40.4	2.10	87.86	41.6	2.11	76.38	41.1	1.86	75.66	39.4	1.92	75.03	40.2	1.87	79.69	40.4	1.97

Year and month	Mississippi			Missouri									Montana		
	State			State			Kansas City			St. Louis			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$45.45	41.7	$1.09	$48.03	42.5	$1.13	$64.21	40.5	$1.58	$69.92	40.9	$1.71	$67.27	40.3	$1.67	$76.46	41.0	$1.86
1953: Average	46.63	40.9	1.14	49.44	41.2	1.20	67.56	39.9	1.69	74.53	40.5	1.84	71.60	40.1	1.79	79.76	41.4	1.93
1953: December	46.28	39.9	1.16	50.70	41.9	1.21	67.94	39.5	1.72	74.71	40.0	1.87	73.06	39.8	1.83	81.54	41.5	1.96
1954: January	46.98	40.5	1.16	48.19	39.5	1.22	67.87	39.2	1.73	75.79	40.2	1.89	72.66	39.5	1.84	80.42	40.4	1.99
February	47.21	40.7	1.16	49.35	39.8	1.24	67.16	39.0	1.72	74.32	39.7	1.87	71.84	39.2	1.84	77.50	39.3	1.97
March	47.33	40.8	1.16	50.47	40.7	1.24	67.35	39.1	1.72	74.08	39.7	1.87	72.06	39.3	1.83	76.77	39.0	1.97
April	47.04	40.9	1.15	50.65	40.2	1.26	66.92	38.6	1.74	74.53	39.4	1.89	71.51	38.7	1.85	77.54	39.3	1.97
May	46.10	39.4	1.17	48.26	38.3	1.26	67.51	38.8	1.74	75.46	39.7	1.90	72.54	39.0	1.86	78.25	40.2	1.95
June	47.56	41.0	1.16	50.70	39.3	1.29	67.33	38.8	1.73	75.20	39.9	1.88	73.69	39.3	1.88	78.09	39.7	1.97
July	47.67	40.4	1.18	52.45	41.3	1.27	67.00	38.7	1.73	74.70	39.5	1.89	73.15	39.0	1.88	77.57	38.7	2.01
August	48.56	41.5	1.17	51.44	40.5	1.27	67.32	39.4	1.71	75.19	40.0	1.88	72.48	39.3	1.85	81.52	40.7	2.00
September	50.09	41.4	1.21	52.78	40.6	1.30	67.58	39.0	1.74	75.07	39.9	1.88	73.71	39.3	1.88	80.73	39.8	2.03
October	48.38	41.0	1.18	52.50	42.0	1.25	67.75	39.1	1.74	76.32	40.2	1.91	74.32	39.5	1.88	82.25	41.3	1.99
November	48.43	40.7	1.19	53.85	42.4	1.27	68.92	39.3	1.75	78.61	40.7	1.93	74.47	39.4	1.89	80.20	40.0	2.01
December	48.96	40.8	1.20	51.07	39.9	1.28	69.19	39.5	1.75	78.26	40.5	1.93	75.56	40.1	1.89	80.16	40.0	2.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-6: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas [1]—Continued

Year and month	Nebraska			Nevada			New Hampshire						New Jersey					
	State			State			State			Manchester			State			Newark-Jersey City		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$61.16	41.9	$1.46	$80.90	41.7	$1.94	$56.17	40.7	$1.38	$54.32	38.8	$1.40	$71.02	41.1	$1.73	$72.33	41.4	$1.75
1953: Average	65.40	41.7	1.57	86.74	41.7	2.08	57.37	40.4	1.42	54.53	38.4	1.42	74.32	40.9	1.82	75.83	41.1	1.84
1953: December	67.57	41.7	1.62	91.36	42.1	2.17	57.77	40.4	1.43	55.63	38.9	1.43	75.07	40.6	1.85	76.42	40.5	1.89
1954: January	66.31	40.7	1.63	91.37	42.5	2.15	56.68	40.2	1.41	54.81	38.6	1.42	72.79	39.2	1.86	74.52	39.2	1.90
February	65.84	40.5	1.62	88.60	41.4	2.14	57.92	40.5	1.43	55.24	38.9	1.42	73.78	39.9	1.85	75.06	39.8	1.89
March	65.84	40.7	1.62	83.56	39.6	2.11	57.34	40.1	1.43	55.34	38.7	1.43	74.01	39.9	1.85	75.21	39.9	1.88
April	66.21	41.3	1.60	83.50	39.2	2.13	55.48	38.8	1.43	50.62	35.9	1.41	72.38	39.0	1.86	73.94	39.1	1.89
May	67.43	42.1	1.60	86.00	40.0	2.15	55.58	38.6	1.44	50.98	35.9	1.42	74.08	39.7	1.87	75.55	39.7	1.90
June	68.00	42.7	1.59	85.32	37.7	2.16	57.31	39.8	1.44	53.66	37.8	1.42	74.85	39.9	1.88	76.13	39.9	1.91
July	68.24	42.7	1.60	87.42	40.1	2.18	57.34	40.1	1.43	54.18	38.7	1.40	74.03	39.4	1.88	74.95	39.3	1.91
August	66.70	41.9	1.59	85.10	39.4	2.16	58.18	40.4	1.44	54.29	38.5	1.41	74.45	39.9	1.87	75.20	39.6	1.90
September	67.89	41.7	1.63	90.80	40.9	2.22	56.45	39.2	1.44	50.84	35.8	1.42	74.85	39.9	1.88	75.93	39.9	1.90
October	68.46	41.8	1.64	86.76	39.8	2.18	57.13	39.4	1.45	52.62	36.8	1.43	74.70	39.8	1.88	76.24	40.0	1.91
November	70.85	42.1	1.68	86.37	39.8	2.17	58.84	40.3	1.46	54.14	37.6	1.44	76.05	40.3	1.89	76.38	39.8	1.92
December	70.60	42.3	1.67	86.22	40.1	2.15	60.03	41.4	1.45	56.77	39.7	1.43	77.22	40.6	1.90	77.55	40.2	1.93

Year and month	New Jersey—Continued									New Mexico						New York		
	Paterson			Perth Amboy			Trenton			State			Albuquerque			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$72.04	41.5	$1.74	$71.31	41.1	$1.73	$68.69	40.5	$1.70	$71.88	43.3	$1.66	$71.83	43.8	$1.64	$67.77	39.8	$1.70
1953: Average	74.66	41.0	1.82	75.30	41.1	1.83	73.78	40.9	1.80	74.16	41.2	1.80	71.10	41.1	1.73	71.12	39.7	1.79
1953: December	75.52	41.0	1.84	75.95	40.7	1.87	72.94	40.3	1.81	77.15	41.7	1.85	72.40	40.0	1.81	71.85	39.4	1.82
1954: January	72.51	39.3	1.84	73.89	39.2	1.88	69.89	38.7	1.81	79.35	40.9	1.94	72.09	40.5	1.78	70.76	38.5	1.84
February	74.77	40.7	1.84	74.15	39.4	1.88	69.52	38.6	1.80	75.58	40.2	1.88	70.40	40.0	1.76	71.26	38.8	1.84
March	74.44	40.5	1.84	74.61	39.9	1.87	71.31	39.4	1.81	76.11	40.7	1.87	72.45	40.7	1.78	71.58	39.0	1.84
April	73.01	39.7	1.84	72.82	38.9	1.87	69.67	38.9	1.79	76.36	40.4	1.89	72.45	40.7	1.78	69.57	38.1	1.83
May	74.29	40.2	1.85	75.54	40.2	1.88	70.50	39.3	1.79	77.38	41.6	1.86	73.92	42.0	1.76	70.60	38.6	1.83
June	75.99	40.9	1.86	75.91	40.4	1.88	72.38	39.9	1.81	77.19	41.5	1.86	73.22	41.6	1.76	71.11	38.7	1.84
July	74.59	40.1	1.86	76.10	40.5	1.88	72.01	39.5	1.82	78.17	41.8	1.87	75.90	42.4	1.79	71.29	38.7	1.84
August	74.47	40.3	1.85	76.41	40.6	1.88	72.12	39.8	1.81	79.46	41.6	1.91	75.71	41.6	1.82	71.22	38.8	1.84
September	75.97	41.0	1.85	76.50	40.5	1.89	73.67	40.3	1.83	81.32	41.7	1.95	75.85	41.0	1.85	71.84	39.0	1.84
October	75.85	40.8	1.86	75.74	39.8	1.90	73.85	40.2	1.84	81.36	41.3	1.97	76.67	42.0	1.87	72.06	39.0	1.85
November	77.11	41.3	1.87	76.50	40.2	1.90	73.70	39.9	1.85	82.01	40.8	2.01	74.96	40.3	1.86	73.12	39.4	1.86
December	78.19	41.7	1.87	78.06	40.7	1.92	76.01	40.8	1.86	82.20	41.1	2.00	78.02	41.5	1.88	73.61	39.5	1.87

Year and month	New York—Continued																	
	Albany-Schenectady-Troy			Binghamton			Buffalo			Elmira			Nassau and Suffolk Counties			New York City		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$72.45	40.9	$1.77	$64.59	39.1	$1.65	$77.35	41.4	$1.87	$68.48	40.7	$1.68	$82.69	44.9	$1.84	$65.49	38.1	$1.72
1953: Average	76.87	40.4	1.90	67.08	39.4	1.70	83.04	41.6	1.99	72.05	40.6	1.78	83.77	42.5	1.97	67.49	37.9	1.78
1953: December	77.26	39.6	1.95	67.17	38.7	1.73	82.76	40.9	2.02	73.60	40.7	1.81	82.49	41.4	1.99	68.60	37.8	1.82
1954: January	75.50	39.1	1.93	65.91	38.2	1.73	82.70	40.8	2.03	72.10	39.6	1.82	75.91	38.1	1.99	68.11	36.9	1.85
February	74.86	39.0	1.92	65.78	38.2	1.72	81.10	40.2	2.02	73.03	40.4	1.81	81.42	41.0	1.99	68.98	37.3	1.85
March	75.91	39.4	1.93	65.17	37.7	1.73	80.02	39.7	2.01	72.93	40.5	1.80	82.78	41.2	2.01	70.01	37.8	1.85
April	74.39	38.9	1.91	64.50	37.1	1.74	79.49	39.4	2.02	73.58	40.6	1.81	80.67	40.1	2.01	66.61	36.5	1.82
May	74.14	39.1	1.90	63.86	36.8	1.74	82.70	40.5	2.04	73.03	40.5	1.80	82.52	40.7	2.03	67.36	37.2	1.81
June	75.02	39.3	1.91	65.13	37.5	1.74	82.42	40.1	2.06	73.53	40.6	1.81	84.89	41.5	2.05	67.77	37.3	1.82
July	74.86	39.1	1.91	65.94	38.1	1.73	82.56	39.8	2.08	73.05	40.5	1.80	84.18	41.2	2.04	68.36	37.2	1.84
August	75.91	39.7	1.91	65.56	37.7	1.74	81.49	39.7	2.05	72.76	40.1	1.82	83.20	41.0	2.03	68.53	37.4	1.83
September	77.72	40.5	1.92	64.58	36.9	1.75	82.77	39.7	2.08	74.36	40.5	1.84	84.32	41.5	2.03	69.31	37.7	1.84
October	77.39	40.0	1.94	65.86	37.5	1.76	84.26	40.5	2.08	75.38	40.8	1.85	86.83	42.0	2.07	68.95	37.5	1.84
November	78.78	40.4	1.95	66.97	38.2	1.75	87.62	41.3	2.12	74.87	40.5	1.85	86.27	41.8	2.07	69.73	38.0	1.83
December	78.50	40.1	1.96	68.14	39.0	1.75	88.36	41.8	2.11	75.43	40.5	1.86	85.56	41.4	2.07	70.23	38.0	1.85

Year and month	New York—Continued									North Carolina					
	Rochester			Syracuse			Utica-Rome			Westchester County			State			Charlotte		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$72.61	41.2	$1.77	$71.16	41.9	$1.70	$65.54	40.5	$1.62	$66.25	39.8	$1.66	$47.52	39.6	$1.20	$51.01	40.3	$1.27
1953: Average	76.84	41.6	1.84	77.02	42.2	1.83	69.21	40.8	1.70	70.11	40.0	1.76	48.34	39.3	1.23	51.33	40.1	1.28
1953: December	77.16	41.2	1.87	76.53	41.4	1.85	68.98	39.5	1.74	71.65	39.8	1.80	47.86	38.6	1.24	51.22	39.4	1.30
1954: January	77.10	40.5	1.90	73.80	40.4	1.83	68.17	39.2	1.74	68.20	38.1	1.79	45.63	36.8	1.24	50.70	39.0	1.30
February	76.37	40.1	1.90	74.19	40.5	1.83	68.05	39.2	1.73	69.41	38.5	1.80	46.62	37.6	1.24	52.40	40.0	1.31
March	75.65	39.9	1.90	73.49	40.2	1.83	68.55	39.4	1.74	71.12	39.2	1.82	47.25	37.8	1.25	53.06	40.5	1.31
April	74.62	39.3	1.90	72.74	39.9	1.82	67.64	38.9	1.74	72.17	39.1	1.85	46.38	37.1	1.25	52.39	40.3	1.30
May	75.45	39.6	1.91	73.20	39.9	1.83	68.62	39.5	1.74	71.58	39.0	1.83	46.75	37.1	1.26	51.87	39.9	1.30
June	76.86	40.0	1.92	72.88	39.7	1.83	68.72	39.4	1.75	71.37	38.9	1.84	47.25	37.8	1.25	52.40	40.0	1.31
July	76.76	39.9	1.92	73.64	39.9	1.84	68.37	39.2	1.75	70.18	38.5	1.82	47.25	37.8	1.25	50.98	39.2	1.30
August	76.55	39.8	1.92	74.23	40.1	1.85	68.27	39.4	1.73	71.78	39.5	1.82	48.38	38.7	1.25	51.61	39.7	1.30
September	77.05	40.2	1.92	75.14	40.5	1.85	69.67	39.4	1.77	71.70	39.6	1.81	48.75	39.0	1.25	53.06	40.5	1.31
October	76.84	40.0	1.92	77.01	40.9	1.89	70.27	40.0	1.76	70.64	39.3	1.80	49.75	39.8	1.25	53.84	41.1	1.31
November	77.62	40.3	1.93	75.94	40.6	1.87	71.10	40.3	1.76	75.45	40.7	1.85	50.27	39.9	1.26	54.52	41.3	1.32
December	77.23	40.0	1.93	76.92	40.8	1.89	70.88	40.1	1.77	75.21	40.5	1.86	50.80	40.0	1.27	54.52	41.3	1.32

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–6: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas [1]—Continued

Year and month	North Carolina—Continued			North Dakota						Ohio								
	Greensboro–High Point			State			Fargo			State			Cincinnati			Cleveland		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average				$64.04	45.1	$1.42	$64.20	43.8	$1.47	$75.14	41.1	$1.83				$81.01	42.3	$1.92
1953: Average				65.26	44.2	1.48	63.79	42.2	1.51	79.86	41.0	1.95	$73.86	41.5	$1.78	84.87	41.6	2.04
1953: December				64.08	42.2	1.52	62.82	39.4	1.60	80.04	40.5	1.98	75.52	41.5	1.82	85.38	41.5	2.06
1954: January	$46.46	36.3	$1.28	66.04	43.2	1.53	65.70	40.1	1.64	78.60	39.8	1.97	73.21	40.0	1.83	83.58	40.6	2.06
February	46.98	36.7	1.28	65.34	42.4	1.54	62.79	38.7	1.62	77.64	39.4	1.97	73.47	40.4	1.82	81.57	40.0	2.04
March	45.44	35.5	1.28	63.16	42.4	1.49	62.20	38.8	1.60	76.66	39.0	1.96	73.47	40.4	1.82	79.86	39.2	2.04
April	44.29	34.6	1.28	63.25	42.9	1.47	62.23	39.6	1.57	76.93	39.1	1.97	73.09	40.0	1.83	80.58	39.5	2.04
May	44.93	35.1	1.28	66.42	44.1	1.51	66.51	40.8	1.63	77.70	39.3	1.98	73.69	40.1	1.84	80.56	39.4	2.04
June	46.59	36.4	1.28	69.92	45.8	1.53	73.85	44.8	1.65	78.09	39.4	1.98	73.45	39.9	1.84	81.12	39.5	2.05
July	47.36	37.0	1.28	69.95	45.5	1.54	72.14	43.2	1.67	78.50	39.3	2.00	73.13	39.6	1.85	80.35	39.1	2.05
August	49.02	38.0	1.29	70.30	45.5	1.54	71.98	42.4	1.70	78.62	39.6	1.99	74.76	40.5	1.85	79.94	39.1	2.04
September	49.01	37.7	1.30	66.44	43.7	1.52	68.55	40.4	1.70	79.29	39.7	2.00	75.78	40.8	1.86	79.96	38.9	2.06
October	50.44	38.8	1.30	70.88	45.2	1.57	73.18	42.4	1.73	80.54	40.1	2.01	77.07	41.0	1.88	82.65	40.0	2.07
November	50.57	38.9	1.30	69.71	45.4	1.54	76.50	42.8	1.79	81.41	40.2	2.03	77.74	41.0	1.90	84.17	40.6	2.07
December	50.83	39.1	1.30	65.53	43.1	1.52	74.67	43.7	1.71	82.69	40.7	2.03	78.64	41.4	1.90	85.01	41.1	2.09

Year and month	Oklahoma									Oregon						Pennsylvania		
	State			Oklahoma City			Tulsa			State			Portland			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$65.68	42.1	$1.56	$63.36	43.4	$1.46	$72.59	42.7	$1.70	$79.56	38.9	$2.05	$73.39	38.7	$1.90	$66.54	40.2	$1.66
1953: Average	70.14	41.5	1.69	67.82	43.2	1.57	75.26	40.9	1.84	82.04	38.7	2.12	76.19	38.4	1.98	71.38	39.9	1.79
1953: December	71.48	41.8	1.71	72.21	44.3	1.63	76.14	40.5	1.88	81.06	38.6	2.10	76.00	38.0	2.00	71.40	39.1	1.82
1954: January	71.10	41.1	1.73	70.85	43.2	1.64	76.19	40.1	1.90	81.99	38.6	2.12	76.95	38.4	2.00	70.20	38.3	1.83
February	71.45	41.3	1.73	69.28	43.3	1.60	79.49	41.4	1.92	82.16	38.7	2.12	77.06	38.3	2.01	70.52	38.8	1.82
March	71.55	41.6	1.72	69.01	42.6	1.62	78.94	40.9	1.93	82.31	38.5	2.14	76.23	38.0	2.01	70.01	38.7	1.81
April	70.69	41.1	1.72	69.50	42.9	1.62	77.36	40.5	1.91	83.77	38.8	2.16	78.31	38.5	2.03	68.00	37.5	1.81
May	71.69	41.2	1.74	69.69	42.4	1.62	78.53	40.9	1.92	84.89	38.8	2.19	77.80	38.1	2.04	69.32	38.1	1.82
June	72.21	41.5	1.74	71.01	43.3	1.64	78.14	40.7	1.92	82.96	38.3	2.17	77.45	37.8	2.05	69.62	38.3	1.82
July	72.45	41.4	1.75	70.09	43.0	1.63	77.52	40.8	1.90	82.30	38.6	2.13	76.92	38.5	2.00	69.60	38.1	1.83
August	72.98	41.7	1.75	69.60	42.7	1.63	77.90	41.0	1.90	85.39	39.7	2.15	76.99	39.0	1.97	69.46	38.2	1.82
September	72.69	41.3	1.76	70.95	43.0	1.65	77.71	40.9	1.90	80.13	37.2	2.15	75.34	37.5	2.01	70.33	38.5	1.83
October	71.69	41.2	1.74	68.53	42.3	1.62	77.71	40.9	1.90	85.42	39.2	2.18	78.66	38.9	2.02	70.52	38.5	1.83
November	72.73	41.8	1.74	69.28	42.5	1.63	79.42	41.8	1.90	86.64	39.4	2.20	78.03	38.1	2.05	71.56	38.9	1.84
December	71.86	41.3	1.74	69.28	42.5	1.63	76.76	40.4	1.90	87.40	39.8	2.20	79.90	38.6	2.07	71.99	39.0	1.85

Year and month	Pennsylvania—Continued														
	Allentown–Bethlehem–Easton			Erie			Harrisburg			Lancaster			Philadelphia			Pittsburgh		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$63.76	39.6	$1.61	$70.33	41.2	$1.71	$61.33	40.7	$1.51	$59.49	41.2	$1.44	$69.97	40.8	$1.72	$75.82	40.5	$1.87
1953: Average	67.05	38.8	1.73	75.21	41.1	1.83	63.80	39.6	1.61	62.50	41.2	1.52	73.91	40.5	1.83	81.89	40.4	2.03
1953: December	64.90	37.3	1.74	73.65	40.5	1.87	62.40	38.4	1.63	61.24	40.0	1.53	74.80	40.3	1.86	81.42	39.6	2.06
1954: January	64.51	36.8	1.75	75.91	40.4	1.88	62.26	38.1	1.63	60.26	38.9	1.55	71.28	38.3	1.86	82.26	39.7	2.07
February	64.84	37.5	1.73	74.76	40.0	1.87	61.19	38.1	1.61	63.19	40.4	1.57	73.92	39.7	1.86	80.03	39.0	2.05
March	64.94	37.6	1.73	75.99	40.4	1.88	59.97	37.6	1.60	62.51	40.3	1.55	74.15	39.8	1.86	79.00	38.5	2.05
April	62.94	36.3	1.73	73.48	39.4	1.87	56.60	35.4	1.60	60.37	39.1	1.54	71.58	38.4	1.86	77.34	37.8	2.05
May	62.68	35.7	1.74	73.50	39.6	1.86	58.55	36.8	1.59	63.06	40.3	1.56	73.59	39.0	1.89	78.42	38.2	2.05
June	62.22	35.8	1.74	73.28	39.4	1.86	60.40	37.7	1.60	63.90	40.7	1.57	73.97	39.2	1.89	79.33	38.4	2.07
July	63.00	35.9	1.76	73.50	39.6	1.86	61.36	38.3	1.60	63.07	40.3	1.57	73.94	39.0	1.90	79.93	38.1	2.10
August	64.21	36.9	1.74	72.25	38.8	1.86	58.93	37.3	1.58	63.55	40.4	1.57	74.88	39.6	1.89	79.04	37.8	2.09
September	65.10	37.2	1.75	75.25	40.5	1.86	57.52	36.5	1.58	65.24	40.9	1.60	74.89	39.5	1.90	82.10	38.8	2.12
October	65.20	37.3	1.75	75.77	41.0	1.85	58.08	36.3	1.60	64.07	40.6	1.58	75.33	39.5	1.91	80.47	38.3	2.10
November	65.91	37.6	1.75	74.85	39.9	1.88	58.95	36.8	1.60	64.55	40.6	1.59	76.26	39.9	1.91	82.26	38.8	2.12
December	63.98	36.6	1.75	76.44	40.0	1.89	58.80	37.1	1.59	63.75	40.3	1.58	77.46	40.3	1.92	84.64	39.7	2.13

Year and month	Pennsylvania—Continued									Rhode Island					
	Reading			Scranton			Wilkes-Barre–Hazleton			York			State			Providence		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$62.13	39.4	$1.58	$51.08	38.7	$1.32	$49.74	38.0	$1.31	$57.13	41.4	$1.38	$59.62	40.2	$1.48	$59.16	40.8	$1.45
1953: Average	66.15	39.9	1.66	54.62	39.1	1.40	51.06	37.6	1.36	63.08	41.8	1.51	60.50	39.8	1.52	60.45	40.3	1.50
1953: December	64.66	38.6	1.68	54.66	38.2	1.43	50.79	36.7	1.38	63.68	41.3	1.54	60.68	40.0	1.52	61.26	40.3	1.52
1954: January	62.94	37.8	1.67	53.84	37.7	1.43	50.20	36.3	1.38	62.53	39.8	1.57	59.43	39.0	1.52	59.89	39.4	1.52
February	64.19	37.9	1.66	55.63	38.5	1.45	51.92	37.3	1.39	63.57	40.7	1.56	59.89	39.7	1.51	61.31	40.6	1.51
March	64.19	38.6	1.66	54.73	37.9	1.44	51.70	37.6	1.38	63.31	40.4	1.57	60.44	39.8	1.52	61.00	40.4	1.51
April	61.35	36.8	1.67	51.73	36.1	1.43	47.16	34.2	1.38	60.60	38.6	1.57	59.28	39.1	1.52	59.65	39.5	1.51
May	63.47	37.8	1.68	54.40	38.2	1.42	50.53	37.1	1.36	60.84	38.8	1.57	59.89	39.3	1.52	60.40	40.0	1.51
June	62.78	38.1	1.67	53.65	37.7	1.42	49.31	37.1	1.34	62.27	40.7	1.53	60.60	39.7	1.53	61.10	40.2	1.52
July	63.88	38.6	1.66	54.07	38.0	1.42	48.05	35.7	1.35	60.81	39.9	1.52	59.87	39.1	1.53	60.34	39.7	1.52
August	63.13	37.8	1.67	54.20	37.9	1.43	50.77	38.0	1.34	62.42	41.2	1.52	59.60	39.7	1.50	60.30	40.2	1.50
September	62.80	37.9	1.66	54.65	38.2	1.43	50.66	37.5	1.35	61.12	40.0	1.53	61.26	39.9	1.54	62.12	40.6	1.53
October	62.23	37.4	1.66	54.61	38.0	1.44	50.01	36.4	1.37	62.30	40.3	1.55	60.40	38.9	1.55	61.35	40.1	1.53
November	64.94	39.0	1.67	54.52	38.1	1.43	51.40	37.6	1.37	62.20	40.1	1.55	60.51	38.9	1.56	61.05	39.9	1.53
December	65.24	38.9	1.68	54.19	37.5	1.45	52.07	37.9	1.37	62.89	40.6	1.55	61.83	40.6	1.52	62.78	41.3	1.52

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–6: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas [1]—Continued

Year and month	South Carolina						South Dakota						Tennessee		
	State			Charleston			State			Sioux Falls			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$47.88	39.9	$1.20	$48.03	40.7	$1.18	$62.76	44.2	$1.42	$69.01	45.4	$1.52	$54.67	40.8	$1.34
1953: Average	49.60	40.0	1.24	50.27	39.9	1.26	63.95	43.5	1.47	71.10	45.0	1.58	56.84	40.6	1.40
1953: December	49.62	39.7	1.25	50.94	39.8	1.28	68.96	44.9	1.54	77.31	47.5	1.63	57.06	39.9	1.43
1954: January	48.88	39.1	1.25	50.96	39.5	1.29	68.78	44.4	1.55	77.25	47.4	1.63	56.98	39.3	1.45
February	49.12	39.3	1.25	49.66	38.2	1.30	63.72	41.6	1.53	68.03	41.7	1.67	57.02	39.6	1.44
March	49.50	39.6	1.25	50.31	39.0	1.29	60.78	40.0	1.52	65.47	40.2	1.63	57.02	39.6	1.44
April	48.26	38.3	1.26	49.27	37.9	1.30	60.94	40.7	1.50	65.26	40.3	1.62	56.88	39.5	1.44
May	48.13	38.2	1.26	52.67	39.6	1.32	63.95	42.3	1.51	70.77	43.8	1.62	56.88	39.5	1.44
June	48.89	38.8	1.26	51.08	38.7	1.32	64.37	42.5	1.51	69.81	43.3	1.61	57.60	40.0	1.44
July	49.01	38.9	1.26	53.29	39.7	1.34	67.74	44.9	1.51	71.37	44.2	1.61	56.59	39.3	1.44
August	49.39	39.2	1.26	53.59	39.7	1.34	66.11	43.5	1.52	71.95	44.1	1.63	57.20	40.0	1.43
September	50.29	39.6	1.27	54.14	40.1	1.35	67.25	42.8	1.57	77.48	47.6	1.63	59.13	40.1	1.46
October	50.93	40.1	1.27	52.88	38.6	1.37	74.56	48.0	1.55	83.95	51.3	1.64	58.18	40.4	1.44
November	51.82	40.8	1.27	53.46	39.6	1.35	75.00	47.2	1.59	83.30	50.1	1.66	57.86	39.9	1.45
December	52.07	41.0	1.27	52.78	39.1	1.35	70.45	45.0	1.57	81.17	49.4	1.64	59.68	40.6	1.47

Year and month	Tennessee—Continued									Texas		
	Chattanooga			Knoxville			Memphis			Nashville			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$55.76	41.0	$1.36	$61.20	40.8	$1.50	$62.53	42.9	$1.46	$55.07	40.2	$1.37	$66.57	42.4	$1.57
1953: Average	57.49	40.2	1.43	65.53	40.7	1.61	64.57	42.2	1.53	58.18	40.4	1.44	70.22	41.8	1.68
1953: December	58.06	39.5	1.47	65.50	39.7	1.65	62.99	40.9	1.54	60.01	41.1	1.46	71.82	42.0	1.71
1954: January	57.57	38.9	1.48	65.24	39.3	1.66	62.99	40.9	1.54	57.62	39.2	1.47	70.86	41.2	1.72
February	56.74	38.6	1.47	66.02	39.3	1.68	63.86	41.2	1.55	57.48	39.1	1.47	71.21	41.4	1.72
March	56.15	38.2	1.47	65.52	39.0	1.68	65.10	42.0	1.55	57.96	39.7	1.46	71.10	41.1	1.73
April	55.86	38.0	1.47	64.98	38.0	1.71	65.10	42.0	1.55	59.79	40.4	1.48	70.76	40.9	1.73
May	57.04	38.8	1.47	65.23	38.6	1.69	64.94	41.9	1.55	59.45	39.9	1.49	71.69	41.2	1.74
June	56.84	39.2	1.45	66.86	39.1	1.71	66.57	42.4	1.57	60.09	40.6	1.48	72.04	41.4	1.74
July	54.99	39.0	1.41	65.62	38.6	1.70	61.41	40.4	1.52	59.00	39.6	1.49	72.69	41.3	1.76
August	56.59	39.3	1.44	67.99	39.3	1.73	62.42	40.8	1.53	59.09	42.0	1.47	72.21	41.5	1.74
September	59.15	39.7	1.49	67.08	39.0	1.72	64.26	42.0	1.53	59.40	39.6	1.50	72.28	41.3	1.75
October	59.90	40.2	1.49	67.94	39.5	1.72	66.53	43.2	1.54	59.79	40.4	1.48	72.04	41.4	1.74
November	59.60	40.0	1.49	66.65	39.8	1.75	58.65	39.1	1.50	60.79	40.8	1.49	72.98	41.7	1.75
December	60.65	39.9	1.52	68.85	39.8	1.73	69.12	43.2	1.60	60.24	40.7	1.48	73.15	41.8	1.75

Year and month	Utah						Vermont								
	State			Salt Lake City			State			Burlington			Springfield		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$66.73	40.2	$1.66	$70.64	41.8	$1.69	$59.35	42.7	$1.39	$56.49	39.5	$1.43	$78.12	46.5	$1.68
1953: Average	72.50	40.5	1.79	74.05	41.6	1.78	62.49	42.8	1.46	58.86	39.5	1.49	[3] 80.81	[3] 45.4	[3] 1.78
1953: December	75.33	40.5	1.86	78.57	42.7	1.84	62.95	42.3	1.49	61.55	40.6	1.52	80.99	44.5	1.82
1954: January	76.33	40.6	1.88	75.99	41.3	1.84	61.35	41.2	1.49	60.94	40.2	1.52	78.04	43.1	1.81
February	73.84	39.7	1.86	75.85	41.0	1.85	61.83	41.3	1.50	60.47	40.0	1.51	79.36	43.7	1.82
March	71.94	39.1	1.84	71.71	39.4	1.82	62.58	41.7	1.50	59.41	39.1	1.52	78.75	43.3	1.82
April	72.54	39.0	1.86	71.19	38.9	1.83	60.35	40.8	1.48	58.18	39.1	1.49	73.26	41.3	1.78
May	73.28	39.4	1.86	74.34	40.4	1.84	59.53	40.5	1.47	59.05	39.5	1.50	69.85	40.1	1.74
June	74.21	39.9	1.86	75.44	41.0	1.84	59.14	40.1	1.47	58.00	39.4	1.47	68.71	39.0	1.76
July	73.53	40.4	1.82	74.80	41.1	1.82	58.59	40.2	1.46	57.18	38.5	1.48	66.97	38.3	1.75
August	72.68	39.5	1.84	74.80	41.1	1.82	58.93	40.6	1.45	57.96	39.7	1.46	66.60	38.9	1.71
September	69.82	39.9	1.75	72.44	39.8	1.82	59.26	40.6	1.46	58.82	39.1	1.50	68.47	39.8	1.72
October	69.69	38.5	1.81	72.54	40.3	1.80	59.44	40.9	1.46	59.98	39.9	1.50	67.48	39.5	1.71
November	75.81	41.2	1.84	74.03	40.9	1.81	58.75	40.3	1.46	59.99	40.2	1.49	69.13	39.6	1.75
December	76.73	40.6	1.89	76.31	41.7	1.83	59.49	40.7	1.46	59.45	39.5	1.50	70.29	40.3	1.75

Year and month	Virginia									Washington					
	State			Norfolk-Portsmouth			Richmond			State			Seattle		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$53.47	40.2	$1.33	$55.44	41.5	$1.36	$56.68	40.2	$1.41	$76.16	38.7	$1.97	$74.36	38.5	$1.93
1953: Average	55.58	39.7	1.40	59.28	40.6	1.46	59.39	40.4	1.47	78.99	38.8	2.04	76.45	38.4	1.99
1953: December	57.23	40.3	1.42	61.00	41.0	1.49	61.24	41.1	1.49	79.61	38.7	2.06	77.43	38.5	2.01
1954: January	55.63	38.9	1.43	60.52	39.3	1.54	57.57	38.9	1.48	81.22	39.2	2.07	79.51	39.2	2.03
February	56.77	39.7	1.43	62.52	40.6	1.54	58.71	39.4	1.49	80.60	38.9	2.07	79.48	39.1	2.03
March	56.48	39.5	1.43	60.60	40.4	1.50	58.86	39.5	1.49	80.21	38.6	2.08	78.54	38.7	2.03
April	56.20	39.3	1.43	61.65	41.1	1.50	58.50	39.0	1.50	81.36	38.9	2.09	77.51	38.1	2.03
May	55.81	39.3	1.42	61.20	40.0	1.53	59.34	39.3	1.51	80.98	39.0	2.08	77.84	38.3	2.03
June	56.66	39.9	1.42	61.61	40.8	1.51	60.55	40.1	1.51	82.22	39.2	2.10	78.31	38.4	2.04
July	56.77	39.7	1.43	60.30	40.2	1.50	62.42	40.8	1.53	79.74	39.0	2.04	76.46	37.9	2.02
August	56.94	40.1	1.42	60.95	40.1	1.52	61.31	40.6	1.51	81.47	39.3	2.07	77.05	38.2	2.02
September	57.10	40.5	1.41	60.70	40.2	1.51	61.31	40.6	1.51	79.08	38.3	2.07	78.38	38.5	2.04
October	56.42	40.3	1.40	61.24	41.1	1.49	60.25	39.9	1.51	82.41	39.5	2.09	79.48	38.6	2.06
November	57.79	40.7	1.42	65.67	41.3	1.59	60.28	39.4	1.53	82.25	38.7	2.13	79.33	38.0	2.09
December	57.77	40.4	1.43	65.35	41.1	1.59	63.29	41.1	1.54	83.56	39.3	2.12	80.50	38.6	2.08

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–6: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas [1]

Year and month	Washington—Continued						West Virginia						Wisconsin					
	Spokane			Tacoma			State			Charleston			State			Kenosha		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$74.21	40.2	$1.85	$75.10	38.9	$1.93	$65.82	39.7	$1.66	$78.35	40.2	$1.95	$71.77	42.3	$1.70	$75.34	40.1	$1.88
1953: Average	77.87	39.4	1.97	76.67	38.5	1.99	70.84	39.8	1.78	85.67	40.6	2.11	74.73	41.9	1.78	76.92	39.3	1.96
1953 December	77.85	39.6	1.97	78.64	39.0	2.02	72.65	39.7	1.83	87.56	39.8	2.20	75.48	41.3	1.83	76.13	38.3	1.99
1954: January	78.48	39.9	1.97	79.34	38.6	2.06	69.72	38.1	1.83	85.24	39.1	2.18	74.74	40.7	1.84	77.92	39.3	1.98
February	77.02	39.4	1.96	78.07	38.6	2.02	69.30	38.5	1.80	85.46	39.2	2.18	74.22	40.6	1.83	70.29	35.8	1.96
March	77.70	38.9	2.00	78.17	38.7	2.02	68.94	38.3	1.80	85.75	39.7	2.16	74.80	40.8	1.84	77.72	39.4	1.97
April	81.91	40.9	2.00	80.15	39.2	2.04	69.69	38.5	1.81	88.09	39.5	2.23	74.10	40.2	1.84	76.23	38.7	1.97
May	83.17	41.1	2.02	80.17	39.0	2.05	70.64	38.6	1.83	91.54	39.8	2.30	75.28	40.7	1.85	75.82	38.3	1.98
June	82.06	40.5	2.02	81.63	39.5	2.06	70.66	38.4	1.84	88.58	39.9	2.22	75.31	40.9	1.84	77.50	39.1	1.98
July	81.18	39.3	2.06	82.16	39.3	2.09	70.31	37.2	1.89	89.20	40.0	2.23	72.95	40.8	1.79	76.92	38.7	1.99
August	81.74	39.6	2.07	80.96	40.6	1.99	70.05	38.7	1.81	86.72	39.6	2.19	73.81	40.7	1.81	79.26	39.7	2.00
September	83.21	40.0	2.08	78.62	39.7	1.98	70.86	38.3	1.85	89.10	39.6	2.25	73.36	40.5	1.81	80.05	39.9	2.01
October	82.63	39.8	2.08	81.42	40.1	2.03	71.13	39.3	1.81	87.86	39.4	2.23	75.13	40.8	1.84	80.58	40.2	2.01
November	83.30	39.8	2.09	79.41	37.8	2.10	72.25	39.7	1.82	88.09	39.5	2.23	76.57	41.1	1.86	80.58	39.9	2.02
December	82.62	40.0	2.06	81.31	38.7	2.10	72.52	39.2	1.85	90.85	40.2	2.26	77.36	41.3	1.87	82.91	40.4	2.05

Year and month	Wisconsin—Continued												Wyoming					
	LaCrosse			Madison			Milwaukee			Racine			State			Casper		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$68.47	39.5	$1.73	$73.56	41.0	$1.80	$77.79	41.7	$1.86	$77.85	41.2	$1.89	$76.36	40.4	[2] $1.89			
1953: Average	73.10	39.6	1.84	75.91	40.2	1.89	81.33	41.4	1.96	78.59	41.0	1.92	80.20	40.3	1.99	$92.86	40.2	$2.31
1953 December	75.91	40.1	1.89	80.32	40.7	1.97	81.88	40.9	2.00	78.65	40.5	1.94	82.61	41.1	2.01	92.80	40.0	2.32
1954: January	71.00	38.0	1.87	82.66	41.3	2.00	81.14	40.2	2.02	78.27	40.1	1.95	83.81	40.1	2.09	96.88	41.4	2.34
February	74.63	39.6	1.88	77.24	39.7	1.95	80.46	40.1	2.00	77.66	39.8	1.95	83.20	40.0	2.08	94.25	40.8	2.31
March	75.49	40.2	1.88	77.06	39.4	1.95	80.49	40.1	2.01	77.88	39.7	1.96	81.92	39.2	2.09	95.53	41.0	2.33
April	72.89	38.7	1.88	76.45	39.3	1.94	79.55	39.4	2.02	77.35	39.4	1.97	82.11	39.1	2.10	92.63	40.1	2.31
May	75.02	39.8	1.89	77.35	40.0	1.94	81.09	39.9	2.03	76.83	39.2	1.96	85.44	40.3	2.12	93.09	40.3	2.31
June	76.79	40.8	1.88	78.40	40.3	1.94	81.48	40.2	2.03	79.49	39.9	1.99	84.80	40.0	2.12	97.52	41.5	2.35
July	74.68	40.3	1.85	76.80	39.9	1.93	81.56	40.0	2.04	77.40	39.4	1.96	83.56	39.6	2.11	97.29	41.4	2.35
August	73.42	40.1	1.83	77.32	40.1	1.93	81.65	40.0	2.04	79.43	40.4	1.96	83.62	40.2	2.08	96.29	40.8	2.36
September	76.66	40.1	1.91	76.05	39.3	1.93	81.59	40.0	2.04	79.15	40.1	1.97	84.66	40.7	2.08	97.23	41.2	2.36
October	76.11	40.1	1.90	80.36	40.6	1.98	81.26	39.9	2.04	79.74	40.2	1.98	81.20	40.2	2.02	95.18	40.5	2.35
November	77.15	40.2	1.92	83.84	41.6	2.01	82.08	40.2	2.04	79.85	40.0	2.00	85.45	42.3	2.02	95.44	40.1	2.38
December	83.10	42.1	1.97	79.82	40.0	2.00	82.50	40.3	2.05	81.72	40.5	2.02	85.90	41.9	2.05	94.80	40.0	2.37

[1] Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data. See table A-7 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

[2] Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

[3] Not comparable with preceding data shown.

D: Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D-1: Consumer Price Index [1]—United States average, all items and commodity groups

[1947–49=100]

Year and month	All items	Total food [2]	Total apparel	Housing [3]						Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services [4]
				Total [3]	Rent	Gas and electricity	Solid fuels and fuel oil	House furnishings	Household operation					
1947: Average	95.5	95.9	97.1	95.0	94.4	97.6	88.8	97.2	97.2	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	96.1
1948: Average	102.8	104.1	103.5	101.7	100.7	100.0	104.4	103.2	102.8	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average	101.8	100.0	99.4	103.3	104.0	102.5	106.8	99.6	100.1	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average	102.8	101.2	98.1	105.1	105.6	102.7	110.5	100.3	101.2	111.3	108.0	101.1	103.4	105.2
1951: Average	111.0	112.6	106.9	112.4	113.1	103.1	116.4	111.2	108.0	118.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	109.7
1952: Average	113.5	114.6	105.8	114.6	117.9	104.6	118.7	108.5	111.8	126.2	117.2	111.8	107.0	115.4
1953: Average	114.4	112.8	104.8	117.7	124.1	106.6	123.9	107.9	115.3	129.7	121.3	112.8	108.0	118.2
1954: Average	114.8	112.6	104.3	119.1	128.5	107.9	123.5	106.1	117.4	128.0	125.2	113.4	107.0	120.1
1952: January	113.1	115.0	107.0	113.9	116.0	103.8	117.7	110.2	110.9	122.8	114.7	111.0	107.2	113.2
February	112.4	112.9	106.8	114.0	116.4	103.8	117.6	110.0	110.8	123.7	114.8	111.1	106.6	114.4
March	112.4	112.7	106.4	114.0	116.7	103.8	117.7	109.4	111.0	124.4	115.7	111.0	106.3	114.8
April	112.9	113.9	106.0	114.0	116.9	103.9	117.3	108.7	111.0	124.8	116.9	111.3	106.2	115.2
May	113.0	114.3	105.8	114.0	117.4	104.1	116.6	108.3	111.2	125.1	116.1	111.6	106.2	115.8
June	113.4	114.6	105.6	114.0	117.6	104.3	115.8	107.7	111.2	126.3	117.8	111.7	106.8	116.7
July	114.1	116.3	105.3	114.4	117.9	104.2	118.6	107.6	111.8	126.8	118.0	111.9	107.0	116.0
August	114.3	116.6	105.1	114.6	118.2	105.0	119.0	107.6	111.9	127.0	118.1	112.1	107.0	115.9
September	114.1	115.4	105.8	114.8	118.3	105.0	119.6	108.1	112.1	127.7	118.8	112.1	107.3	115.9
October	114.2	115.0	105.6	115.2	118.8	105.0	121.1	107.9	112.8	128.4	118.9	112.3	107.6	115.8
November	114.3	115.0	105.2	115.7	119.5	105.4	121.6	108.0	113.3	128.9	118.9	112.4	107.4	115.8
December	114.1	113.8	105.1	116.4	120.7	106.6	122.2	108.2	113.4	128.9	119.3	112.5	108.0	115.9
1953: January	113.9	113.1	104.6	116.4	121.1	105.9	123.3	107.7	113.4	129.3	119.4	112.4	107.8	115.9
February	113.4	111.5	104.6	116.6	121.5	106.1	123.3	108.0	113.5	129.1	119.3	112.5	107.5	115.8
March	113.6	111.7	104.7	116.8	121.7	106.5	124.4	108.0	114.0	129.3	119.5	112.4	107.7	117.5
April	113.7	111.8	104.6	117.0	122.1	106.5	123.6	107.8	114.3	129.4	120.2	112.5	107.9	117.9
May	114.0	112.1	104.7	117.1	123.0	106.6	121.8	107.6	114.7	129.4	120.7	112.8	108.0	118.0
June	114.5	113.7	104.6	117.4	123.3	106.4	121.8	108.0	115.4	129.4	121.1	112.6	107.8	118.2
July	114.7	113.8	104.4	117.8	123.8	106.4	123.7	108.1	115.7	129.7	121.5	112.6	107.4	118.3
August	115.0	114.1	104.3	118.0	124.1	106.9	123.9	107.4	115.8	130.6	121.8	112.7	107.6	118.4
September	115.2	113.8	103.3	118.4	126.0	106.9	124.6	108.1	116.0	130.7	122.6	112.9	107.8	118.6
October	115.4	113.6	105.5	118.7	126.8	107.0	125.7	108.1	116.6	130.7	122.8	113.2	108.6	119.7
November	115.0	112.0	105.5	118.9	127.3	107.3	125.9	108.3	116.9	130.1	123.3	113.4	108.9	120.2
December	114.9	112.3	105.3	118.9	127.6	107.2	125.3	108.1	117.0	128.9	123.6	113.6	108.9	120.3
1954: January	115.2	113.1	104.9	118.8	127.8	107.1	125.7	107.2	117.2	130.5	123.7	113.7	108.7	120.3
February	115.0	112.6	104.7	118.9	127.9	107.5	126.2	107.2	117.3	129.4	124.1	113.9	108.0	120.2
March	114.8	112.1	104.3	119.0	128.0	107.6	125.8	107.2	117.5	129.0	124.4	114.1	108.2	120.1
April	114.6	112.4	104.1	118.5	128.2	107.6	123.9	106.1	116.9	129.1	124.9	112.9	106.5	120.2
May	115.0	113.3	104.2	118.9	128.3	107.7	120.9	105.9	117.2	129.1	125.1	113.0	106.4	120.1
June	115.1	113.8	104.2	118.9	128.3	107.6	120.9	106.8	117.2	128.9	125.1	112.7	106.4	120.1
July	115.2	114.6	104.0	119.0	128.5	107.8	121.1	105.7	117.2	126.7	125.2	113.3	107.0	120.3
August	115.0	113.9	103.7	119.2	128.6	107.8	121.9	105.4	117.3	126.6	125.5	113.4	106.6	120.2
September	114.7	112.4	104.3	119.5	128.8	107.9	122.4	106.0	117.4	126.4	125.7	113.5	106.5	120.1
October	114.5	111.8	104.6	119.5	129.0	108.5	123.8	105.6	117.6	125.0	125.9	113.4	106.9	120.1
November	114.6	111.1	104.6	119.5	129.2	108.7	124.2	105.4	117.8	127.6	126.1	113.8	106.8	120.0
December	114.3	110.4	104.3	119.7	129.4	109.1	125.5	105.4	117.7	127.3	126.3	113.6	106.6	119.9
1955: January	114.3	110.6	103.3	119.6	129.5	109.4	126.1	104.6	117.7	127.6	126.5	113.7	106.9	119.9

[1] A major revision was incorporated in the Consumer Price Index beginning January 1953. The revised index, based on 46 cities, has been linked to the previously published "interim adjusted" indexes for 34 cities and rebased on 1947–49=100 to form a continuous series. For the convenience of users, the "All-items" indexes are also shown on the 1935–39=100 base in table D–4.

The revised Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. Data for 46 large, medium, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

For a history and description of the index, see: The Consumer Price Index—A Layman's Guide, Bulletin 1140; The Consumer Price Index, in the February 1953 Monthly Labor Review; The Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index, in the April 1951 Monthly Labor Review; Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index, Bulletin 1026, and the following reports: Consumers' Price Index, Report of a Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Education and Labor (1951); and Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living (1945).

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for the United States and 20 individual cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau for "All items" and 8 major components from 1947 to date. Indexes are also available from 1913 for "All items," food, apparel, and rent, for all large cities combined, and from varying dates for individual cities.

[2] Includes "Food away from home" (restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home); prior to January 1953, prices for this category were estimated to move like prices for "Food at home" but, since that date, have been measured by prices of restaurant meals.

[3] Includes "Other shelter."

[4] Includes tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and "miscellaneous services" (such as legal services, banking fees, and burial services).

TABLE D–2: Consumer Price Index [1]—United States average, food and its subgroups

[1947–49=100]

Year and month	Total food [2]	Food at home						Year and month	Total food [2]	Food at home					
		Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods [3]			Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods [3]
1947: Avg.	95.9	95.9	94.0	93.8	96.7	97.6	100.1	1953: Oct.	113.6	113.3	120.4	111.1	110.1	107.7	117.4
1948: Avg.	104.1	104.1	103.4	106.1	106.3	100.8	102.5	Nov.	112.0	111.4	120.6	107.0	110.5	107.4	114.8
1949: Avg.	100.0	100.0	102.7	100.5	96.9	101.9	97.5	Dec.	112.3	111.7	120.9	107.8	110.3	109.2	113.5
1950: Avg.	101.2	101.2	104.5	104.9	95.9	97.6	101.2	1954: Jan.	113.1	112.6	121.2	110.2	109.7	110.8	113.5
1951: Avg.	112.6	112.6	114.0	117.2	107.0	106.7	114.6	Feb.	112.6	112.0	121.3	109.7	109.0	108.0	114.0
1952: Avg.	114.6	114.6	116.8	116.2	111.5	117.2	109.3	Mar.	112.1	111.4	121.2	109.5	108.0	107.8	112.3
1953: Avg.	112.8	112.5	119.1	109.9	109.6	113.5	112.2	Apr.	112.4	111.8	121.1	110.5	104.6	110.0	113.6
1954: Avg.	112.6	111.9	121.9	108.0	106.1	111.9	114.8	May	113.3	112.8	121.3	111.0	103.5	114.6	114.8
1953: Jan.	113.1	112.9	117.7	110.9	111.6	116.7	109.7	June	113.8	113.3	121.3	111.1	102.9	117.1	115.2
Feb.	111.5	111.1	117.6	107.7	110.7	113.9	107.3	July	114.6	114.2	121.6	109.7	104.3	120.1	117.3
Mar.	111.7	111.3	117.7	107.4	110.3	113.5	109.1	Aug.	113.9	113.3	122.3	107.6	105.1	114.7	116.6
Apr.	111.5	111.1	118.0	106.8	109.0	113.0	110.4	Sept.	112.4	111.6	122.6	106.7	105.8	110.5	116.0
May	112.1	111.7	118.4	109.2	107.8	113.2	110.3	Oct.	111.8	110.9	122.7	103.9	106.7	111.1	115.7
June	113.7	113.7	118.9	111.3	107.5	121.7	110.9	Nov.	111.1	110.1	123.1	103.5	106.6	109.6	113.7
July	113.8	113.8	119.1	112.0	108.3	118.2	112.3	Dec.	110.4	109.2	123.3	102.2	106.8	108.4	112.0
Aug.	114.1	114.1	119.5	114.1	109.1	112.7	114.4	1955: Jan.	110.6	109.4	123.4	102.4	106.4	110.6	111.3
Sept.	113.8	113.5	120.3	113.5	109.6	106.6	116.7								

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–1. Indexes for 18 food subgroups (1935–39=100) from 1923 to December 1952 were published in the March 1953 Monthly Labor Review and in previous issues.

[2] See footnote 2 to table D–1.

[3] Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic), and other miscellaneous foods.

TABLE D–3: Consumer Price Index [1]—United States average, apparel and its subgroups

[1947–49=100]

Year and month	Total apparel	Men's and boys'	Women's and girls'	Footwear	Other [2] apparel	Year and month	Total apparel	Men's and boys'	Women's and girls'	Footwear	Other [2] apparel
1947: Avg.	97.1	97.3	98.0	94.5	(3)	1953: Oct.	105.5	107.6	100.8	115.8	92.3
1948: Avg.	103.5	102.7	103.8	103.2	108.6	Nov.	105.5	107.8	100.7	116.2	91.3
1949: Avg.	99.4	100.0	98.1	102.4	93.2	Dec.	105.3	107.6	100.5	116.1	90.9
1950: Avg.	98.1	99.5	94.8	104.0	92.0	1954: Jan.	104.9	107.4	99.8	116.2	90.4
1951: Avg.	106.9	107.7	102.2	117.7	101.6	Feb.	104.7	107.4	99.5	116.1	90.4
1952: Avg.	105.8	108.2	100.9	115.3	92.1	Mar.	104.3	107.2	99.0	116.1	90.0
1953: Avg.	104.8	107.4	99.7	115.2	92.1	Apr.	104.1	107.1	98.4	116.1	90.4
1954: Avg.	104.3	106.8	98.9	116.4	90.7	May	104.2	107.3	98.5	115.9	90.9
1953: Jan.	104.6	107.1	99.7	114.3	92.0	June	104.2	107.0	98.5	116.3	91.0
Feb.	104.6	107.3	99.3	114.6	92.3	July	104.0	106.6	98.2	116.5	90.8
Mar.	104.7	107.3	99.6	114.5	92.4	Aug.	103.7	106.4	97.7	116.9	90.7
Apr.	104.6	107.3	99.4	114.8	92.1	Sept.	104.3	106.4	99.0	116.5	90.6
May	104.7	107.4	99.4	115.1	92.8	Oct.	104.6	106.4	99.6	116.7	91.1
June	104.8	107.2	99.2	115.3	92.3	Nov.	104.6	106.5	99.5	117.0	91.2
July	104.4	107.4	98.9	115.0	92.2	Dec.	104.3	106.5	99.0	116.9	91.1
Aug.	104.3	107.3	98.7	115.0	92.0	1955: Jan.	103.3	105.5	97.6	116.7	90.5
Sept.	105.3	107.8	100.5	115.3	92.8						

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–1.

[2] Includes diapers, yard goods, and an unpriced group of items represented in the index by the weighted average of prices for all priced items in the total apparel group.

[3] Not available.

TABLE D–4: Consumer Price Index [1]—United States average, all items and food

Year	1947–49=100		1935–39=100	Year and month	1947–49=100		1935–39=100	Year and month	1947–49=100		1935–39=100
	All items	Total food [2]	All items		All items	Total food [2]	All items		All items	Total food [2]	All items
1913: Average	42.3	39.6	70.7	1944: Average	75.2	67.4	125.7	1952: September	114.1	115.4	190.8
1914: Average	42.9	40.5	71.8	1945: Average	76.9	68.9	128.6	October	114.2	115.0	190.9
1915: Average	43.4	40.0	72.5	1946: Average	83.4	79.0	139.5	November	114.3	115.0	191.1
1916: Average	46.6	45.0	77.9	1947: Average	95.5	95.9	159.6	December	114.1	113.8	190.7
1917: Average	54.8	57.9	91.6	1948: Average	102.8	104.1	171.9	1953: January	113.9	113.1	190.4
1918: Average	64.3	66.5	107.5	1949: Average	101.8	100.0	170.2	February	113.4	111.5	189.6
1919: Average	74.0	74.2	123.8	1950: Average	102.8	101.2	171.9	March	113.7	111.7	190.9
1920: Average	85.7	83.6	143.3	1951: Average	111.0	112.6	185.6	April	113.7	111.8	190.1
1921: Average	76.4	63.5	127.7	1952: Average	113.5	114.6	189.8	May	114.0	112.1	190.6
1922: Average	71.6	59.4	119.7	1953: Average	114.4	112.8	191.3	June	114.5	113.7	191.4
1923: Average	72.9	61.4	121.9	1954: Average	114.8	112.6	191.9	July	114.7	113.8	191.8
1924: Average	73.1	60.8	122.2	1951: January	108.6	109.9	181.5	August	115.0	114.1	192.3
1925: Average	75.0	65.8	125.4	February	109.9	111.9	183.8	September	115.2	113.8	192.6
1926: Average	75.6	68.0	126.4	March	110.3	112.0	184.5	October	115.4	113.6	192.9
1927: Average	74.2	65.5	124.0	April	110.4	111.7	184.6	November	115.0	112.0	192.3
1928: Average	73.3	64.8	122.6	May	110.9	112.6	185.4	December	114.9	112.3	192.1
1929: Average	73.3	65.6	122.5	June	110.8	112.3	185.2	1954: January	115.2	113.1	192.6
1930: Average	71.4	62.4	119.4	July	110.9	112.7	185.5	February	115.0	112.6	192.3
1931: Average	65.0	51.4	108.7	August	110.9	112.4	185.5	March	114.8	112.1	191.9
1932: Average	58.4	42.8	97.6	September	111.6	112.5	186.6	April	114.5	112.4	191.6
1933: Average	55.3	41.6	92.4	October	112.1	113.5	187.4	May	115.0	113.3	192.3
1934: Average	57.2	46.4	95.7	November	112.8	114.6	188.6	June	115.1	113.8	192.4
1935: Average	58.7	49.7	98.1	December	113.1	115.0	189.1	July	115.2	114.6	192.6
1936: Average	59.3	50.1	99.1	1952: January	113.1	115.0	189.1	August	115.0	113.9	192.3
1937: Average	61.4	52.1	102.7	February	112.4	112.8	187.9	September	114.7	112.4	191.8
1938: Average	60.3	48.4	100.8	March	112.4	112.7	188.0	October	114.5	111.8	191.4
1939: Average	59.4	47.1	99.4	April	112.9	113.9	188.7	November	114.6	111.1	191.1
1940: Average	59.9	47.8	100.2	May	113.0	114.3	189.0	December	114.3	110.4	191.6
1941: Average	62.9	52.2	105.2	June	113.4	114.6	189.6	1955: Jan	114.3	110.6	191.1
1942: Average	69.7	61.3	116.6	July	114.1	116.3	190.8				
1943: Average	74.0	68.3	123.7	August	114.3	116.6	191.1				

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–1. [2] See footnote 2 to table D–1.

TABLE D–5: Consumer Price Index [1]—All items indexes for selected dates, by city

City	1947–49=100														1935–39=100
	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	Oct. 1954	Sept. 1954	Aug. 1954	July 1954	June 1954	May 1954	Apr. 1954	Mar. 1954	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	June 1950	Revised series Jan. 1955
United States average [3]	114.3	114.3	114.6	114.5	114.7	115.0	115.2	115.1	115.0	114.6	114.8	115.0	115.2	101.8	191.1
Atlanta, Ga	(4)	115.7	(4)	(4)	116.3	(4)	(4)	117.6	(4)	(4)	117.0	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Baltimore, Md	(4)	114.8	(4)	(4)	115.2	(4)	(4)	115.5	(4)	(4)	114.8	(4)	(4)	101.6	(4)
Boston, Mass	113.0	(4)	(4)	113.5	(4)	(4)	113.8	(4)	(4)	112.9	(4)	(4)	112.7	102.8	181.9
Chicago, Ill	117.0	117.0	117.6	117.1	117.4	117.7	118.0	117.3	117.3	116.5	116.7	116.7	116.7	102.8	199.3
Cincinnati, Ohio	(4)	113.3	(4)	(4)	114.3	(4)	(4)	114.2	(4)	(4)	114.2	(4)	(4)	101.2	(4)
Cleveland, Ohio	(4)	(4)	115.3	(4)	(4)	115.3	(4)	(4)	115.3	(4)	(4)	115.2	(4)	(4)	(4)
Detroit, Mich	116.0	116.2	116.9	116.0	116.2	116.8	117.5	117.1	116.9	116.7	116.5	116.4	117.0	102.8	195.8
Houston, Tex	(4)	(4)	116.7	(4)	(4)	116.5	(4)	(4)	116.7	(4)	(4)	116.9	(4)	103.8	(4)
Kansas City, Mo	115.3	(4)	(4)	115.7	(4)	(4)	115.6	(4)	(4)	115.5	(4)	(4)	115.0	(4)	185.6
Los Angeles, Calif	115.4	115.3	115.0	114.8	115.4	115.1	114.9	115.7	115.9	115.7	116.2	116.6	116.8	101.3	192.8
Minneapolis, Minn	116.5	(4)	(4)	116.9	(4)	(4)	117.3	(4)	(4)	116.3	(4)	(4)	116.6	102.1	192.9
New York, N. Y	112.3	112.2	112.7	112.6	112.7	113.0	113.3	112.9	112.9	112.5	112.4	112.8	113.0	100.9	185.9
Philadelphia, Pa	115.4	115.6	115.9	116.1	116.2	116.2	116.3	115.9	115.3	115.1	114.9	115.2	115.3	101.6	192.0
Pittsburgh, Pa	113.8	(4)	(4)	114.3	(4)	(4)	115.4	(4)	(4)	114.5	(4)	(4)	114.4	101.1	193.5
Portland, Oreg	114.6	(4)	(4)	115.2	(4)	(4)	115.5	(4)	(4)	114.8	(4)	(4)	115.4	(4)	198.5
St. Louis, Mo	(4)	115.4	(4)	(4)	115.7	(4)	(4)	117.4	(4)	(4)	116.9	(4)	(4)	101.1	(4)
San Francisco, Calif	(4)	115.7	(4)	(4)	116.2	(4)	(4)	116.8	(4)	(4)	116.5	(4)	(4)	100.9	(4)
Scranton, Pa	(4)	(4)	112.3	(4)	(4)	112.4	(4)	(4)	112.3	(4)	(4)	113.2	(4)	(4)	(4)
Seattle, Wash	(4)	(4)	115.7	(4)	(4)	116.2	(4)	(4)	116.3	(4)	(4)	116.2	(4)	(4)	(4)
Washington, D. C	(4)	(4)	113.5	(4)	(4)	114.1	(4)	(4)	113.7	(4)	(4)	114.1	(4)	(4)	(4)

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–1. Indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

[3] Average of 46 cities beginning January 1953. See footnote 1 to table D–1.

[4] Prior to January 1953, indexes were computed monthly for 9 of these cities and once every 3 months for the remaining 11 cities on a rotating cycle. Beginning in January 1953, indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months for the 15 remaining cities on a rotating cycle.

TABLE D–6: Consumer Price Index [1]—All items and commodity groups, except food,[2] by city

[1947–49=100]

City and cycle of pricing	All items		Personal care		Medical care		Transportation		Reading and recreation		Other goods and services	
	January 1955	January 1954	January 1955	January 1954	January 1955	January 1954	January 1955	January 1954	January 1955	January 1954	January 1955	January 1954
United States average	114.3	115.2	113.7	113.7	126.5	123.7	127.6	130.5	106.9	108.7	119.9	120.3
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill	117.0	116.7	115.5	114.2	127.4	122.8	133.8	133.7	111.8	108.6	118.1	119.0
Detroit, Mich	116.0	117.0	119.2	119.8	127.7	122.1	122.3	125.5	108.6	112.1	124.7	125.2
Los Angeles, Calif	115.4	116.8	117.6	118.1	122.8	121.1	126.3	129.1	96.8	103.5	114.3	116.5
New York, N. Y	112.3	113.0	108.4	108.3	124.7	123.6	130.1	135.6	104.3	108.5	121.1	121.2
Philadelphia, Pa	115.4	115.3	117.5	117.2	133.6	123.3	137.5	136.1	113.3	110.5	123.8	122.9
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass	113.0	112.7	112.3	112.6	124.5	124.5	133.8	135.5	107.4	107.3	118.4	118.0
Kansas City, Mo	115.3	115.0	116.5	116.3	136.0	120.1	125.8	125.9	115.2	116.8	117.1	117.6
Minneapolis, Minn	116.5	116.6	115.9	116.7	143.3	138.8	121.6	121.9	115.7	115.7	125.5	125.3
Pittsburgh, Pa	113.8	114.4	116.9	113.3	126.5	121.2	138.0	139.4	99.1	99.7	120.4	120.5
Portland, Oreg	114.6	115.4	110.6	111.7	125.2	121.0	123.7	125.8	115.5	117.1	118.6	119.4
	December 1954	December 1953	December 1954	December 1953	December 1954	December 1953	December 1954	December 1953	December 1954	December 1953	December 1954	December 1953
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga	115.7	117.1	115.5	115.9	121.6	119.5	125.7	129.0	106.3	112.5	118.0	118.2
Baltimore, Md	114.8	114.5	107.5	108.1	133.4	132.9	138.9	139.6	117.1	113.1	123.0	121.0
Cincinnati, Ohio	113.3	114.6	109.0	109.3	126.3	124.6	123.5	130.5	99.3	99.7	116.3	118.1
St. Louis, Mo	115.4	116.9	113.6	110.0	139.9	133.6	130.6	136.5	93.4	99.6	113.6	116.7
San Francisco, Calif	115.7	116.9	111.7	113.0	123.7	123.0	141.3	144.1	107.6	104.5	115.5	117.4
	November 1954	November 1953	November 1954	November 1953	November 1954	November 1953	November 1954	November 1953	November 1954	November 1953	November 1954	November 1953
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio	115.3	115.5	114.7	114.5	130.8	127.6	122.0	124.0	118.0	119.5	119.4	120.0
Houston, Tex	116.7	117.3	119.7	120.1	119.9	119.2	125.8	126.9	111.6	114.9	119.1	119.4
Scranton, Pa	112.3	113.4	112.0	112.7	119.6	119.5	132.0	130.4	117.3	125.4	116.1	115.5
Seattle, Wash	115.7	116.4	117.6	111.1	130.2	129.5	128.9	132.6	109.3	115.2	126.0	127.2
Washington, D. C	113.5	114.3	111.0	111.6	118.6	117.9	129.4	128.4	104.6	111.4	129.9	127.2

City and cycle of pricing	Apparel									
	Total		Men's and boys'		Women's and girls'		Footwear		Other apparel [3]	
	January 1955	January 1954	January 1955	January 1954	January 1955	January 1954	January 1955	January 1954	January 1955	January 1954
United States average	103.3	104.9	105.5	107.4	97.6	99.8	116.7	116.2	90.5	90.4
Monthly:										
Chicago, Ill	104.1	107.8	110.3	113.5	94.5	101.0	120.1	117.5	92.6	93.5
Detroit, Mich	102.6	103.0	108.3	109.8	95.1	94.8	112.7	113.4	86.7	86.1
Los Angeles, Calif	103.7	103.8	106.9	108.0	97.4	98.5	118.5	114.5	82.9	81.8
New York, N. Y	102.2	104.8	105.4	106.8	95.4	100.0	115.9	115.3	93.3	94.1
Philadelphia, Pa	105.5	106.2	104.7	105.5	104.1	105.1	111.4	110.8	92.8	92.5
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:										
Boston, Mass	101.7	100.6	103.9	103.2	95.6	94.7	112.8	111.7	103.2	99.6
Kansas City, Mo	102.7	104.7	106.1	107.6	97.0	99.9	114.2	114.7	87.0	87.7
Minneapolis, Minn	104.7	106.1	108.3	109.4	99.3	101.8	113.8	113.5	92.2	92.0
Pittsburgh, Pa	102.1	104.4	103.2	106.9	96.0	98.8	115.5	114.0	97.8	99.2
Portland, Oreg	106.0	105.4	110.4	111.2	97.8	96.2	120.6	120.9	94.6	93.3
	December 1954	December 1953	December 1954	December 1953	December 1954	December 1953	December 1954	December 1953	December 1954	December 1953
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:										
Atlanta, Ga	110.3	110.5	112.1	114.0	105.1	105.1	123.2	120.6	92.0	92.1
Baltimore, Md	102.5	102.4	101.4	101.9	98.9	98.7	117.0	117.2	94.4	93.1
Cincinnati, Ohio	103.2	103.8	104.0	106.1	98.1	98.0	122.2	122.6	87.1	86.8
St. Louis, Mo	103.7	105.3	107.8	109.7	95.7	98.3	118.9	117.8	95.8	96.0
San Francisco, Calif	101.9	105.0	105.3	106.8	96.3	102.0	115.4	113.8	87.2	89.0
	November 1954	November 1953	November 1954	November 1953	November 1954	November 1953	November 1954	November 1953	November 1954	November 1953
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:										
Cleveland, Ohio	104.1	105.0	107.9	109.1	96.8	98.3	118.0	115.9	93.0	93.0
Houston, Tex	106.9	108.1	106.2	107.0	100.9	103.4	127.6	127.2	90.9	89.6
Scranton, Pa	105.7	106.8	107.8	108.8	100.2	101.9	120.0	120.2	92.1	91.8
Seattle, Wash	105.8	107.3	108.7	110.1	100.4	102.4	118.6	118.7	86.6	87.3
Washington, D. C	102.3	103.8	105.4	106.3	96.8	99.4	114.7	114.5	90.5	90.5

TABLE D–6: Consumer Price Index [1]—All items and commodity groups, except food,[2] by city—Con.

[1947–49 = 100]

City and cycle of pricing	Housing											
	Total housing		Rent		Gas and electricity		Solid fuels and fuel oil		Housefurnishings		Household operation	
	January 1955	January 1954	January 1955	Januray 1954	January 1955	January 1954	Januray 1955	January 1954	January 1955	January 1954	January 1955	January 1954
United States average	119.6	118.8	129.5	127.8	109.4	107.1	126.1	125.7	104.6	107.2	117.7	117.2
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.	128.1	124.3	(4)	(4)	106.2	99.9	126.2	124.5	106.1	108.9	121.1	121.0
Detroit, Mich.	122.1	121.6	(4)	(4)	109.1	110.7	119.9	119.4	107.4	109.4	110.2	109.0
Los Angeles, Calif.	125.4	124.6	(4)	(4)	113.6	109.5	(4)	(4)	105.5	109.2	108.1	108.1
New York, N. Y.	116.4	115.3	117.8	115.5	108.3	108.8	130.7	131.9	105.8	107.0	119.1	119.6
Philadelphia, Pa.	113.9	113.4	(4)	(4)	102.3	102.3	126.9	123.8	106.5	109.5	114.7	113.4
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass.	120.0	117.6	122.8	120.2	111.7	108.8	128.1	124.5	104.3	106.4	116.7	112.2
Kansas City, Mo.	120.7	119.0	(4)	(4)	117.9	103.0	113.2	113.2	103.5	107.7	122.5	120.9
Minneapolis, Minn.	121.3	119.7	140.0	136.5	110.9	110.0	116.5	114.8	103.6	106.7	119.2	115.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.	116.8	116.4	(4)	(4)	118.8	116.7	118.8	123.2	103.9	105.6	120.0	119.9
Portland, Oreg.	119.4	118.8	129.6	128.5	107.8	105.2	128.0	127.3	105.4	107.5	111.7	113.1
	December 1954	December 1953	December 1954	December 1953	December 1954	December 1953	December 1954	December 1953	December 1954	December 1953	December 1954	December 1953
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.	124.0	123.8	(4)	(4)	113.3	111.8	119.5	119.5	109.3	112.9	128.6	128.2
Baltimore, Md.	115.1	113.7	(4)	(4)	100.0	97.5	127.2	124.1	99.1	102.7	112.6	109.1
Cincinnati, Ohio	117.6	116.4	131.6	126.9	119.5	113.2	127.2	127.2	101.0	103.9	120.1	121.3
St. Louis, Mo.	119.9	118.9	135.5	130.0	103.8	103.8	138.7	132.9	101.3	109.3	119.8	118.2
San Francisco, Calif.	117.8	118.0	130.8	127.8	130.1	130.1	(4)	(4)	105.2	109.1	108.9	109.5
	November 1954	November 1953	November 1954	November 1953	November 1954	November 1953	November 1954	November 1953	November 1954	November 1953	November 1954	November 1953
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio	120.3	119.4	(4)	(4)	106.8	106.8	123.5	123.8	103.0	105.6	110.9	110.8
Houston, Tex.	124.8	124.1	(4)	(4)	106.6	106.5	(4)	(4)	102.4	103.8	130.6	128.9
Scranton, Pa.	115.7	116.3	123.0	121.9	112.2	112.2	133.2	139.9	101.0	103.3	110.0	107.8
Seattle, Wash.	119.7	118.9	(4)	(4)	88.5	99.0	127.3	127.0	105.6	107.9	114.2	111.5
Washington, D. C.	117.2	118.3	123.0	122.7	114.3	118.1	130.3	134.0	106.9	110.3	117.0	114.4

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–1.
[2] See tables D–2, D–4, D–7, and D–8, for food.
[3] See footnote 2 to table D–3.
[4] Not available.

TABLE D-7: Consumer Price Index [1]—Food and its subgroups, by city

[1947-49=100]

City	Total food [2]			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	Jan. 1954	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	Jan. 1954	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	Jan. 1954	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	Jan. 1954
United States average [3]	110.6	110.4	113.1	109.4	109.2	112.6	123.4	123.3	121.2	102.4	102.2	110.2
Atlanta, Ga	110.2	110.0	113.2	108.5	108.3	112.7	117.6	117.0	115.1	105.8	104.9	117.4
Baltimore, Md	111.6	111.4	113.6	110.2	110.0	113.0	122.0	122.3	120.8	104.6	104.4	112.9
Boston, Mass	108.2	108.5	109.9	106.5	106.8	108.6	119.1	119.1	119.1	99.6	99.2	106.7
Chicago, Ill	108.7	108.2	111.4	107.1	106.7	110.4	116.9	116.7	117.2	97.8	97.5	105.5
Cincinnati, Ohio	111.7	112.0	115.8	110.8	111.1	115.5	124.9	124.7	121.1	103.7	104.3	115.1
Cleveland, Ohio	109.0	108.9	111.3	107.8	107.7	110.7	120.4	120.5	118.4	99.9	99.9	107.1
Detroit, Mich	112.7	113.0	115.2	111.4	111.7	114.4	119.6	119.8	118.0	101.0	102.2	109.3
Houston, Tex	109.4	109.8	113.1	108.4	108.8	112.5	118.5	118.2	118.4	97.6	98.7	108.0
Kansas City, Mo	106.9	107.1	109.9	105.2	105.7	109.7	120.7	120.3	120.5	97.5	97.9	107.0
Los Angeles, Calif	111.2	110.7	114.2	109.4	108.6	113.0	127.7	127.5	122.6	101.8	102.0	111.4
Minneapolis, Minn	110.2	109.9	112.9	109.4	109.1	112.6	125.7	125.4	124.5	97.4	97.8	103.4
New York, N. Y	110.6	110.1	110.9	109.6	109.0	110.8	127.3	127.3	125.5	104.8	103.4	108.7
Philadelphia, Pa	112.7	112.6	115.3	111.5	111.3	114.6	120.8	120.7	121.2	106.5	104.5	113.7
Pittsburgh, Pa	111.0	110.8	113.4	110.1	110.0	113.0	124.3	124.6	119.2	98.5	98.7	105.5
Portland, Oreg	109.5	109.7	113.1	108.8	108.8	113.1	124.5	124.4	116.8	104.0	103.7	114.3
St. Louis, Mo	112.2	112.3	116.2	110.0	110.1	115.4	118.7	118.8	116.9	102.2	102.3	112.6
San Francisco, Calif	112.3	111.8	114.1	111.2	110.7	113.7	130.5	130.3	127.5	106.0	105.9	108.0
Scranton, Pa	108.3	108.1	112.2	108.0	107.8	111.9	119.1	118.6	119.3	101.8	102.3	110.3
Seattle, Wash	111.2	110.8	111.9	110.9	110.5	111.7	127.4	127.4	121.8	102.5	102.7	108.2
Washington, D. C	111.0	109.7	111.6	109.8	108.1	111.1	122.5	120.8	118.0	101.4	98.2	107.6

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home [4]		
	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	Jan. 1954	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	Jan. 1954	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	Jan. 1954
United States average	106.4	106.8	109.7	110.6	108.4	110.8	111.3	112.0	113.5
Atlanta, Ga	108.3	108.3	109.9	112.4	110.1	110.7	103.2	105.1	107.5
Baltimore, Md	108.9	109.1	112.2	108.0	105.5	107.5	111.6	112.6	111.4
Boston, Mass	109.9	111.4	111.2	105.0	106.2	101.5	103.9	103.7	104.9
Chicago, Ill	105.3	105.5	108.9	109.3	107.2	107.9	116.7	116.6	118.4
Cincinnati, Ohio	110.5	111.3	111.9	107.2	105.9	110.6	116.5	117.4	119.2
Cleveland, Ohio	103.2	103.5	108.2	105.2	103.9	105.6	115.9	116.1	115.5
Detroit, Mich	106.4	106.5	109.7	121.5	119.3	118.4	112.1	113.1	113.9
Houston, Tex	108.6	108.7	110.4	113.1	113.0	113.7	111.8	112.3	113.9
Kansas City, Mo	108.4	108.5	108.2	102.7	103.9	105.1	104.7	105.6	109.7
Los Angeles, Calif	103.6	103.3	105.6	112.6	107.0	113.9	109.2	110.5	112.9
Minneapolis, Minn	102.7	102.9	106.7	115.0	114.3	119.4	119.0	117.5	118.9
New York, N. Y	106.1	107.0	108.8	106.0	103.6	104.5	112.3	112.9	112.2
Philadelphia, Pa	109.5	112.5	111.3	111.3	110.2	112.8	111.9	112.4	112.8
Pittsburgh, Pa	110.0	110.0	112.6	107.3	105.5	109.8	120.4	120.9	122.4
Portland, Oreg	102.5	102.5	109.1	110.5	109.1	111.6	109.3	110.4	113.3
St. Louis, Mo	98.3	98.2	103.9	117.0	115.7	120.1	119.3	120.6	122.8
San Francisco, Calif	104.8	104.7	110.0	114.1	110.4	118.2	109.6	110.3	111.8
Scranton, Pa	108.0	108.3	112.6	104.5	102.0	104.0	109.7	109.8	111.8
Seattle, Wash	105.9	105.9	106.2	118.2	115.0	116.6	109.9	109.9	109.5
Washington, D. C	111.1	110.8	114.1	108.1	105.1	105.8	111.3	111.9	110.2

[1] See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes for 56 cities for total food (1935-39=100 or June 1940=100) were published in the March 1953 Monthly Labor Review and in previous issues. See table D-8 for U. S. average prices for 46 cities combined.

[2] See footnote 2 to table D-1.

[3] Average of 46 cities beginning January 1953. See footnote 1 to table D-1.

[4] See footnote 3 to table D-2.

TABLE D–8: Average retail prices of selected foods

Commodity		Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	Jan. 1954
Cereals and bakery products:		*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Flour, wheat	5 pounds	54.1	54.6	53.3
Biscuit mix [1]	20 ounces	27.4	27.4	27.7
Cornmeal [2]	pound	12.6	12.6	12.5
Rice [3]	do.	17.6	17.6	19.6
Rolled oats	20 ounces	18.7	18.6	18.5
Cornflakes [4]	12 ounces	22.0	22.0	21.9
Bread	pound	17.6	17.6	17.0
Soda crackers	do.	27.2	27.2	27.2
Vanilla cookies [5]	7 ounces	23.8	23.8	23.5
Meats, poultry, and fish:				
Beef and veal:				
Round steak [6]	pound	92.8	92.3	91.1
Chuck roast [6]	do.	52.6	52.7	51.9
Rib roast [6]	do.	73.2	72.1	71.2
Hamburger	do.	40.1	40.0	41.1
Veal cutlets [6]	do.	109.4	107.9	112.5
Pork:				
Pork chops, center cut	do.	75.7	77.2	87.6
Bacon, sliced	do.	70.6	71.3	85.0
Ham, whole [6]	do.	62.8	64.1	73.0
Lamb, leg [6]	do.	68.6	68.9	70.3
Other meats:				
Frankfurters	do.	53.8	54.1	56.1
Luncheon meat, canned	12 ounces	48.1	48.7	50.1
Poultry:				
Frying chickens:				
Dressed [7]	pound	42.8	39.9	44.9
Ready-to-cook [8]	do.	51.6	49.6	56.4
Fish:				
Ocean perch fillet, frozen [6]	do.	43.5	43.7	43.5
Haddock, fillet, frozen [6]	do.	48.0	48.3	49.5
Salmon, pink	16-ounce can	53.9	53.8	51.7
Tuna fish	7-ounce can	38.2	38.5	38.6
Dairy products:				
Milk, fresh (grocery)	quart	22.2	22.3	22.5
Milk, fresh (delivered) [9]	do.	23.2	23.4	23.5
Ice cream	pint	29.2	29.2	30.0
Butter	pound	71.6	72.2	79.4
Cheese, American process	do.	56.8	56.8	59.8
Milk, evaporated	14½-ounce can	13.7	13.7	14.3
All fruits and vegetables:				
Frozen fruits and vegetables:				
Strawberries [9]	10 ounces	30.6	30.7	37.2
Orange juice concentrate	6 ounces	18.3	18.5	19.8
Peas, green [10]	10 ounces	19.5	19.4	23.3
Beans, green	do.	24.3	24.2	24.5
Fresh fruits and vegetables:				
Apples	pound	13.7	13.5	14.2
Bananas	do.	16.7	16.8	16.6
Oranges, size 200	dozen	45.5	48.2	48.2
Lemons	pound	18.7	18.5	19.0
Grapefruit*	each	9.8	.....	10.0
All fruits and vegetables—Continued				
Fresh fruits and vegetables—Continued		*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Peaches*	pound	.....	.....	.....
Strawberries*	pint	.....	.....	.....
Grapes, seedless*	pound	.....	.....	.....
Watermelons*	do.	.....	.....	.....
Potatoes [11]	10 pounds	52.6	78.1	67.2
Sweetpotatoes	pound	13.4	12.4	13.1
Onions	do.	7.8	7.7	6.2
Carrots	do.	14.2	14.2	13.8
Lettuce	head	17.4	14.4	17.6
Celery	pound	14.4	13.5	14.5
Cabbage	do.	9.0	7.8	7.0
Tomatoes	do.	29.8	29.1	32.7
Beans, green	do.	28.3	21.8	26.9
Canned fruits and vegetables:				
Orange juice	46-ounce can	34.3	35.2	35.0
Peaches	No. 2½ can	33.1	32.9	33.1
Pineapple	do.	38.9	38.7	38.7
Fruit cocktail	do.	40.8	41.0	41.0
Corn, cream style	No. 303 can	17.4	17.5	18.9
Peas, green	do.	21.5	21.4	21.4
Tomatoes [12, 13]	do.	14.9	14.8	17.3
Baby foods	4½–5 ounces	9.7	9.7	9.8
Dried fruits and vegetables:				
Prunes	pound	32.2	32.1	29.6
Navy beans	do.	18.4	18.2	17.2
Other foods at home:				
Partially prepared foods:				
Vegetable soup	11-ounce can	14.2	14.3	14.3
Beans with pork	16-ounce can	14.7	14.5	14.4
Condiments and sauces:				
Pickles, sweet [14]	7½ ounces	28.4	29.2	30.1
Catsup, tomato	14 ounces	22.3	22.3	22.2
Beverages, nonalcoholic:				
Coffee	pound	105.8	105.3	94.5
Tea	¼ pound	37.1	36.1	33.2
Cola drink	carton of 6, 6-ounce	32.5	32.2	30.7
Fats and oils:				
Shortening, hydrogenated	pound	35.3	35.4	34.8
Margarine, colored [9]	do.	29.4	29.3	30.3
Lard	do.	23.1	24.5	25.8
Salad dressing	pint	35.5	35.6	35.7
Peanut butter	pound	51.1	50.4	49.1
Sugar and sweets:				
Sugar	5 pounds	52.3	52.3	52.6
Corn syrup	24 ounces	23.7	23.7	23.6
Grape jelly	12 ounces	25.9	25.9	25.1
Chocolate bar [15]	1 ounce	4.6	5.3	4.5
Eggs, fresh	dozen	51.6	53.6	67.1
Miscellaneous foods:				
Gelatin, flavored	3–4 ounces	8.6	8.5	8.6

[1] 45 cities.
[2] 39 cities.
[3] 33 cities.
[4] 37 cities.
[5] 42 cities.
[6] 44 cities.
[7] 8 cities.
[8] 26 cities.
[9] Specification changedf rom 12 ounces to 10 ounces, effective October 1954.
[10] Specification changed from 12 ounces to 10 ounces, effective February 1954.
[11] Unit changed to 10 pounds, effective January 1955.
[12] 40 cities.
[13] Specification changed from No. 2 can to No. 303 can, effective October 1954.
[14] Formerly listed as sweet gherkins.
[15] Specification changed from 1 ounce to 7/8 ounce bar, effective January 1955.
*Priced only in season.

NOTE.—The United States average retail food prices appearing in table D–8 are based on prices collected monthly in 46 cities for use in the calculation of the food component of the *revised* Consumer Price Index. Average retail food prices for each of 20 large cities are published monthly and are available upon request. Prices for the 26 medium-size and small cities are not published on an individual city basis.

TABLE D–9: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities [1]

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	Jan. 1985 [2]	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Aug. 1984	July 1984	June 1984	May 1984	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	June 1950
All commodities	110.2	109.5	110.0	109.7	110.0	110.5	110.4	110.0	110.9	111.0	110.5	110.8	110.9	100.2
Farm products	92.9	*89.9	93.2	93.1	93.6	95.8	96.2	94.8	97.9	99.4	98.4	97.7	97.8	94.5
Fresh and dried produce	107.0	96.9	103.2	101.9	99.8	108.3	110.9	96.6	104.4	97.4	89.6	89.7	91.2	89.8
Grains	93.6	92.5	93.5	92.9	93.6	91.2	88.1	86.5	91.2	92.9	93.0	91.6	91.3	89.6
Livestock and poultry	79.3	74.0	76.4	77.5	80.7	83.4	83.2	87.7	93.0	94.9	92.4	91.3	91.8	99.5
Plant and animal fibers	104.1	105.0	104.5	107.1	107.4	106.7	107.2	106.9	107.0	105.5	105.9	106.5	104.2	107.3
Fluid milk	93.6	*93.6	95.1	93.8	91.7	89.7	87.7	83.7	84.1	88.3	93.4	93.0	97.5	81.6
Eggs	65.1	*64.0	83.5	82.5	77.3	80.4	84.4	70.8	69.0	77.9	80.1	89.6	92.7	70.6
Hay and seeds	94.4	93.8	92.0	91.7	87.5	94.2	94.8	96.0	95.3	96.5	93.4	91.6	90.5	87.6
Other farm products	157.1	157.7	164.6	159.6	164.6	168.8	184.0	181.7	181.2	182.2	181.2	166.0	161.0	122.4
Processed foods	103.7	*103.5	103.8	103.7	105.5	106.4	106.5	105.0	106.8	105.9	105.3	104.8	105.2	96.5
Cereal and bakery products	116.6	116.8	116.5	114.5	113.8	113.2	114.0	113.5	113.3	113.2	112.6	112.7	112.4	96.5
Meats, poultry, fish	87.8	85.2	86.3	85.8	92.0	92.0	94.1	92.3	98.3	94.3	92.8	92.9	96.4	102.4
Dairy products and ice cream	107.1	108.2	108.8	108.7	106.6	105.9	105.1	102.4	101.7	103.0	106.1	107.4	109.4	90.0
Canned, frozen fruits and vegetables	104.5	*106.0	105.5	105.5	105.0	104.8	104.7	104.7	104.5	103.3	103.0	103.0	103.8	98.0
Sugar and confectionery	111.3	111.6	112.3	112.0	113.0	114.5	113.7	113.3	113.1	112.6	112.8	110.2	110.1	94.7
Packaged beverage materials	203.4	203.4	197.8	206.3	206.0	226.5	231.3	231.3	229.6	229.6	209.1	191.4	182.1	136.0
Animal fats and oils	74.4	*77.3	84.8	84.5	96.2	96.9	94.0	90.0	99.7	108.5	95.3	94.7	93.5	63.9
Crude vegetable oils	64.7	*65.6	65.1	65.0	69.0	73.5	72.2	73.0	71.8	72.1	67.9	65.3	64.0	67.0
Refined vegetable oils	73.9	73.7	73.2	76.4	76.5	78.8	79.1	79.1	78.4	76.5	73.1	69.8	72.7	67.4
Vegetable oil end products	83.5	83.5	83.1	84.5	87.3	87.3	87.3	87.3	87.2	84.4	83.2	81.4	83.8	79.3
Other processed foods	97.9	98.4	97.8	99.8	103.5	109.6	101.4	96.8	101.3	102.9	106.8	108.9	111.5	106.6
All commodities other than farm and foods	115.3	114.9	114.8	114.5	114.4	114.4	114.3	114.2	114.5	114.5	114.2	114.4	114.6	102.2
Textile products and apparel	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.4	95.3	95.3	95.1	94.9	94.8	94.7	95.0	95.3	96.1	93.3
Cotton products	90.2	*89.9	89.9	89.9	89.2	89.1	88.9	88.4	88.3	88.5	88.5	88.8	90.4	90.0
Wool products	106.7	*106.7	106.6	108.4	109.6	110.3	109.8	110.1	109.5	109.2	109.3	109.0	111.0	105.3
Synthetic textiles	87.4	87.2	86.9	86.1	85.8	85.7	85.7	85.6	85.2	84.6	84.9	85.4	85.4	91.3
Silk products	124.2	123.9	127.4	127.0	128.4	126.3	124.2	123.9	131.6	132.3	135.1	135.8	142.1	88.8
Apparel	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.4	98.1	98.2	98.2	98.6	98.8	99.1	92.7
Other textile products	77.2	76.9	77.6	80.9	80.3	79.8	79.1	79.0	78.8	78.9	80.6	83.1	82.7	96.8
Hides, skins, and leather products	92.0	91.8	92.8	92.4	93.0	94.0	94.9	95.8	96.0	94.6	94.7	94.9	95.3	99.1
Hides and skins	49.3	47.4	52.7	49.5	51.5	55.8	58.2	60.6	62.5	56.5	56.0	55.4	56.8	94.3
Leather	81.2	81.5	82.0	82.1	82.9	84.4	86.5	87.6	87.6	86.0	86.3	87.4	88.1	98.2
Footwear	111.6	111.6	111.7	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.9	111.9	111.9	111.9	111.9	111.9	102.7
Other leather products	95.6	95.9	96.0	96.1	96.5	96.7	97.0	97.5	97.5	97.4	97.6	98.0	98.1	98.2
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	108.1	*107.5	107.4	106.9	106.9	106.9	106.2	107.8	108.2	108.6	109.2	110.5	110.8	102.4
Coal	105.2	105.2	105.1	105.1	105.5	105.2	104.9	104.7	104.6	104.1	107.9	110.9	111.9	104.8
Coke	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.5	132.5	132.5	118.6
Gas	110.2	*110.2	107.3	105.8	106.0	105.4	105.4	107.8	109.0	112.3	111.5	113.5	111.8	94.8
Electricity	100.7	*100.7	103.0	101.8	101.2	102.4	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.8	102.9	101.3	100.7	101.3
Petroleum and products	111.6	110.4	109.5	109.3	109.4	109.3	108.2	110.9	111.7	112.1	111.5	113.5	114.2	103.1
Chemicals and allied products	107.1	107.0	107.0	106.9	106.8	106.8	106.7	106.8	107.1	107.2	107.4	107.5	107.2	92.1
Industrial chemicals	117.3	117.4	117.7	117.6	117.4	117.4	117.1	117.0	117.3	117.4	117.9	118.4	118.4	98.3
Prepared paint	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	98.0
Paint materials	96.1	*96.2	96.6	97.2	97.0	97.8	97.6	96.8	95.3	94.7	95.2	95.2	96.5	86.8
Drugs, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.6	94.0	94.0	94.0	94.0	94.0	94.0	93.9	93.9	93.9	91.3
Fats and oils, inedible	61.4	*59.3	57.8	56.5	54.0	53.5	52.0	55.7	59.3	59.8	60.5	63.5	61.2	48.8
Mixed fertilizer	109.0	108.9	109.1	109.2	109.3	109.8	109.7	109.9	109.9	109.9	110.0	110.0	111.1	101.2
Fertilizer materials	113.7	113.3	112.2	112.1	112.3	112.1	112.1	111.6	114.0	114.1	114.0	114.0	114.0	98.5
Other chemicals and products	107.8	*107.9	107.6	107.6	107.6	107.6	107.9	107.7	108.1	108.1	108.1	106.8	105.3	91.1
Rubber and products	136.4	132.0	131.4	128.5	126.9	126.4	126.8	126.1	125.1	125.0	124.9	124.6	124.8	109.8
Crude rubber	147.8	137.6	134.1	132.0	125.6	123.5	126.5	122.8	117.5	117.0	113.8	112.9	113.4	129.0
Tire casings and tubes	139.8	134.9	134.9	129.6	129.6	129.6	129.3	129.3	129.3	129.3	130.3	130.3	130.3	106.1
Other rubber products	125.9	125.2	125.4	125.2	124.0	123.7	123.7	123.7	123.7	123.7	123.7	123.3	123.7	103.6
Lumber and wood products	120.3	120.0	119.9	119.8	119.3	119.1	119.1	116.3	116.1	116.2	116.7	116.8	117.0	112.4
Lumber	120.0	119.8	119.6	119.5	119.0	118.7	118.6	115.5	115.0	115.3	115.6	115.5	115.9	113.8
Millwork	130.3	*130.3	130.2	130.2	130.2	129.7	130.7	130.8	130.8	130.8	131.1	131.1	131.1	110.9
Plywood	104.8	104.3	104.3	104.3	103.2	105.4	103.0	99.7	101.4	100.7	102.9	105.0	103.5	101.7
Pulp, paper, and allied products	116.3	115.9	116.0	116.3	116.3	116.3	116.2	115.8	115.8	116.3	116.6	117.1	117.0	95.9
Woodpulp	110.4	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.7	109.7	109.7	109.7	109.7	109.7	90.6
Wastepaper	89.6	85.5	87.3	83.8	80.0	80.0	79.2	70.1	67.2	83.2	84.1	85.7	79.1	79.0
Paper	127.5	126.9	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.8	126.5	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.8	103.3
Paperboard	124.0	124.1	124.1	124.2	124.2	124.2	124.2	124.2	124.4	124.8	124.6	125.1	125.5	97.2
Converted paper and paperboard	111.0	111.0	111.3	111.9	112.0	112.0	111.9	111.5	111.5	111.8	112.3	113.2	113.2	93.2
Building paper and board	127.6	127.6	127.6	127.6	127.6	127.6	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.9	106.3
Metals and metal products	130.3	129.8	129.9	129.7	129.1	128.6	128.0	127.1	127.1	126.8	126.3	126.2	127.2	108.8
Iron and steel	136.0	135.0	135.5	135.0	134.1	133.8	133.6	131.8	131.8	131.1	130.6	131.0	132.0	113.1
Nonferrous metals	128.1	127.6	127.2	127.4	126.2	125.1	124.2	123.7	123.6	123.4	121.2	119.8	121.8	101.8
Metal containers	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.2	131.2	131.2	130.3	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	109.6
Hardware	142.7	142.3	142.0	141.6	140.9	138.9	138.2	137.9	137.9	138.5	138.0	137.9	137.8	111.1
Plumbing equipment	118.7	118.7	118.7	118.7	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	103.9
Heating equipment	113.7	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.1	114.1	114.0	113.8	113.9	114.5	114.4	114.8	115.3	102.6
Structural metal products	117.8	117.8	117.4	117.9	118.0	117.7	115.9	115.9	116.5	116.6	116.5	116.8	117.6	100.1
Nonstructural metal products	125.8	125.9	126.2	126.0	126.0	126.0	125.3	125.3	125.3	125.3	125.3	126.3	127.2	118.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D–9: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities [1]—Continued

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	Jan. 1955 [2]	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	Oct. 1954	Sept. 1954	Aug. 1954	July 1954	June 1954	May 1954	Apr. 1954	Mar. 1954	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	June 1950
Machinery and motive products	125.9	*125.7	125.3	124.3	124.4	*124.3	124.3	124.3	124.4	124.4	124.5	124.5	124.4	108.3
Agricultural machinery and equipment	121.4	*121.2	121.3	122.0	121.9	122.1	122.3	122.3	122.6	122.3	122.3	123.0	122.7	108.3
Construction machinery and equipment	133.1	*132.6	131.8	131.6	131.6	131.5	131.5	131.5	131.5	131.6	131.7	131.5	131.2	108.1
Metalworking machinery and equipment	135.9	*134.7	134.0	134.0	133.3	132.7	132.6	132.6	132.6	132.6	133.0	133.0	132.8	108.8
General purpose machinery and equipment	128.6	128.2	128.1	128.1	128.1	127.9	127.8	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.5	128.2	128.2	107.0
Miscellaneous machinery	126.3	*126.0	126.0	126.1	125.9	125.6	125.5	125.5	125.2	125.2	125.1	124.9	124.7	105.0
Electrical machinery and equipment	126.8	*126.8	126.7	125.2	125.6	125.7	125.8	125.9	126.0	126.5	126.8	126.8	126.8	102.1
Motor vehicles	121.7	*121.7	121.0	118.6	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	106.7
Furniture and other household durables	115.7	115.7	115.6	115.6	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.4	115.5	115.6	115.0	115.1	115.2	103.1
Household furniture	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.8	112.8	112.9	112.8	113.1	113.5	113.6	113.7	113.9	114.2	101.8
Commercial furniture	128.6	128.6	128.6	127.3	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	106.2
Floor covering	123.7	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.4	123.5	122.7	122.6	122.6	122.6	122.6	122.3	122.5	109.1
Household appliances	109.2	109.4	109.1	109.5	109.4	109.7	109.7	109.8	109.9	109.9	109.8	109.7	109.6	100.1
Radios	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.6	95.6	95.7	95.7	95.7	96.1	96.1	(3)
Television sets	69.0	69.2	69.2	68.7	68.7	68.5	70.3	70.6	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.5	(3)
Other household durable goods	131.8	131.5	131.5	131.3	130.5	130.4	130.4	130.4	130.4	130.4	128.2	128.1	128.1	106.8
Nonmetallic minerals—structural	122.2	121.8	121.8	121.9	121.7	120.8	120.4	119.1	119.3	120.8	121.0	121.0	120.9	105.4
Flat glass	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	105.6
Concrete ingredients	123.1	122.3	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.2	122.1	120.1	120.0	119.8	119.9	119.8	119.9	105.7
Concrete products	117.4	117.4	117.4	117.8	117.8	117.9	117.7	117.5	117.3	117.3	117.3	117.6	117.2	104.8
Structural clay products	135.8	135.4	135.4	135.4	135.4	132.3	132.0	132.0	132.0	132.0	132.0	131.9	131.9	110.5
Gypsum products	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	102.3
Prepared asphalt roofing	106.1	106.1	106.1	106.1	104.1	98.6	98.5	94.2	96.3	108.4	109.9	109.9	109.9	98.9
Other nonmetallic minerals	119.5	119.5	119.5	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.2	120.2	120.2	120.2	119.8	119.8	119.8	105.7
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.5	117.9	118.0	118.2	101.4
Cigarettes	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	102.8
Cigars	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	100.6
Other tobacco products	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	103.3
Alcoholic beverages	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.2	114.2	114.3	114.6	114.6	114.6	115.0	100.9
Nonalcoholic beverages	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	147.9	147.9	125.1	125.1	125.1	100.8
Miscellaneous	97.2	98.0	97.0	96.7	99.1	102.3	103.9	105.1	109.2	110.3	104.9	102.8	101.1	96.9
Toys, sporting goods, small arms	113.6	112.9	112.8	112.7	112.7	113.4	113.5	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.0	113.0	113.1	104.8
Manufactured animal feeds	85.0	86.8	85.0	84.3	89.0	95.2	98.3	100.6	109.1	111.1	101.1	97.2	94.0	93.7
Notions and accessories	101.6	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.6	101.6	101.6	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	88.7
Jewelry, watches, photo equipment	103.6	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.2	102.8	102.7	102.7	102.3	102.7	102.0	102.0	102.1	96.6
Other miscellaneous	121.3	*121.0	120.9	120.8	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.3	121.3	121.3	121.2	120.4	119.8	105.4

[1] The revised wholesale price index (1947–49=100) is the official index for January 1952 and subsequent months. The official index for December 1951 and previous dates is the former index (1926=100). The revised index has been computed back to January 1947 for purposes of comparison and analysis. Prices are collected from manufacturers and other producers. In some cases they are secured from trade publications or from other Government agencies which collect price quotations in the course of their regular work. For a more detailed description of the index, see A Description of the Revised Wholesale Price Index, Monthly Labor Review, February 1952 (p. 180), or reprint Serial No. R. 2067.

[2] Preliminary.
[3] Not available.
* Revised.

TABLE D–10: Special wholesale price indexes [1]

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	1955	1954												1950
	Jan. [2]	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	June
All foods	102.0	101.0	102.7	102.4	103.7	105.5	105.6	102.7	104.6	103.9	103.0	103.1	104.5	95.0
All fish	108.9	109.5	102.8	101.8	113.9	111.1	103.5	97.4	103.7	105.7	107.5	107.2	114.0	92.4
Special metals and metal products	128.1	127.7	127.6	127.1	126.6	126.3	125.8	125.2	125.2	125.0	124.6	124.6	125.3	108.3
Metalworking machinery	142.0	140.1	140.1	140.2	140.2	140.2	139.9	139.9	139.9	139.9	140.1	140.1	139.7	109.8
Machinery and equipment	128.2	*127.9	127.7	127.4	127.4	127.2	127.2	127.3	127.4	127.5	127.6	127.6	127.4	106.1
Total tractors	122.2	*121.9	122.0	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.7	124.9	124.5	107.5
Steel mill products	145.7	145.8	145.8	145.8	145.7	145.6	145.6	141.9	141.9	141.9	141.9	142.0	142.4	114.9
Building materials	122.1	122.0	121.9	121.7	121.3	120.8	120.5	118.5	118.6	119.0	119.3	119.2	119.6	107.5
Soaps	96.9	*96.9	96.4	96.1	96.1	96.0	96.6	96.3	97.1	97.1	97.1	94.8	91.1	80.9
Synthetic detergents	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	91.0	91.0	82.9
Refined petroleum products	109.9	108.4	107.4	107.2	107.3	107.2	105.9	109.1	110.0	110.5	109.7	112.2	112.9	102.1
East coast petroleum	105.3	105.3	102.9	102.9	101.1	101.1	104.7	106.1	107.3	108.1	108.7	109.9	109.4	98.1
Mid-continent petroleum	107.3	105.5	105.2	104.6	104.0	103.7	102.8	104.8	105.4	105.7	106.3	107.7	109.9	101.8
Gulf coast petroleum	117.9	116.9	115.9	115.9	114.9	114.9	109.0	113.1	113.1	114.1	110.0	116.0	116.2	109.7
Pacific coast petroleum	107.1	103.1	102.6	102.6	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	115.9	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	94.1
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper	116.0	115.7	115.8	116.0	116.0	116.0	115.9	115.5	115.5	116.1	116.3	116.9	116.8	95.6
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes [3]	112.1	*112.2	112.3	112.1	110.8	108.5	106.7	104.2	103.6	103.7	106.3	112.2	113.0	106.8
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork	118.8	118.6	118.4	118.4	117.8	117.6	117.4	114.3	114.0	114.1	114.7	114.7	115.0	(3)

[1] See footnote 1, table D–9. [2] Preliminary. [3] Comparable to former code 05–12–01.12. [4] Not available. * Revised.

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E–1: Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes [1]

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935–39 (average)	2,862	.....	1,130,000	.....	16,900,000	0.27
1947–49 (average)	3,573	.....	2,380,000	.....	39,700,000	.44
1945	4,750	.....	3,470,000	.....	38,000,000	.47
1946	4,985	.....	4,630,000	.....	116,000,000	1.43
1947	3,693	.....	2,170,000	.....	34,600,000	.41
1948	3,419	.....	1,960,000	.....	34,100,000	.37
1949	3,606	.....	3,030,000	.....	50,500,000	.59
1950	4,843	.....	2,410,000	.....	38,800,000	.44
1951	4,737	.....	2,220,000	.....	22,900,000	.23
1952	5,117	.....	3,540,000	.....	59,100,000	.57
1953	5,091	.....	2,400,000	.....	28,300,000	.28
1954 [2]	3,450	.....	1,500,000	.....	22,000,000	.21
1954: January [3]	200	342	71,000	127,000	1,000,000	.13
February [3]	200	350	50,000	100,000	750,000	.09
March [3]	225	375	100,000	150,000	1,300,000	.14
April [3]	300	450	130,000	200,000	1,200,000	.13
May [3]	350	500	180,000	230,000	1,750,000	.21
June [3]	350	550	180,000	280,000	2,200,000	.24
July [3]	375	575	230,000	370,000	3,750,000	.43
August [3]	350	550	140,000	300,000	3,600,000	.39
September [3]	350	550	130,000	280,000	2,400,000	.27
October [3]	300	500	170,000	280,000	1,800,000	.21
November [3]	225	400	70,000	140,000	1,200,000	.14
December [3]	125	275	30,000	75,000	500,000	.05
1955: January [3]	225	325	50,000	80,000	400,000	.05

[1] All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperative agencies, involving six or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this report. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

[2] Preliminary. [3] Revised.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F–1: Expenditures for new construction [1]

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)													
	1955		1954										1954	1953
	Feb.[2]	Jan.[2]	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Total	Total
Total new construction [4]	$2,636	$2,787	$2,985	$3,285	$3,479	$3,614	$3,637	$3,522	$3,364	$3,114	$2,813	$2,567	$2,346	$37,170	$35,266
Private construction	1,986	2,061	2,202	2,347	2,410	2,457	2,459	2,392	2,278	2,122	1,927	1,779	1,637	25,720	23,877
Residential building (nonfarm)	1,034	1,111	1,214	1,292	1,321	1,326	1,313	1,267	1,193	1,107	980	863	758	13,450	11,930
New dwelling units	950	1,020	1,115	1,175	1,195	1,195	1,175	1,125	1,050	970	860	770	675	12,035	10,555
Additions and alterations	63	70	77	95	102	106	110	113	114	111	95	71	61	1,119	1,108
Nonhousekeeping [5]	21	21	22	22	24	25	28	29	29	26	24	22	22	296	267
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) [6]	547	541	534	551	541	551	552	549	528	490	464	469	474	6,189	5,680
Industrial	184	185	172	169	163	160	160	161	164	165	169	173	176	2,011	2,229
Commercial	197	198	186	200	197	207	207	203	189	167	151	154	157	2,182	1,791
Warehouses, office, and loft buildings	83	85	88	94	89	89	88	81	78	72	69	70	73	964	739
Stores, restaurants, and garages	114	103	98	106	108	118	119	122	113	95	82	84	84	1,218	1,052
Other nonresidential building	166	168	176	182	181	184	185	185	175	158	144	142	141	1,996	1,660
Religious	53	55	57	59	58	57	55	51	46	42	40	40	41	588	472
Educational	39	42	51	53	54	54	53	51	47	43	39	38	38	560	426
Social and recreational	18	18	15	17	18	19	20	20	20	17	16	16	16	210	163
Hospital and institutional [7]	29	28	28	29	29	29	29	29	28	28	27	27	26	335	317
Miscellaneous	27	25	25	24	22	25	28	34	34	28	22	21	20	303	282
Farm construction	97	93	93	106	126	153	167	164	157	145	127	114	106	1,560	1,731
Public utilities	294	302	349	386	410	418	415	400	389	371	348	326	292	4,400	4,416
Railroad	20	22	29	34	35	34	33	31	32	31	33	31	25	375	442
Telephone and telegraph	47	47	49	53	57	56	56	55	54	54	50	50	45	625	615
Other public utilities	227	233	271	299	318	325	326	314	303	286	265	245	222	3,400	3,359
All other private [8]	14	14	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	9	8	7	7	121	120
Public construction	650	726	783	938	1,069	1,157	1,178	1,130	1,086	992	886	788	709	11,450	11,379
Residential building [9]	22	23	22	23	25	26	26	25	28	31	34	34	34	345	556
Nonresidential building (other than military facilities)	312	330	339	358	378	403	423	409	397	387	377	365	345	4,535	4,352
Industrial	77	88	100	103	105	109	130	130	130	132	138	140	138	1,500	1,771
Educational	170	175	174	179	184	189	187	181	176	172	165	158	150	2,065	1,728
Hospital and institutional	23	24	24	27	30	32	35	33	34	33	30	26	23	350	353
Other nonresidential	42	43	41	49	59	73	71	65	57	50	44	41	34	620	500
Military facilities [10]	76	82	83	90	96	96	93	89	89	78	79	75	69	1,010	1,307
Highways	110	145	185	300	390	445	440	415	385	320	230	160	125	3,525	3,165
Sewer and water	70	77	77	84	87	91	94	88	84	80	78	75	69	975	861
Miscellaneous public service enterprises [11]	10	12	12	14	19	20	22	22	20	17	15	14	12	200	201
Conservation and development	40	47	55	59	62	63	65	67	68	64	60	52	45	710	830
All other public [12]	10	10	10	10	12	13	15	15	15	15	13	13	10	150	197

[1] Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building permit activity (tables F–3, F–4, and F–5) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F–2.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Revised.

[4] Includes major additions and alterations.

[5] Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

[6] Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

[7] Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

[8] Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

[9] Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

[10] Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

[11] Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

[12] Covers public construction not elsewhere classified such as parks, playgrounds, and memorials.

TABLE F–2: Value of contracts awarded and force-account work started on federally financed new construction, by type of construction [1]

Type of construction	Value (in thousands)														
	1954												1953	1954	1953
	Dec.[2]	Nov.[2]	Oct.[2]	Sept.[2]	Aug.[2]	July [3]	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Total	Total
Total new construction[4]	$239,187	$179,189	$242,253	$224,639	$191,574	$240,586	$361,182	$237,110	$400,886	$182,918	$112,333	$161,616	$169,447	$2,773,473	$3,457,466
Airfields [5]	5,922	7,000	12,190	14,197	11,219	12,928	14,584	16,511	20,342	8,296	19,241	11,497	2,778	153,927	111,634
Building	43,794	69,626	95,175	65,142	51,166	83,836	142,254	81,341	218,371	55,903	20,672	84,749	39,403	1,012,029	1,818,626
Residential	0	27	0	260	28	0	181	46	2,346	463	397	104	79	3,852	15,009
Nonresidential	43,794	69,599	95,175	64,882	51,138	83,836	142,073	81,295	216,025	55,440	20,275	84,645	39,324	1,008,177	1,803,617
Educational [6]	8,422	5,462	9,772	10,035	6,652	7,227	7,527	6,674	6,679	3,446	2,502	41,051	6,916	85,509	174,305
Hospital and institutional	2,515	17,574	14,550	4,300	3,706	12,303	28,098	18,493	11,919	15,084	7,163	5,977	9,780	141,652	142,227
Administrative and general [7]	1,331	4,132	2,434	4,699	2,864	3,252	7,549	2,332	3,024	3,117	1,766	2,145	1,873	38,645	45,731
Other nonresidential building	31,526	42,431	68,419	45,848	37,916	61,054	98,979	53,796	194,403	33,793	8,784	65,472	20,755	742,371	1,441,354
Airfield buildings [5]	9,513	7,667	6,427	1,656	508	3,611	16,047	6,309	17,220	10,365	1,382	12,913	1,076	93,618	76,292
Industrial [8]	10,920	29,038	22,104	23,309	20,604	19,611	44,098	20,463	142,848	11,331	3,403	42,419	16,476	390,339	1,151,882
Troop housing	3,155	875	29,833	8,556	3,210	757	5,951	8,473	2,859	951	1,394	2,483	372	68,497	60,693
Warehouses	2,323	463	3,019	1,612	3,376	25,077	7,106	6,070	24,370	5,776	511	2,617	751	82,326	64,767
Miscellaneous [10]	5,615	4,388	7,036	10,524	10,218	11,968	25,727	12,481	7,106	5,370	2,094	5,040	2,080	107,597	87,730
Conservation and development	19,151	16,001	32,221	23,815	7,395	6,626	29,939	16,842	23,292	12,385	7,296	4,763	11,252	199,716	225,519
Reclamation	2,686	11,292	1,900	3,303	3,121	1,680	10,442	2,765	797	782	810	1,339	7,701	41,007	63,004
River, harbor, and flood control	16,465	4,709	30,231	20,512	4,264	4,946	19,497	14,077	22,495	11,603	6,486	3,424	3,551	158,709	161,915
Highways	148,289	82,474	98,011	112,886	115,815	133,102	158,831	112,343	129,794	90,547	47,679	50,837	92,047	1,280,708	1,050,607
Electrification	15,617	1,369	3,605	4,998	1,801	707	6,175	3,988	4,598	6,905	13,413	3,585	20,130	66,761	156,788
All other [11]	6,414	2,719	1,051	3,601	4,188	3,387	9,299	6,085	4,489	8,882	4,032	6,185	3,837	60,332	94,292

[1] Excludes classified military projects, but includes projects for the Atomic Energy Commission. Data for Federal-aid programs cover amounts contributed by both owner and the Federal Government. Force-account work is done not through a contractor, but directly by a Government agency, using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own properties. Beginning with January 1953 data, awards with a value of $25,000 or less are excluded; the combined value of such awards during 1951–53 amounted to less than 1 percent of the annual totals.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Revised.

[4] Includes major additions and alterations.

[5] Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" building construction.

[6] Includes projects under the Federal School Construction Program, which provides aid for areas affected by Federal Government activities.

[7] Includes armories, offices, and customhouses.

[8] Includes all buildings on civilian airports and military airfields and airbases with the exception of barracks and other troop housing, which are included under "Troop housing."

[9] Covers all industrial plants under Federal Government ownership, including those which are privately operated.

[10] Includes types of buildings not elsewhere classified.

[11] Includes sewer and water projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

TABLE F–3: Building permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction, type of building, and location in metropolitan areas [1]

Class of construction and type of building	Valuation (in millions)									
	1954									
	Nov.[2]	Oct.[2]	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	First 11 months
	United States total									
All building construction	$1,344.4	$1,471.5	$1,446.6	$1,539.3	$1,519.2	$1,649.1	$1,426.4	$1,519.4	$1,426.5	$15,230.2
New residential building	837.3	894.1	912.6	928.8	923.7	1,005.4	869.9	923.0	854.2	9,239.6
New dwelling units (housekeeping only)	829.2	881.6	905.0	920.6	908.3	996.5	859.3	909.7	839.4	9,116.6
Privately owned	826.4	879.6	892.0	906.4	892.4	961.0	851.0	900.4	822.0	8,968.7
1-family	769.1	816.5	837.0	847.5	824.5	890.8	791.3	831.8	747.9	8,245.7
2-family	17.3	16.9	17.4	18.2	19.7	19.1	18.0	20.3	20.7	194.8
3- and 4-family	6.8	9.2	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.9	6.7	8.8	9.0	80.0
5- or-more family	33.2	37.0	30.8	34.4	41.9	44.2	34.9	39.6	44.4	448.2
Publicly owned	2.8	2.0	13.0	14.2	15.9	35.5	8.3	9.3	17.5	147.9
Nonhousekeeping buildings	8.1	12.5	7.6	8.2	15.4	8.9	9.6	13.3	14.7	123.0
New nonresidential building	398.4	457.0	408.0	470.1	455.6	495.7	428.2	457.2	448.2	4,616.5
Commercial buildings	141.2	134.5	134.4	143.3	189.0	130.8	128.4	148.3	133.1	1,448.6
Amusement buildings	5.0	8.3	7.9	9.6	7.2	16.2	13.1	12.3	13.1	90.6
Commercial garages	4.3	7.8	6.5	3.3	6.4	3.1	6.3	6.9	7.3	56.7
Gasoline and service stations	10.8	10.6	11.0	12.2	11.0	11.3	10.0	11.6	9.9	111.0
Office buildings	41.8	25.8	37.1	41.5	90.6	28.0	30.8	29.4	28.1	401.2
Stores and other mercantile buildings	79.4	82.1	71.8	76.7	73.8	73.3	68.2	88.2	74.9	789.1
Community buildings	139.0	153.8	143.3	166.1	162.9	203.9	155.1	180.3	180.9	1,731.8
Educational buildings	80.6	96.7	89.1	106.2	109.3	103.6	93.5	114.6	110.8	1,077.0
Institutional buildings	28.5	18.7	23.3	24.5	20.4	61.0	24.0	36.7	42.6	315.5
Religious buildings	29.8	38.4	30.8	35.3	33.2	39.3	37.7	28.9	27.5	339.3
Garages, private residential	13.0	17.6	19.2	18.2	17.6	17.3	17.0	15.9	11.9	159.5
Industrial buildings	42.1	82.9	48.1	53.1	47.3	57.5	75.7	52.5	73.3	611.5
Public buildings	35.9	28.6	32.8	48.6	13.9	29.0	11.9	21.8	13.0	286.3
Public utilities buildings	12.7	20.3	14.4	21.1	11.6	21.4	24.8	20.4	18.8	189.4
All other nonresidential buildings	14.4	19.1	15.9	19.8	13.3	25.8	15.2	18.0	17.1	189.4
Additions, alterations, and repairs	108.7	120.3	126.0	140.5	139.9	158.0	129.3	139.2	124.1	1,374.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE F-3: Building permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction, type of building, and location in metropolitan areas [1]—Continued

Class of construction and type of building	Valuation (in millions)									
	1954									
	Nov.[2]	Oct.[3]	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	First 11 months
	Metropolitan area total [4]									
All building construction	$1,078.0	$1,145.9	$1,146.9	$1,236.8	$1,227.9	$1,304.2	$1,099.7	$1,211.8	$1,146.2	$12,143.0
New residential building	679.9	722.3	740.2	757.3	762.1	826.1	706.1	759.0	704.2	7,566.4
New dwelling units (housekeeping only)	677.1	717.5	735.7	782.2	780.0	820.3	700.4	751.4	694.0	7,495.4
Privately owned	674.3	715.5	724.6	738.4	734.2	786.9	692.2	743.1	677.1	7,355.7
1-family	621.4	658.0	674.7	685.3	671.2	722.2	637.9	679.7	609.2	6,689.0
2-family	14.8	14.4	14.9	15.6	17.1	16.9	15.4	17.4	17.1	167.0
3- and 4-family	5.9	7.9	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.2	7.4	8.0	67.1
5- or-more family	32.2	35.2	29.2	32.1	40.5	42.1	33.7	38.6	42.8	432.5
Publicly owned	2.8	1.9	11.1	13.8	15.8	33.4	8.2	8.4	16.9	139.7
Nonhousekeeping buildings	2.8	4.9	4.5	5.2	12.1	5.8	5.7	7.6	10.2	71.0
New nonresidential building	312.3	330.0	310.4	369.3	355.8	356.4	293.4	345.1	343.0	3,500.1
Commercial buildings	117.0	109.2	105.2	111.9	160.4	96.9	95.7	118.0	104.3	1,154.7
Amusement buildings	3.8	6.7	6.7	7.3	4.7	8.3	6.1	7.6	11.3	66.6
Commercial garages	3.6	6.7	5.9	2.6	5.6	2.5	5.1	6.2	6.6	49.3
Gasoline and service stations	6.7	6.6	6.4	8.1	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.8	6.3	68.6
Office buildings	36.4	22.6	32.1	33.0	84.6	23.1	24.3	24.5	23.2	344.2
Stores and other mercantile buildings	66.6	66.5	54.2	60.9	58.5	56.4	54.1	73.0	56.9	626.0
Community buildings	99.9	108.5	105.7	131.8	112.2	145.4	104.5	126.6	126.6	1,253.2
Educational buildings	53.3	61.4	69.1	82.9	77.4	72.4	61.6	79.6	74.6	763.5
Institutional buildings	24.2	16.3	14.7	22.5	9.9	47.8	16.4	26.4	31.9	240.8
Religious buildings	22.3	30.8	21.9	26.4	25.0	25.3	26.5	20.6	20.1	248.9
Garages, private residential	10.3	13.6	14.9	14.5	14.0	14.0	13.6	12.5	9.4	126.1
Industrial buildings	34.8	50.4	40.9	42.0	40.7	46.0	51.6	43.7	66.6	485.0
Public buildings	29.7	16.5	17.4	40.9	8.8	14.5	6.1	15.9	8.4	196.1
Public utilities buildings	9.5	17.8	12.4	13.4	9.6	19.4	11.6	14.9	14.1	140.7
All other nonresidential buildings	11.1	14.1	13.9	14.8	9.9	20.2	10.3	13.6	13.6	144.4
Additions, alterations, and repairs	85.8	93.5	96.2	110.1	110.1	121.8	100.3	107.6	99.0	1,076.4
	Total in central cities of metropolitan areas									
All building construction	$398.7	$438.3	$435.4	$465.6	$471.5	$523.8	$391.0	$445.8	$438.4	$4,689.9
New residential building	192.0	207.7	218.6	215.0	223.5	255.4	201.8	223.6	219.7	2,277.0
New dwelling units (housekeeping only)	190.9	204.6	215.9	211.9	221.3	252.6	198.8	218.6	213.3	2,243.5
Privately owned	188.1	202.6	204.8	199.8	205.5	221.5	192.3	211.3	196.5	2,112.4
1-family	154.5	165.0	175.2	167.1	165.9	180.4	157.9	171.5	160.0	1,692.8
2-family	7.8	8.2	8.2	7.8	9.2	9.7	7.6	9.0	8.9	87.1
3- and 4-family	3.3	4.1	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.9	3.4	2.9	29.1
5- or-more family	22.5	25.3	18.4	22.4	28.2	29.5	24.9	27.3	24.7	303.5
Publicly owned	2.8	1.9	11.1	12.1	15.8	31.1	6.5	7.3	16.9	131.0
Nonhousekeeping buildings	1.1	3.1	2.6	3.1	2.2	2.7	3.1	5.0	6.4	33.5
New nonresidential building	157.4	173.0	159.4	185.3	182.0	193.3	129.5	158.3	159.9	1,759.7
Commercial buildings	82.3	64.0	63.1	62.1	94.2	53.3	54.3	57.3	59.1	634.3
Amusement buildings	1.8	3.2	4.3	3.6	2.8	4.3	1.8	3.6	9.4	36.7
Commercial garages	2.5	5.1	4.9	1.7	4.3	1.7	4.3	5.4	5.4	38.2
Gasoline and service stations	2.6	3.0	2.9	4.1	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.7	31.2
Office buildings	18.2	14.9	25.1	18.6	58.2	15.7	18.4	17.4	14.3	232.5
Stores and other mercantile buildings	27.1	37.8	25.9	34.1	25.5	28.6	27.1	27.9	27.2	295.8
Community buildings	55.6	63.5	55.3	62.4	49.3	90.1	43.8	62.8	73.5	661.7
Educational buildings	25.0	29.1	37.1	30.9	30.6	38.2	22.2	35.8	39.8	353.1
Institutional buildings	21.4	14.1	7.0	18.8	5.7	38.6	8.3	16.1	23.3	177.0
Religious buildings	9.3	20.4	11.2	12.7	13.0	13.3	13.4	10.9	10.4	131.6
Garages, private residential	3.7	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.7	5.1	4.7	4.5	3.4	44.8
Industrial buildings	12.3	20.9	17.7	12.8	19.2	14.9	17.3	16.4	9.2	173.5
Public buildings	25.3	3.2	5.4	33.5	4.8	4.6	.5	2.6	2.7	110.0
Public utilities buildings	3.5	9.6	5.1	4.1	5.9	13.2	4.8	7.2	4.0	64.1
All other nonresidential buildings	4.7	6.9	7.7	5.6	3.9	12.7	4.1	7.4	8.0	71.3
Additions, alterations, and repairs	49.2	57.7	57.5	5.3	66.0	75.1	59.6	63.9	58.7	653.3

[1] These statistics on building construction authorized by local building permits measure building activity in all localities having building-permit systems—rural nonfarm as well as urban. Such localities (over 7,000) include about 80 percent of the nonfarm population of the country, according to the 1950 Census. The data cover both federally and nonfederally owned projects. Figures on the amount of construction contracts awarded for Federal projects and for public housing (Federal, State, and local) in permit-issuing places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered by builders on building-permit applications) for privately owned projects; construction undertaken by State and local governments is reported by local officials. No adjustment has been made in the building-permit data to reflect the fact that permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of construction, nor for lapsed permits or the lag between permit issuance or contract-award dates and start of construction. Therefore, they should not be considered as representing the volume of building construction started. Components may not always equal totals because of rounding.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Revised.

[4] Comprised of 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in 1950 Census.

TABLE F-4: Building permit activity: Number of new dwelling units, by ownership, type of structure, and location in metropolitan areas [1]

Ownership and type of structure	Number of new dwelling units (housekeeping only)									
	1954									
	Nov. [2]	Oct. [3]	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	First 11 months
	United States total									
All new dwelling units	87,957	94,312	97,334	99,845	98,059	108,121	92,263	100,187	94,995	997,327
Privately owned	87,653	94,103	95,871	98,170	96,218	104,236	91,260	99,081	93,044	980,704
1-family	77,946	84,241	86,670	88,279	85,094	93,043	81,847	88,221	79,023	862,186
2-family	2,740	2,662	2,755	2,862	3,052	2,954	2,887	3,192	3,411	31,090
3- and 4-family	1,228	1,474	1,349	1,234	1,186	1,208	1,217	1,532	1,831	14,915
5- or-more family	5,739	5,726	5,097	5,795	6,886	6,971	5,609	6,136	8,779	72,543
Publicly owned	304	209	1,463	1,675	1,841	3,885	1,003	1,106	1,951	16,623
	Metropolitan area total [4]									
All new dwelling units	70,141	74,626	77,332	79,146	79,132	86,357	72,875	80,489	76,394	797,763
Privately owned	69,837	74,419	76,017	77,524	77,292	82,743	71,879	79,484	74,493	781,943
1-family	60,965	65,676	67,843	68,833	67,087	72,744	63,241	69,635	61,781	674,655
2-family	2,327	2,177	2,235	2,354	2,553	2,595	2,351	2,623	2,705	25,670
3- and 4-family	1,029	1,269	1,117	1,025	1,008	1,035	914	1,277	1,586	12,308
5- or-more family	5,516	5,297	4,822	5,312	6,644	6,459	5,373	5,949	8,421	69,250
Publicly owned	304	207	1,315	1,622	1,840	3,614	996	1,005	1,901	15,820
	Total in central cities of metropolitan areas									
All new dwelling units	21,992	22,711	24,602	24,398	25,537	28,649	22,856	25,349	25,271	259,540
Privately owned	21,688	22,504	23,287	22,936	23,697	25,261	22,119	24,446	23,370	244,652
1-family	16,078	16,937	18,525	17,619	17,340	19,082	16,683	18,396	17,262	179,423
2-family	1,196	1,265	1,230	1,192	1,446	1,486	1,214	1,379	1,407	13,579
3- and 4-family	564	631	603	464	390	345	343	589	571	5,250
5- or-more family	3,850	3,671	2,929	3,661	4,521	4,348	3,879	4,082	4,130	46,400
Publicly owned	304	207	1,315	1,462	1,840	3,388	737	903	1,901	14,888

[1] See table F-3, footnote 1.
[2] Preliminary.
[3] Revised.
[4] Comprised of the 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in the 1950 Census.

TABLE F-5: Building permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region [1]

Class of construction and geographic region	Valuation (in millions)									
	1954									
	Nov. [2]	Oct. [3]	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	First 11 months
All building construction [4]	$1,344.4	$1,471.5	$1,446.6	$1,539.3	$1,519.2	$1,649.1	$1,426.4	$1,519.4	$1,426.5	$15,230.2
Northeast	286.5	298.2	288.2	361.1	369.0	346.4	316.2	356.4	322.0	3,392.6
North Central	386.0	435.2	431.0	480.0	465.5	491.7	460.0	474.9	408.4	4,508.1
South	339.7	386.2	389.9	354.3	346.6	423.2	336.2	342.8	369.9	3,813.0
West	332.3	351.9	337.5	344.0	338.0	387.8	311.0	341.4	326.2	3,516.5
New dwelling units (housekeeping only)	829.2	881.6	905.0	920.6	908.3	996.5	859.3	909.7	839.5	9,116.6
Northeast	166.1	174.7	186.1	210.3	204.8	228.6	194.2	199.3	199.9	2,007.5
North Central	237.9	268.1	283.1	284.1	285.5	306.5	277.9	293.3	231.6	2,724.8
South	206.8	210.7	225.0	214.5	203.9	223.4	186.7	193.9	205.5	2,156.3
West	218.3	228.1	210.8	211.8	214.0	238.0	200.5	223.3	202.5	2,228.0
New nonresidential buildings	398.4	457.0	408.0	470.1	455.6	485.7	428.2	457.2	448.2	4,616.5
Northeast	96.0	96.6	74.6	117.9	127.9	80.4	89.3	122.1	91.7	1,052.0
North Central	117.9	126.8	110.1	154.2	134.2	137.1	142.2	141.5	141.0	1,372.4
South	102.6	144.1	129.5	100.6	98.8	165.0	114.7	110.1	125.7	1,256.6
West	81.8	89.6	93.8	97.3	94.7	113.2	81.9	83.5	89.8	935.5
Additions, alterations, and repairs	108.7	120.3	126.0	140.5	139.9	158.0	129.3	139.2	134.1	1,374.1
Northeast	23.4	25.7	26.1	31.8	34.6	35.8	34.7	31.2	27.9	315.6
North Central	28.4	37.8	36.2	39.5	41.2	46.0	35.8	42.0	30.4	380.5
South	29.0	29.2	32.1	36.8	37.1	43.0	32.2	36.0	34.7	364.9
West	28.0	27.6	31.6	32.3	27.1	34.1	26.6	30.0	31.1	313.1

[1] See table F-3, footnote 1.
[2] Preliminary.
[3] Revised.
[4] Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately.

TABLE F-6: Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost [1]

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) [2]		
	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	Location [3]						Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned
				Metropolitan places	Nonmetropolitan places	Northeast	North Central	South	West			
1950 [4]	1,396,000	1,352,200	43,800	1,021,600	374,400	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	$11,788,595	$11,418,371	$370,224
1951	1,091,200	1,020,100	71,200	776,800	314,500	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	9,800,892	9,186,123	614,769
1952	1,127,000	1,068,500	58,500	794,900	332,100	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	10,208,983	9,706,276	502,707
1953	1,103,800	1,068,300	35,500	803,500	300,300	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	10,488,003	10,181,185	306,818
1954 [6]	1,220,200	1,200,800	19,400	897,500	322,700					12,446,372	12,271,636	174,736
1953: First quarter	257,100	238,100	19,000	184,400	72,700					2,346,213	2,183,710	162,503
January	72,100	68,200	3,900	51,300	20,800	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	641,703	610,344	31,359
February	79,200	73,800	5,400	56,300	22,900	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	720,234	674,399	45,835
March	105,800	96,100	9,700	76,800	29,000	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	984,276	898,967	85,309
Second quarter	324,300	315,000	9,300	238,100	86,200					3,083,256	3,000,120	83,136
April	111,400	107,400	4,000	80,400	31,000	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	1,057,899	1,022,836	35,063
May	108,200	105,600	2,700	81,100	27,200	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	1,027,221	1,001,693	25,528
June	104,600	102,000	2,600	76,600	28,000	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	998,136	975,591	22,545
Third quarter	285,000	280,700	4,300	207,800	77,200					2,777,607	2,739,268	38,339
July	96,700	96,400	300	71,500	25,200	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	941,943	938,871	3,072
August	93,200	92,200	1,000	67,300	25,900	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	911,681	902,501	9,180
September	95,100	92,100	3,000	69,000	26,100	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	923,983	897,896	26,087
Fourth quarter	237,400	234,500	2,900	173,200	64,200					2,280,927	2,258,087	22,840
October	90,100	90,100	(7)	63,800	26,300	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	883,455	882,838	617
November	81,500	79,900	1,600	59,500	22,000	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	777,479	764,774	12,705
December	65,800	64,500	1,300	49,900	15,900	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	619,993	610,475	9,518
1954: First quarter	236,800	232,200	4,600	174,300	62,500	47,400	52,700	77,600	59,100	2,240,448	2,199,446	41,002
January	66,400	65,100	1,300	49,700	16,700	13,000	13,300	22,500	17,600	618,313	605,951	12,362
February	75,200	73,900	1,300	53,500	21,700	13,300	16,200	26,100	19,600	701,934	690,760	11,174
March	95,200	93,200	2,000	71,100	24,100	21,100	23,200	29,000	21,900	920,201	902,735	17,466
Second quarter	332,700	326,500	6,200	244,000	88,700	67,300	98,400	90,900	76,100	3,454,574	3,398,901	55,673
April	107,700	106,500	1,200	79,400	28,300	21,700	31,100	29,300	25,600	1,106,809	1,095,557	11,252
May	108,500	107,400	1,100	77,100	31,400	21,600	32,900	30,000	24,000	1,137,562	1,128,751	8,811
June	116,500	112,600	3,900	87,500	29,000	24,000	34,400	31,600	26,500	1,210,203	1,174,593	35,610
Third quarter	346,000	339,300	6,700	252,800	93,200	72,500	97,800	99,900	75,800	3,590,366	3,528,471	61,895
July	116,000	112,900	3,100	87,500	28,500	25,300	33,300	32,200	25,200	1,213,311	1,182,830	30,481
August	114,300	113,000	1,300	82,600	31,700	24,800	32,600	31,700	25,200	1,186,019	1,175,766	10,253
September	115,700	113,400	2,300	82,700	33,000	22,400	31,900	36,000	25,400	1,191,036	1,169,875	21,161
Fourth Quarter [8]	304,700	302,800	1,900	226,400	78,300					3,160,984	3,144,818	16,166
October [7]	110,700	110,500	200	80,400	30,300	21,600	30,100	31,800	27,200	1,160,300	1,158,338	1,962
November [8]	103,000	102,700	300	77,500	25,500	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	1,070,950	1,068,080	2,870
December [8]	91,000	89,600	1,400	68,500	22,500	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	929,734	918,400	11,334
1955: First quarter												
January [8]	88,000	87,800	200	65,600	22,400	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)

[1] The data shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accomodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing, if permanent.

These estimates are based on (1) monthly building-permit reports (adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction), (2) continuous field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places, and (3) reports of public construction contract awards.

Beginning with January 1954 data, the estimating techniques for the privately owned segment of the housing starts series were revised to combine (1) a monthly reporting system expanded to include almost all building-permit-issuing localities (accounting for nearly 80 percent of total nonfarm population), with (2) a newly designed sample of counties that permits more efficient operations and a greater degree of accuracy than previously. The new series is continuous with statistics for earlier dates except that the urban and rural-nonfarm distribution shown previously is replaced by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan and regional estimates. Data on type of structure (1-family versus rental-type structures) are continued from the old to the new series, and are available on request.

The error in the total private nonfarm estimate due to sampling in the nonpermit segment is such that for an estimate of 100,000 starts the chances are 19 out of 20 that a complete enumeration of all nonpermit areas would result in a total private nonfarm figure between 98,000 and 102,000. For metropolitan-nonmetropolitan or regional components, the relative error is somewhat larger.

[2] Data by urban and rural-nonfarm classification for periods before January 1954 are available upon request. Annual metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location data not available before 1950; monthly figures not available before 1953; regional data not available before January 1954.

[3] Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

[4] Housing peak year.

[5] Preliminary.

[6] Less than 50 units.

[7] Revised.

[8] Not yet available.

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